

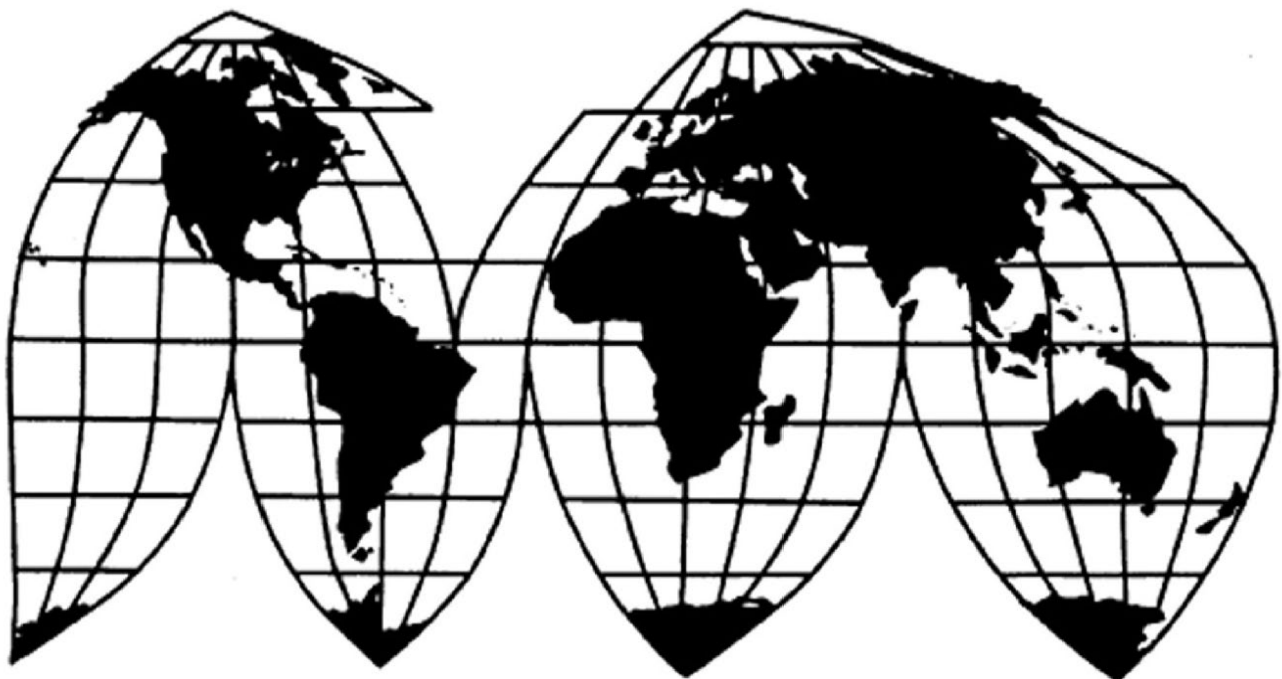
Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-747 and 731-TA-1725 (Final)

Publication 5702

February 2026

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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Douglas Corkran, Supervisory Investigator

Special assistance from

Stamen Borisson, Investigator
Alexis Yim, International Trade Specialist

Address all communications to
Secretary to the Commission
United States International Trade Commission
Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual firms may not be published. Such information is identified by brackets ([]) in confidential reports and is deleted and replaced with asterisks (***) in public reports. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as em dashes (—) in tables. If using a screen reader, we recommend increasing the verbosity setting.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701- TA-747 and 731-TA-1725 (Final)

Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of overhead door counterbalance torsion springs from India, provided for in subheading 7320.20.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”), and imports of the subject merchandise from India that have been found to be subsidized by the government of India.^{2 3}

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these investigations effective October 29, 2024, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by IDC Group, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, Iowa Spring Manufacturing, Inc., Adel, Iowa, and Service Spring Corp., Maumee, Ohio. The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of overhead door counterbalance torsion springs from China and India were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission’s investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* on June 11,

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² 90 FR 61366 and 61369 (December 31, 2025).

³ The Commission also finds that imports subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination are not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the countervailing and antidumping duty orders on overhead door counterbalance torsion springs from India.

2025 (90 FR 24665), as revised on June 23, 2025 (90 FR 26608). The public hearing in connection with the investigations was cancelled.⁴

The investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce postponed the final determination for its antidumping duty investigation regarding India and aligned the final determination for its countervailing duty investigation regarding India with the corresponding AD investigation, but did not postpone the final determinations in the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations regarding China. On September 30, 2025, the Commission issued final affirmative determinations in its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations of overhead door counterbalance torsion springs from China (90 FR 47820, October 2, 2025). Following notification of final determinations by Commerce that imports of overhead door counterbalance torsion springs from India were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 735(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(a)) and were being subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)), notice of the supplemental scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations with respect to India was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* on January 12, 2026 (91 FR 1196).

⁴ 90 FR 39420 (August 15, 2025).

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in the final phase of these investigations, we determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of overhead door counterbalance torsion springs (“overhead door springs”) from India found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the government of India. We also find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports from India that are subject to Commerce’s final affirmative critical circumstances determinations in its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.

I. Background

The antidumping duty and countervailing duty petitions for overhead door springs from China and India were all filed on the same day, October 29, 2024, by IDC Group, Inc., Iowa Spring Manufacturing, Inc., and Service Spring Corp. (collectively, “Petitioners”), U.S. producers of overhead door springs.¹ The investigations became staggered when Commerce postponed the final determination for its antidumping duty investigation regarding India, and aligned the final determination for its countervailing duty investigation regarding India with the corresponding antidumping duty investigation, but did not postpone the final determinations in the remaining antidumping and countervailing duty investigations regarding China.² This necessitated earlier Commission determinations in the final phase antidumping and countervailing duty investigations on overhead door springs from China than in these trailing

¹ Petitions, EDIS Doc. 835843 (Oct. 29, 2024); *see also* Supplemental Confidential Staff Report: Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India, INV-YY-009, EDIS Doc. 870425 (Jan. 28, 2026) (“Supplemental CR”) at Table 1.1; *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-747 and 731-TA-1725 (Final), USITC Pub. 5702 (Feb. 2026) (“Supplemental PR”) at Table 1.1.

² *See Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 90 Fed. Reg. 61366 (Dec. 31, 2025) (“Commerce’s Final Determination – India AD”); *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 90 Fed. Reg. 61369 (Dec. 31, 2025) (“Commerce’s Final Determination – India CVD”); *see also Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from China: Determinations*, 90 Fed. Reg. 47820 (Oct. 2, 2025); *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances in the Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 90 Fed. Reg. 35660 (July 29, 2025); *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 90 Fed. Reg. 23316 (June 2, 2025); *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination; Correction*, 90 Fed. Reg. 15447 (Apr. 11, 2025).

antidumping and countervailing duty investigations regarding overhead door springs from India.³ The Commission reached affirmative determinations in the leading antidumping and countervailing duty investigations regarding China on September 30, 2025.⁴

As a result, the Commission now makes its determinations in the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations of overhead door springs from India (the “trailing investigations”).⁵ Pursuant to the statutory provision on staggered investigations, the record for the current trailing investigations regarding overhead door springs from India closed on February 4, 2026.⁶ Commerce’s final antidumping and countervailing duty determinations on subject imports from India, and the Petitioners’ and Respondent Alcomex Beheer B.V., Alcomex Springs Prvt Ltd., and Alcomex Springs Inc.’s (“Alcomex’s”) supplemental final comments concerning those determinations have been added to the record.⁷

³ Commerce was originally scheduled to issue its final antidumping and countervailing duty determinations in the trailing investigations regarding subject imports from India no later than 135 days from June 2, 2025, or by October 15, 2025. *See Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 90 Fed. Reg. 23316, 23318 (June 2, 2025); *see also* Staff Report (Post-Hearing) for the Leading Investigations, EDIS Doc. 861209 (Sept. 4, 2025) (“CR”) at Table 1.1 (background and schedule). On November 14, 2025, Commerce issued a memorandum stating that as a result of the cessation of government operations it would be tolling certain deadlines in antidumping and countervailing duty proceedings by 47 days. Supplemental CR/PR at 1.1 n.3, *citing* Commerce Memorandum, “Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,” dated Nov. 14, 2025 (First Tolling Memo). Commerce subsequently issued a second memorandum stating that it would toll its deadlines by a further 21 days. *Id.*, *citing* Commerce Memorandum, “Tolling of all Case Deadlines,” dated Nov. 24, 2025 (Second Tolling Memo). Consequently, Commerce’s final determinations in the trailing investigations were extended until December 31, 2025. *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India; Scheduling of the Final Phase of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 91 Fed. Reg. 1196 (Jan. 12, 2026) (“Scheduling Notice”). The Commission’s final determinations in these trailing investigations are being made within 45 days after Commerce’s affirmative final determinations, or no later than February 17, 2026. 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b)(2)(B), 1673d(b)(2)(B); *see also* Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.1.

⁴ *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from China: Determinations*, 90 Fed. Reg. at 47820; *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-746 and 731-TA-1724 (Final), USITC Pub. 5675 at 1 (Sept. 2025) at 1; Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.1.

⁵ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.1. *See also Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India; Scheduling of the Final Phase of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 91 Fed. Reg. 1196 (Jan. 12, 2026) (“Scheduling of the Final Phase of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations”).

⁶ *See* Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.1. *See also Scheduling of the Final Phase of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 91 Fed. Reg. 1196.

⁷ *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii). *See also* Petitioners’ Supplemental Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 869122 at 1 (Jan. 15, 2026) (“Pet. Suppl. Final Comments”); Alcomex’s Supplemental Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 869151 at 1 (Jan. 15, 2026) (“Alcomex Suppl. Final Comments”).

II. Material Injury by Reason of Cumulated Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(G)(iii) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”), provides that the Commission must make its material injury determinations in these trailing investigations on the basis of the same record as that in the leading investigations, except to the extent discussed above.⁸ Therefore, in these investigations, we adopt the findings and analyses from our determinations and views in the leading investigations with respect to the issues of domestic like product, domestic industry, negligibility,⁹ cumulation, conditions of competition, and material injury by reason of cumulated subject imports.¹⁰

Based on the record in the final phase of these investigations, we find that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of subject merchandise from India that Commerce has found to be sold in the United States at LTFV and subsidized by the government of India.

⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii).

⁹ In the leading investigations the Commission observed that during October 2023 to September 2024, the 12-month period preceding the filing of the petitions, subject imports from China (for both the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations) accounted for *** percent of total U.S. imports of overhead door springs. Confidential Commission Views Overhead Door Springs from China, EDIS Doc. 863606 (Nov. 13, 2025) (“Conf. Views Overhead Door Springs from China”) at 19 n.64; *Overhead Door Springs from China*, USITC Pub. 5675 at 16 n.64. Consequently, as imports from China clearly exceeded the three percent negligibility threshold, the Commission found that imports from China subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations were not negligible. *See id.* In these trailing investigations, subject imports from India accounted for *** percent of total U.S. imports of overhead door springs. *See* Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.4. Accordingly, we find that imports from India subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations are not negligible.

¹⁰ The statute additionally instructs the Commission to consider the “magnitude of the dumping margin” in an antidumping duty proceeding as part of its consideration of the impact of subject imports. 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii)(V). In its final antidumping duty determination regarding India Commerce calculated dumping margins of 126.14 percent for Alcomex Springs Pvt. Ltd., Asha Spring and Engineering Company; Balaji Springs Pvt. Ltd., Modern Engineering & Spring Company; and Reliable Springs Ltd., and 86.45 percent for “all others.” Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.3; *Commerce’s Final Determination – India AD*, 90 Fed. Reg. at 61367, and AD IDM at 6-7. *See also* Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.2; *Commerce’s Final Determination – India CVD*, 90 Fed. Reg. at 61370 (finding a subsidy rate of 172.08 percent for all individually examined companies and “all others”), and CVD IDM at 19, 25.

We take into account in our analysis the fact that Commerce has made final findings that subject imports from India are sold in the United States at LTFV, including the magnitude of the margins of dumping found by Commerce. In addition to this consideration, other factors that support our analysis from the leading investigations remain unchanged and do not require modification, for example, our analysis of the significant price effects of cumulated subject imports. *See Overhead Door Springs from China*, USITC Pub. 5675 at 37; Conf. Views Overhead Door Springs from China at 47.

III. Critical Circumstances

A. Legal Standards

On December 31, 2025, Commerce issued its final determination that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of overhead door springs from India with respect to all producers and/or exporters of overhead door springs in the antidumping duty investigation.¹¹ On the same date, Commerce issued its final determination that critical circumstances exist with respect to Alcomex Springs Pvt. Ltd. (“Alcomex”), the non-selected respondents, and all other producers and/or exporters of subject merchandise in the countervailing duty investigation.¹²

Because we have determined that the domestic industry is materially injured by reason of subject imports from India in both the antidumping and countervailing duty determinations, we must further determine “whether the imports subject to the affirmative {Commerce critical circumstances} determination . . . are likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping order to be issued.”¹³

The statute further provides that in making these findings:

the Commission shall consider, among other factors it considers relevant –

- (I) the timing and the volume of the imports,
- (II) a rapid increase in inventories of the imports, and
- (III) any other circumstances indicating that the remedial effect of the antidumping

¹¹ Supplemental CR/PR at 1.5, Table 1.1. Petitioners withdrew their critical circumstances allegations with respect to subject imports from India. Pet. Prehearing Br. at 59 n.32. However, on December 31, 2025, Commerce found that critical circumstances exist in the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations on overhead door springs from India. *Commerce’s Final Determination – India AD*, 90 Fed. Reg. 61368 and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (Dec. 22, 2025) (“AD IDM”) at 2; *Commerce’s Final Determination – India CVD*, 90 Fed. Reg. at 31670 and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (“CVD IDM”) at 10. Commerce explained that “{w}hile the petitioners have withdrawn their critical circumstances allegation and, consequently, {respondent} Alcomex claims that there is no basis for Commerce to continue our analysis of critical circumstances, based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record and discussed below, we find that we have enough evidence to indicate that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of overhead door springs.” CVD IDM at 10 (footnotes omitted; bracketed material added); *see also* AD IDM at 2.

¹² Supplemental CR/PR at 1.5–1.6, Table 1.1; *Commerce’s Final Determination – India CVD*, 90 Fed. Reg. at 31670 and accompanying CVD IDM at 16. The non-selected respondents included Asha Spring and Engineering Company, Balaji Springs Pvt. Ltd., Modern Engineering & Spring Company, and Reliable Springs Ltd. *See Commerce’s Final Determination – India CVD*, 90 Fed. Reg. at 31670.

¹³ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b)(4)(A)(i), 1673d(b)(4)(A)(i); 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b)(4)(A)(ii), 1673d(b)(4)(A)(ii); 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(e)(2), 1673d(e)(2).

order will be seriously undermined.¹⁴

An affirmative critical circumstances determination by the Commission, in conjunction with an affirmative determination of material injury by reason of subject imports, would normally result in the retroactive imposition of duties for those imports subject to the affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination for a period of 90 days prior to the suspension of liquidation.¹⁵

The Uruguay Round Agreements Act (“URAA”) Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”) provides that the Commission is to determine “whether, by massively increasing imports prior to the effective date of relief, the importers have seriously undermined the remedial effect of the order” and specifically “whether the surge in imports prior to the suspension of liquidation, rather than the failure to provide retroactive relief, is likely to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the order.”¹⁶ Prior legislative history indicates that the critical circumstances provision was designed “to deter exporters whose merchandise is subject to an investigation from circumventing the intent of the law by increasing their exports to the United States during the period between initiation of an investigation and the preliminary determination by Commerce.”¹⁷ Accordingly, the Commission’s practice has been to base its critical circumstances determination on a comparison of import data from periods before and after the date of a petition’s filing.¹⁸

The Commission generally relies on data gathered from the periods immediately preceding and following the filing of the petition unless there is evidence that the product under investigation involves seasonality.¹⁹ The current practice is to compare the six-month periods before and after the filing of the petition, although these periods may be altered where

¹⁴ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b)(4)(A)(ii), 1673d(b)(4)(A)(ii).

¹⁵ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(e)(2), 1673d(e)(2).

¹⁶ URAA SAA, H.R. Doc. 103-316, vol. I at 877 (1994).

¹⁷ *ICC Industries, Inc., v. United States*, 812 F.2d 694, 700 (Fed. Cir. 1987), quoting H.R. No. 317, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 63 (1979).

¹⁸ See *Certain Lined School Paper Supplies from China, India, and Indonesia*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-442-443 and 731-TA-1095-1097 (Final), USITC Pub. 3884 at 47 (Sep. 2006); *Carbazole Violet Pigment from China and India*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-437 and 731-TA-1060-1061 (Final), USITC Pub. 3744 at 26 (Dec. 2004); and *Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from Vietnam*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1012 (Final), USITC Pub. 3617 at 20-22 (Aug. 2003).

¹⁹ *Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1104 (Final), USITC Pub. 3922 at 35 (Jun. 2007).

warranted.²⁰ The Commission is not required to examine the same periods that Commerce examined in performing the critical circumstances analysis.²¹

B. Background

The Commission issued questionnaires in these investigations on June 9, 2025. Petitioners subsequently alleged the existence of critical circumstances in the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations with respect to China and India,²² then filed a timely withdrawal of their allegations of critical circumstances at Commerce regarding imports of

²⁰ In particular, the Commission has used five-month periods in recent investigations where timing of the first preliminary Commerce determination authorizing the imposition of provisional duties would have served to reduce subject import volume in the sixth month of the post-petition period. See *Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Resin from Canada, China, India, and Oman*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-531-532 and 731-TA-1270-1273 (Final), USITC Pub. 4604 at 31-32 (Apr. 2016); *Carbon and Certain Steel Wire Rod from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-512, 731-TA-1248 (Final), USITC Pub. 4509 at 25-26 (Jan. 2015) (using five-month periods because preliminary Commerce countervailing duty determination caused reduction of subject import volume in sixth month). See also *Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from Brazil, South Africa, and Turkey*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1319, 1326, and 1328 (Final), USITC Pub. 4664 (Jan. 2017) (using five-month periods when Commerce did not extend preliminary antidumping determinations) and *Certain Orange Juice from Brazil*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1089 (Final), USITC Pub. 3838 at 29 n.203 (using seven month period because the petition was filed late in the month); *Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products from China and Japan*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-541 and 731-TA-1284 and 1286 (Final), USITC Pub. 4619 (July 2016); *Overhead Door Springs from China - Final*, USITC Pub. 5675 at 49 (using five-month periods when Commerce did not extend preliminary countervailing duty determination). But see *Certain Magnesite Carbon Bricks from China and Mexico*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-468 (Final) & 731-TA-1166 to 1167 (Final), USITC Pub. 4182 at 24 (Sept. 2010); *Small Diameter Graphite Electrodes from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1143 (Final), USITC Pub. 462 at 24 (Feb. 2009). The Commission may also use different periods when the product is seasonal. See *1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (R-134a) from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1313 (Final), USITC Pub. 4679 at 25 (Apr. 2017) (seasonal product); *Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1104 (Final), USITC Pub. 3922 at 35 (June 2007) (declining to analyze different periods absent seasonality).

²¹ *Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1104 (Final), USITC Pub. 3922 at 35 (June 2007); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Final), USITC Pub. 3034 at 34 (Apr. 1997).

²² On June 24, 2025, the Petitioners alleged that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of overhead door springs from China and India in Commerce's antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. 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 Fed. Reg. 35662 (July 29, 2025) (citing *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India - Petitioner's Allegation of Critical Circumstance* (June 24, 2025), Case No. A-533-936); *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances in the Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 90 Fed. Reg. 35660 (July 29, 2025) (citing *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India - Petitioner's Allegation of Critical Circumstance* (June 24, 2025), Case No. C-533-937).

overhead door springs from India, in both the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.²³ Commerce issued final determinations on December 31, 2025, that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of overhead door springs from India in the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.²⁴ Because the Petitioners had withdrawn their request for critical circumstances, and Commerce issued its affirmative finding following closure of the record, the Commission did not collect information for considering the existence of critical circumstances with respect to subject imports from India through a supplemental critical circumstances questionnaire.²⁵ ²⁶ However, we note that there is sufficient information on the record to conduct a critical circumstances analysis, as the Commission received a U.S.

²³ On July 30, 2025, the Petitioners withdrew their critical circumstances allegations on subject imports from India. Pet. Suppl. Final Comments at 3 n.6; Pet. Prehearing Br. at 59 n.32; *see also Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from China (Final)*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-746 and 731-TA-1724, USITC Publication 5675 at 4.7 (Sept. 2025).

²⁴ *See Commerce's Final Determination – India AD*, 90 Fed. Reg. 61366 (Dec. 31, 2025) and AD IDM at 2; *Commerce's Final Determination – India CVD*, 90 Fed. Reg. 61369 (Dec. 31, 2025) and CVD IDM at 10. Commerce explained with respect to its determination in the antidumping duty investigation that “because Commerce made a preliminary affirmative critical circumstances determination based on the petitioners’ allegation and the data and analysis {are} on the record, we continue to find that the record demonstrates that critical circumstances exist.” AD IDM at 2. It provided a similar explanation with respect to its determination in the CVD investigation. CVD IDM at 10.

²⁵ *See generally* Supplemental CR/PR at 1.5-1.8, Table 1.1. We note that the Petitioners’ critical circumstances allegations (June 24, 2025) were made after the Commission issued U.S. importer questionnaires on June 9, 2025. *See* Commission’s generic U.S. Importers Questionnaire, EDIS Doc. 853206 (June 9, 2025) (sent to U.S. importers of subject imports from China and India). Moreover, the Commission issued supplemental critical circumstances questionnaires to U.S. importers of subject imports from China in the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations (Aug. 19, 2025) after the Petitioners withdrew their critical circumstances allegations on subject imports from India (July 30, 2025) and Commerce issued its final determinations finding that critical circumstances exist on subject imports from China (Aug. 15, 2025). *See* Pet. Suppl. Final Comments at 3 n.6; *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*, 90 Fed. Reg. 39369 (Aug. 15, 2025) (Commerce’s China antidumping duty determination on critical circumstances); *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination in Part*, 90 Fed. Reg. 39369 (Aug. 15, 2025) (Commerce’s China CVD determination on critical circumstances); Commission e-mail issuing supplemental critical circumstances questionnaires to U.S. importers of subject imports from China, EDIS Doc. 870675 (Aug. 19, 2025).

²⁶ In addition, we note that Alcomex did not participate in the final phase of the leading investigations. *See* Alcomex Withdrawal of Notice of Appearance, EDIS Doc. 858102 (July 30, 2025) at 1; Alcomex Refiling Request and Explanation of Good Cause, EDIS Doc. 869222 (Jan. 16, 2026) at 3-4 (“Commerce’s unexpected decision to issue a final affirmative critical circumstances determination—despite petitioners’ withdrawal of their critical circumstances allegation—necessitates our participation to ensure the Commission has a full understanding of the record regarding critical circumstances.”).

importers questionnaire response from Alcomex Springs Inc. (“Alcomex”) which accounts for approximately *** percent of total imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers 7320.20.5025, 7320.20.5045, and 7320.205060 during the period of investigation.²⁷ Alcomex also accounted for between *** and *** percent of subject inventories from India during the dates presented in Table 1.6 of the supplemental staff report (*i.e.*, March 31, 2024, to March 31, 2025), and *** percent of subject inventories from India over the entire period for which data were collected.²⁸

C. Parties’ Arguments

In these final phase investigations, no party argued that the Commission should make affirmative critical circumstances determinations.²⁹

The Petitioners confirmed that they withdrew their earlier critical circumstances allegations in Commerce’s antidumping and countervailing duty investigations and are not pursuing critical circumstances as to India. Accordingly, they state that they “do not believe there is any basis for the Commission to make affirmative critical circumstances determinations regarding subject imports from India.”³⁰

Respondent Alcomex argues that the Commission should not find critical circumstances as to subject imports from India in the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.³¹ It notes that Petitioners withdrew their critical circumstances allegations in the investigations before Commerce regarding subject imports from India.³²

Alcomex further contends that the record does not support an affirmative critical circumstances finding as to India.³³ It asserts that substantially all the increase in the post-petition period entered *** before the petitions were filed on October 29, 2024.³⁴ It states that *** is an end-use customer that does not resell the subject merchandise into the market,

²⁷ Supplemental CR/PR at 1.6 n.12; Alcomex Springs Inc.’s Importer Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 857297 (July 21, 2025) and staff’s critical circumstances extraction files. *See also* CR/PR (staff report for the leading investigations) at Table 4.1.

²⁸ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.6 note.

²⁹ Pet. Suppl. Final Comments at 1-3; Alcomex Suppl. Final Comments at 1-3. As noted, the Petitioners withdrew their critical circumstances allegations with respect to subject imports from India in the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. Pet. Suppl. Final Comments at 3 n.6; CVD IDM at 10; AD IDM at 2.

³⁰ Pet. Suppl. Final Comments at 3 n.6.

³¹ Alcomex Suppl. Final Comments at 2.

³² Alcomex Suppl. Final Comments at 2.

³³ Alcomex Suppl. Final Comments at 3.

³⁴ Alcomex Suppl. Final Comments at 3; *see also* Respondent Alcomex Postconference Brief, EDIS Doc. 837928 (Nov. 22, 2024) (“Alcomex Postconf. Br.”) at 7; Supplemental CR/PR at 1.6 n.13.

and that anything in ***.³⁵ Alcomex argues that, therefore, the quantities it imported during the post-petition period were not imported to avoid duties and do not have the potential to undermine the remedial effect of the orders.³⁶

D. Analysis

At the outset, we again note that the Petitioners filed a timely withdrawal of their critical circumstances allegations and no party supports an affirmative finding of critical circumstances in these investigations. Nevertheless, the following analysis is provided.

We first consider the appropriate period for comparison of pre-petition and post-petition levels of subject imports from India. The Commission frequently relies on six-month comparison periods for its critical circumstances analysis.³⁷ However, it has relied on a shorter comparison period for both its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations when Commerce's preliminary determination applicable to the imports from the subject country fell within the six-month post-petition period the Commission typically considers.³⁸ That situation arises here for our critical circumstances analysis of imports from India because the petitions

³⁵ Alcomex Suppl. Final Comments at 3, *citing* Alcomex Springs Inc.'s Importer Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 857297 (July 15, 2025) at 19, 22, 34 & 52.

³⁶ Alcomex Suppl. Final Comments at 2.

³⁷ The Commission has relied on a shorter comparison period for both its antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations when Commerce's preliminary determination applicable to the imports from the subject country fell within the six-month post-petition period the Commission typically considers. *See Carbon and Certain Steel Wire Rod from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-512, 731-TA-1248 (Final), USITC Pub. 4509 at 25-26 (Jan. 2015) (using five-month periods because preliminary Commerce countervailing duty determination caused reduction of subject import volume in sixth month); *Wire Rod Final I*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 46-47 (Jan. 2018) (regarding subject imports from Russia); *Overhead Door Springs from China*, USITC Pub. 5675 at 49 (using five-month periods because preliminary Commerce countervailing duty determination caused reduction of subject import volume in sixth month).

The Commission may also use different periods when the product is seasonal. *See 1,1,1,2--Tetrafluoroethane (R-134a) from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1313 (Final), USITC Pub. 4679 at 25 (Apr. 2017) (seasonal product); *Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1104 (Final), USITC Pub. 3922 at 35 (June 2007) (declining to analyze different periods absent seasonality). *See* CR/PR at 2.9 ("Firms reported seasonal variations in demand with higher demand in the second and third quarters of the year and lower demand in the first and fourth quarters.").

³⁸ *See* section III.A, above.

were filed on October 29, 2024,³⁹ and Commerce’s initial preliminary determination, which was in the countervailing duty investigation, was issued on April 3, 2025.^{40 41}

In light of the foregoing, we have determined to use a five-month comparison period. Specifically, we have determined to compare the volume of subject imports five months prior to and including the filing of the petition (June 2024-October 2024) with the volume of subject imports five months after the filing of the petition (November 2024 to March 2025) in our critical circumstances analysis of imports from India subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.⁴²

All subject imports from India are subject to Commerce’s critical circumstances determinations in its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. We have examined both import volumes and inventory data for the relevant periods.

Subject imports from India subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination in the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations increased from 2.1 million pounds in the pre-petition period to 5.2 million pounds in the post-petition period, an

³⁹ Supplemental CR/PR at 1.2, Table 1.1; Petitions, EDIS Doc. 835848 (Oct. 29, 2024) at 1; *see also* Conf. Commission Views Overhead Door Springs China at 48-49. Because the petition was filed at the end of October 2024, that month is included in the pre-petition period, per the Commission’s typical practice.

⁴⁰ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.1; *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 90 Fed. Reg. 14602 (Apr. 3, 2025) (“*Overhead Door Springs from India – CVD Prelim. Determination*”). Because Commerce’s preliminary determination in the countervailing duty investigations was made at the beginning of April 2025, that month is not included in the post-petition period, per the Commission’s typical practice.

⁴¹ Commerce’s preliminary determination with respect to the antidumping duty investigation was rendered on June 2, 2025, subsequent to five months after the filing of the petition. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.5; *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 90 Fed. Reg. 23316, 23317 (June 2, 2025) (“*Commerce’s Prelim. Affirmative Determination of Sales at LTFV – India*”). However, consistent with previous cases, we used the same pre- and post-petition periods for both antidumping and countervailing duty critical circumstances analyses. *Certain Pea Protein from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-692 and 731-TA-1628 (Final), USITC Pub. 5529 at 43 n.253 (Aug. 2024); *Certain Corrosion-Resistance Steel Products from China, India, Italy, Korea, and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-534-537 and 731-TA-1274 (Final), USITC Pub. 4620 at 35-36 (Sept. 2016); *Disposable Aluminum Containers, Pans, Trays, and Lids from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-727 and 731-TA-1695 (Final), USITC Pub. 5611 at 37 n.255 (Apr. 2025); *Overhead Door Springs from China*, USITC Pub. 5675 at 49 n.276. *See also* Petitioners’ Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 859256 (Aug. 11, 2025) (“*Pet. Prehearing Br.*”) at 59-60.

⁴² *See* Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.5 & Figure 1.1. No party addressed the relevant time periods. *See* section III.C, above.

increase of 3.1 million pounds or 143.7 percent.⁴³ The volume of subject imports from India had an increasing trajectory prior to the filing of the petitions in October 2024 that continued through the post-petition period.⁴⁴ Additionally, this increase in the volume of subject imports from India appears to be primarily attributable to the *** discussed above, which was in place *** prior to the filing of the petitions.⁴⁵ This information indicates that the post-petition imports were a continuation of a pre-existing trend, rather than a strategy by the U.S. importers of rushing subject imports into the United States to avoid antidumping and countervailing duty deposit requirements.⁴⁶

Although the increasing volume of subject imports from India through the post-petition period resulted in higher end-of-period inventories for such imports at the end of the post-petition period than at the end of the pre-petition period,⁴⁷ those imports are in Alcomex's inventory and ***⁴⁸ and entered the U.S. market at higher prices than the imports that entered during the pre-petition period.⁴⁹

In light of the foregoing, including the increased volume of subject imports from India in the post-petition being a continuation of an upward trajectory, and stemming from a supply agreement, that predated the filing of the petitions, and the higher inventory level of subject imports in the post-petition period being constituted of increasingly higher-priced imports, we do not find that these imports are likely to undermine seriously the effect of the antidumping duty or countervailing duty orders. We have also taken into account the Petitioners' withdrawal of their critical circumstances allegations regarding the subject imports from India. Consequently, we find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to subject imports

⁴³ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.5 (based on unrounded data).

⁴⁴ See Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.5 & Figure 1.1.

⁴⁵ See Alcomex Suppl. Final Comments at 3; see also Respondent Alcomex Postconference Brief, EDIS Doc. 837928 (Nov. 22, 2024) ("Alcomex Postconf. Br.") at 7; Supplemental CR/PR at 1.6 n.13.

⁴⁶ See Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.5 & Figure 1.1.

⁴⁷ See Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.6 and C.1. Questionnaire data show that inventories of subject merchandise subject to Commerce's critical circumstances determinations as of the end of March 31, 2025, were *** pounds or *** percent higher than at the end of December 31, 2024 – a period two months after the petitions were filed (October 29, 2024). *Id.* at Table 1.6. End-of-period inventories on March 31, 2025, were equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption during the three-month interim period. *Calculated from id.* at Tables 1.6 & C.1.

⁴⁸ Alcomex Suppl. Final Comments at 3.

⁴⁹ Prices for sales of the domestic product were generally higher in the first quarter of 2025 than the last quarter of 2024. CR/PR at Table 5.12. Moreover, prices of Indian overhead door springs increased from the third quarter of 2024 through the first quarter of 2025, and the margins of underselling declined in each of these successive quarters. *Id.* at Tables 5.4–5.6.

from India that are subject to Commerce's final affirmative determinations of critical circumstances in the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, we determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subject imports of overhead door springs from India that are sold in the United States at LTFV and subsidized by the government of India. We also find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports from India that are subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstances determinations in its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.

Part 1: Introduction

Background

These investigations result from petitions filed with the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (“USITC” or “Commission”) by IDC Group, Inc. (“IDC Spring”), Minneapolis, Minnesota, Iowa Spring Manufacturing, Inc. (“Iowa Spring”), Adel, Iowa, and Service Spring Corp. (“Service Spring”), Maumee, Ohio (collectively, “Petitioners”), on October 29, 2024, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized and less-than-fair-value (“LTFV”) imports overhead door counterbalance torsion springs (“overhead door springs”) ¹ from China and India. Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background of these investigations.^{2 3}

¹ For a complete description of the merchandise subject to this proceeding, see the section entitled “The Subject Merchandise” in Part 1 of USITC Publication 5675, September 2025.

² Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in appendix A, and may be found at the Commission’s website (www.usitc.gov).

³ Appendix B presents Commerce’s final affirmative determinations with respect to subject imports from India. On November 14, 2025, Commerce issued a memorandum stating that as a result of the cessation of government operations it would be tolling certain deadlines in antidumping duty and countervailing duty proceedings by 47 days. Commerce Memorandum, “Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,” dated November 14, 2025 (First Tolling Memo). Commerce subsequently issued a second memorandum stating that it would toll its deadlines by a further 21 days. Commerce Memorandum, “Tolling of all Case Deadlines,” dated November 24, 2025 (Second Tolling Memo).

Table 1.1 Overhead door springs: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
October 29, 2024	Petitions filed with Commerce and the Commission; institution of the Commission's investigations (89 FR 87598, November 4, 2024)
November 18, 2024	Commerce's notice of initiation of LTFV investigations (89 FR 92895, November 25, 2024)
November 18, 2024	Commerce's notice of initiation of countervailing duty investigations (89 FR 92901, November 25, 2024)
December 13, 2024	Commission's preliminary determinations (89 FR 103877, December 19, 2024)
April 3, 2025	Commerce's preliminary CVD determinations with respect to China and India and alignment of final CVD determinations with final AD determinations (90 FR 14630 and 14602, April 3, 2025)
June 2, 2025	Commerce's preliminary AD determination with respect to China (90 FR 23311, June 2, 2025); Commerce's preliminary AD determinations with respect to India, postponement of final determination, and extension of provisional measures (90 FR 23316, June 2, 2025); scheduling of final phase of Commission's investigations (90 FR 24665, June 11, 2025)
June 17, 2025	Revision to the schedule of the Commission's final phase investigations (90 FR 26608, June 23, 2025)
July 16, 2025	Commerce's preliminary affirmative critical circumstances determinations with respect to China in the CVD investigation (90 FR 31960, July 16, 2025)
July 29, 2025	Commerce's preliminary affirmative critical circumstances determinations with respect to China and India in the LTFV investigations (90 FR 35662, July 29, 2025); Commerce's preliminary affirmative critical circumstances determinations with respect to India in the CVD investigation (90 FR 35660, July 29, 2025)
August 12, 2025	Cancellation of the Commission's hearing (90 FR 39420, August 15, 2025)
August 15, 2025	Commerce's final AD determination with respect to China, and final affirmative critical circumstances determination, in part (90 FR 39369, August 15, 2025); Commerce's final CVD determination with respect to China, and final affirmative critical circumstances determination, in part (90 FR 39374, August 15, 2025)
September 15, 2025	Commission's vote (China)
September 30, 2025	Commission's determination and views (China)
December 31, 2025	Commerce's final AD determination with respect to India (90 FR 61366, December 31, 2025); Commerce's final CVD determination with respect to India (90 FR 61369, December 31, 2025)
December 31, 2025	Scheduling of final phase of Commission's trailing investigations (91 FR 1196, January 12, 2026)
January 23, 2026	Commerce's AD and CVD orders on China (91 FR 2911, January 23, 2026)
February 4, 2026	Commission's vote (India)
February 17, 2026	Commission's views (India)

The information contained in this report is intended to be used in conjunction with data presented in the Commission’s report on Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from China (Final), Inv. Nos. 701-TA-746 and 731-TA-1724, USITC Publication 5675, September 2025, and its corresponding confidential report contained in memorandum No. INV-XX-117, Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from China and India (Final), Inv. Nos. 701-TA-746-747 and 731-TA-1724-1725, revised by memorandum No. INV-XX-118 (September 8, 2025).⁴ No new information except for Commerce’s final determination of subsidization of overhead door springs in India and Commerce’ final LTFV determinations concerning overhead door springs from India, and party comments thereon is included in the record for this proceeding.⁵

Nature and extent of subsidies and sales at LTFV

Subsidies

On December 31, 2025, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of its final determinations of countervailable subsidies for producers and exporters of overhead door springs from India.⁶ Table 1.2 presents Commerce’s findings of subsidization of overhead door springs in India.

Table 1.2 Overhead door springs: Commerce’s final subsidy determinations with respect to imports from India

Entity	Final countervailable subsidy rate (percent)
Alcomex Springs Pvt Ltd	172.08
Asha Spring and Engineering Company	172.08
Balaji Springs Pvt. Ltd	172.08
Modern Engineering & Spring Company	172.08
Reliable Springs Ltd	172.08
All Others	172.08

Source: 90 FR 61369, December 31, 2025.

Note: Rates are based on facts available with adverse inferences. For further information on programs determined to be countervailable, see Commerce’s associated Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁴ Appendix C of this report reproduces summary data referenced in the Commission’s views.

⁵ Comments consistent with the statutory limitation for subsequently completed investigations were filed on behalf of petitioners IDC Group, Iowa Spring, and Service Spring and on behalf of respondents Alcomex Beheer B.V., Alcomex Springs Pvt Ltd., and Alcomex Springs Inc.

⁶ 90 FR 45720, September 23, 2025.

Sales at LTFV

On December 31, 2025, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of its final determination of sales at LTFV with respect to imports from India.⁷ Table 1.3 presents Commerce's dumping margins with respect to imports of overhead door springs from India.

Table 1.3 Overhead door springs: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from India

Exporter/producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Alcomex Springs Pvt Ltd	126.14
Asha Spring and Engineering Company	126.14
Balaji Springs Pvt. Ltd	126.14
Modern Engineering & Spring Company	126.14
Reliable Springs Ltd	126.14
All others	86.45

Source: 90 FR 61366, December 31, 2025.

Note: Weighted-average dumping margins for Alcomex Springs Pvt Ltd, Asha Spring and Engineering Company, Balaji Springs Pvt. Ltd, Modern Engineering & Spring Company, and Reliable Springs Ltd are based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Negligibility

The statute requires that an investigation be terminated without an injury determination if imports of the subject merchandise are found to be negligible.⁸ Negligible imports are generally defined in the Act, as amended, as imports from a country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product where such imports account for less than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available that precedes the filing of the petition or the initiation of the investigation. However, if there are imports of such merchandise from a number of countries subject to investigations initiated on the same day that individually account for less than 3 percent of the total volume of the subject merchandise, and if the imports from those countries collectively account for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the applicable 12-month period, then

⁷ 90 FR 61366, December 31, 2025.

⁸ Sections 703(a)(1), 705(b)(1), 733(a)(1), and 735(b)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a)(1), 1671d(b)(1), 1673b(a)(1), and 1673d(b)(1)).

imports from such countries are deemed not to be negligible.⁹ As presented in table 1.4, neither subject imports from China nor subject imports from India accounted for less than 3 percent of total imports of overhead door springs from October 2023 through September 2024.

Table 1.4 Overhead door springs: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petition, October 2023 through September 2024

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; share in percent

Source of imports	Quantity	Share of quantity
China	***	***
India	***	***
Subject sources	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***
All import sources	20,335	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, and from third-party bill of lading data (Panjiva) provided to the Commission by counsel for the petitioner, accessed on June 9, 2025. Third-party data were used to report for data not accounted for in submissions to Commission questionnaires. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Note: These data reflect Commerce’s final antidumping and countervailing duty determinations for overhead door springs from India (90 FR 61366 and 90 FR 61369, December 31, 2025), and are consistent with table 4.4 in memorandum No. INV-XX-117, Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from China and India (Final), Inv. Nos. 701-TA-746-747 and 731-TA-1724-1725, revised by memorandum No. INV-XX-118 (September 8, 2025) and Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from China (Final), Inv. Nos. 701-TA-746 and 731-TA-1724, USITC Publication 5675, September 2025.

Note: Share of quantity is the share of total imports by quantity.

Critical circumstances

On December 31, 2025, Commerce issued its final determination that “critical circumstances” exist with respect to imports of overhead door springs from India with respect to all producers and/or exporters of overhead door springs in the antidumping duty investigation.¹⁰ On the same date, Commerce issued its final determination that critical

⁹ Section 771 (24) of the Act (19 U.S.C § 1677(24)).

¹⁰ 90 FR 61366, December 31, 2025, referenced in app. A. When petitioners file timely allegations of critical circumstances, Commerce examines whether there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that (1) either there is a history of dumping and material injury by reason of dumped imports in the United States or elsewhere of the subject merchandise, or the person by whom, or for whose account, the merchandise was imported knew or should have known that the exporter was selling the subject merchandise at LTFV and that there was likely to be material injury by reason of such sales; and (2) there have been massive imports of the subject merchandise over a relatively short period. Petitioners withdrew their allegations of critical circumstances with regard to India. Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from China (Final), Inv. Nos. 701-TA-746 and 731-TA-1724, USITC Publication 5675, September 2025.

circumstances exist with respect to Alcomex Springs Pvt. Ltd. (“Alcomex”), the non-selected respondents, and all other producers and/or exporters of subject merchandise in the countervailing duty investigation.¹¹ In these investigations, if both Commerce and the Commission make affirmative final critical circumstances determinations, certain subject imports may be subject to antidumping duties retroactive by 90 days from June 2, 2025, the effective date of Commerce’s preliminary affirmative LTFV determination, and to countervailing duties retroactive by 90 days from April 3, 2025, the effective date of Commerce’s preliminary affirmative countervailing duty determination. Tables 1.5 and 1.6, as well as figure 1.1, present these data.^{12 13}

Table 1.5 Overhead door springs: U.S. imports from India subject to Commerce’s affirmative final critical circumstances determinations in its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, by month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Month	Relation to petition	Quantity
June 2024	Before	131
July 2024	Before	328
August 2024	Before	470
September 2024	Before	500
October 2024	Before	712
November 2024	After	874
December 2024	After	908
January 2025	After	1,261
February 2025	After	1,049
March 2025	After	1,126

Table continued.

¹¹ 90 FR 61369, December 31, 2025.

¹² Imports from India by Alcomex Springs Private Limited (“Alcomex Springs”) accounted for *** percent of total imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers 7320.20.5020, 7320.20.5045, and 7320.20.5060 during January 1, 2022, through March 31, 2025.

¹³ ***. Email from ***, July 18, 2025. ***. Respondent Alcomex’s postconference brief, p. 8, and Exhibit 1, Attachment A. See also ***’s purchaser questionnaire response, questions II-3 and II-4.

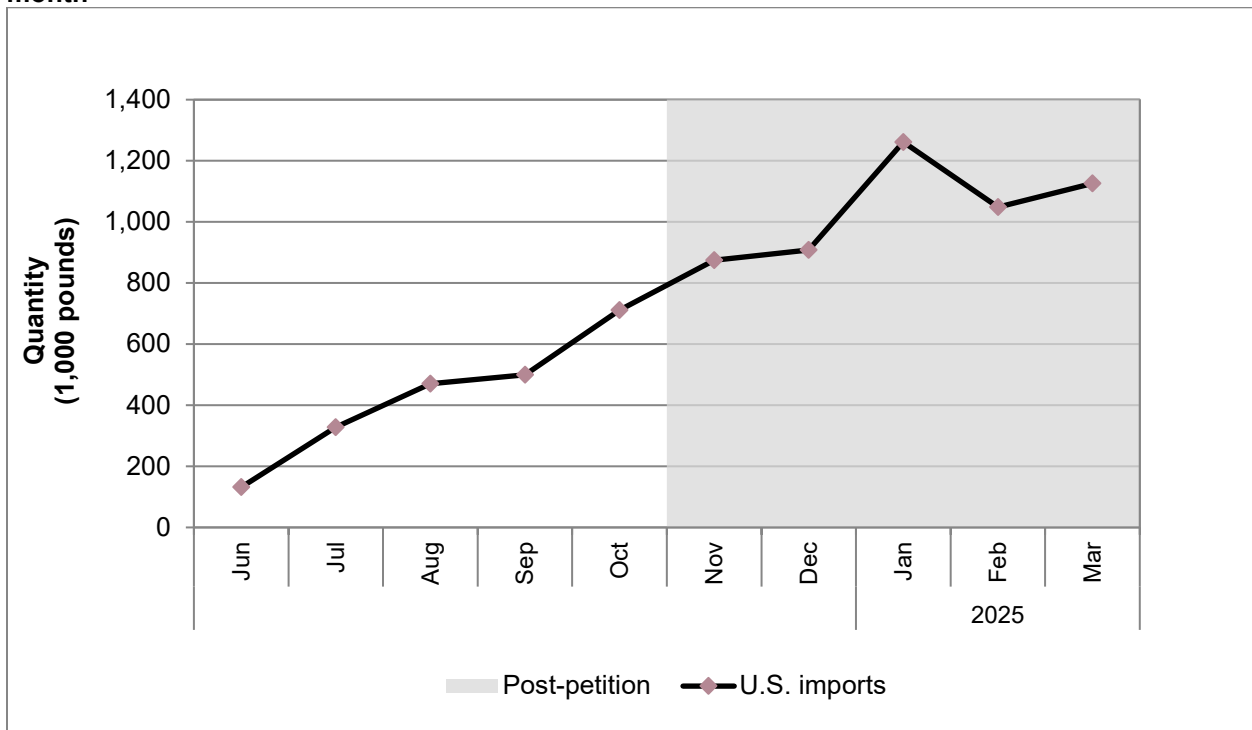
Table 1.5 (Continued) Overhead door springs: U.S. imports from India subject to Commerce’s affirmative final critical circumstances determinations in its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, by differing number of months before and after the filing of the petition

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Comparison of pre- and post petition periods	Cumulative before period quantity	Cumulative after period quantity	Difference in percent
1 month	712	874	22.8
2 months	1,212	1,782	47.1
3 months	1,682	3,044	81.0
4 months	2,010	4,092	103.6
5 months	2,141	5,218	143.7

Source: Official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 7320.20.5020, 7320.20.5045, and 7320.20.5060, accessed August 11, 2025. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Figure 1.1 Overhead door springs: U.S. imports from India subject to Commerce’s final critical circumstances determinations in its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, by month



Source: Official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 7320.20.5020, 7320.20.5045, and 7320.20.5060, accessed August 11, 2025. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Table 1.6 Overhead door springs: U.S. importers' end-of-month inventories from India subject to Commerce's affirmative final critical circumstances determinations in its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, by month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Index in percent where December 31, 2024 = 100.0 percent.

Date	Quantity	Index
March 31, 2024	***	***
December 31, 2024	***	100.0
March 31, 2025	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. Available data from the questionnaire reflect end of period inventories for 2024 and the end of quarter 1 for 2025. Additional periods for inventories were not available.

Note: Alcomex accounted for between *** and *** percent of subject inventories from India during the dates presented above, and accounted for *** percent of subject inventories from India over the entire period for which data were collected.

APPENDIX A
FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

The Commission makes available notices relevant to its investigations and reviews on its website, www.usitc.gov. In addition, the following tabulation presents, in chronological order, Federal Register notices issued by the Commission and Commerce during the current proceeding.

Citation	Title	Link
89 FR 87598, November 4, 2024	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From China and India; Notice of Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-11-04/pdf/2024-25551.pdf
89 FR 92895, November 25, 2024	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From the People's Republic of China and India: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-11-25/pdf/2024-27495.pdf
89 FR 92901, November 25, 2024	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From the People's Republic of China and India: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-11-25/pdf/2024-27494.pdf
89 FR 103877, December 19, 2024	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From China and India</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-12-19/pdf/2024-30086.pdf
90 FR 84, January 2, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India and the People's Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Countervailing Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-01-02/pdf/2024-31485.pdf
90 FR 11716, March 11, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From the People's Republic of China and India: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-03-11/pdf/2025-03835.pdf
90 FR 14630, April 3, 2025	<i>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</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-03/pdf/2025-05758.pdf
90 FR 14602, April 3, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-03/pdf/2025-05759.pdf

90 FR 15447, April 11, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination; Correction</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-11/pdf/2025-06224.pdf
90 FR 23311, June 2, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-06-02/pdf/2025-09944.pdf
90 FR 23316, June 2, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-06-02/pdf/2025-09945.pdf
90 FR 24665, June 11, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From China and India; Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing Duty and Antidumping Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-06-11/pdf/2025-10543.pdf
90 FR 26608, June 23, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From China and India; Revised Schedule for the Subject Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-06-23/pdf/2025-11464.pdf
90 FR 31960, July 16, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, in the Countervailing Duty Investigation</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-07-16/pdf/2025-13323.pdf
90 FR 35662, July 29, 2025	<i>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</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-07-29/pdf/2025-14337.pdf
90 FR 35660, July 29, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances in the Countervailing Duty Investigation</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-07-29/pdf/2025-14338.pdf
90 FR 39369, August 15, 2025	<i>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</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-15/pdf/2025-15522.pdf

90 FR 39374, August 15, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination in Part</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-15/pdf/2025-15525.pdf
90 FR 39420, August 15, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From China and India; Cancellation of Hearing for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-15/pdf/2025-15532.pdf
90 FR 47820, October 2, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From China; Determinations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-10-02/pdf/2025-19320.pdf
90 FR 61366, December 31, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-12-31/pdf/2025-24031.pdf
90 FR 61369, December 31, 2025	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-12-31/pdf/2025-24032.pdf
91 FR 1196, January 12, 2026	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India; Scheduling of the Final Phase of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-01-12/pdf/2026-00347.pdf
91 FR 2911, January 23, 2026	<i>Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order and Countervailing Duty Order</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-01-23/pdf/2026-01282.pdf

APPENDIX B

COMMERCE'S FINAL LTFV AND CVD DETERMINATIONS

Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines by an additional 21 days.³ Accordingly, the deadline for this preliminary determination is now January 12, 2026.

Postponement of Preliminary Determinations

Section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires Commerce to issue the preliminary determination in a LTFV investigation within 140 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation. However, section 733(c)(1)(A)(b)(1) of the Act permits Commerce to postpone the preliminary determination until no later than 190 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation if: (A) the petitioner makes a timely request for a postponement; or (B) Commerce concludes that the parties concerned are cooperating, that the investigation is extraordinarily complicated, and that additional time is necessary to make a preliminary determination. Under 19 CFR 351.205(e), the petitioner must submit a request for postponement 25 days or more before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination and must state the reasons for the request. Commerce will grant the request unless it finds compelling reasons to deny the request.

On October 10, 2025, the petitioner⁴ submitted a timely request that Commerce postpone the preliminary determination in this LTFV investigation.⁵ The petitioner stated that it requested postponement, “because one mandatory respondent in this investigation (the collapsed entity including Eppen Asia Pte Ltd and Ningxia Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd.) only recently submitted its initial responses to the Department’s antidumping questionnaire, and the subsequently chosen mandatory respondent (Zhengzhou Longgu Trading Co., Ltd.) has yet to file its initial questionnaire responses.”⁶

For the reasons stated above and because there are no compelling reasons to deny the request, Commerce, in accordance with section 733(c)(1)(A) of the Act, is postponing the deadline for the preliminary determinations by 50 days (*i.e.*, 190 days after the date on

which this investigation was initiated). As a result, Commerce will issue its preliminary determination no later than March 3, 2026. In accordance with section 735(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(1), the deadline for the final determination of this investigation will continue to be 75 days after the date of the preliminary determination, unless postponed at a later date.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 733(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(f)(1).

Dated: December 19, 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.

[FR Doc. 2025-24036 Filed 12-30-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-533-937]

Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative 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 overhead door counterbalance torsion springs (overhead door springs) from India. The period of investigation is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable December 31, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Zachary Shaykin, 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) 482-2638.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 3, 2025, Commerce published its *Preliminary Determination in the Federal Register*.¹ In the

¹ See *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 90 FR 14602 (April 3, 2025) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

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 determination of this countervailing duty (CVD) investigation with the final determination in the companion antidumping duty investigation of overhead door springs from India.² Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.³ 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.⁴ Accordingly, the deadline for this final determination is now December 22, 2025.

For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁵ The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically 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 overhead door springs from India. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

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

² *Id.*, 90 FR at 14603.

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

⁴ See Memorandum, “Tolling of all Case Deadlines,” dated November 24, 2025.

⁵ See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

³ See Memorandum, “Tolling of all Case Deadlines,” dated November 24, 2025.

⁴ The petitioner is the Lysine Fair Trade Coalition.

⁵ See Petitioner’s Letter, “Petitioners’ Request for Postponement of the Preliminary Determination,” dated October 10, 2025.

⁶ *Id.*

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, we intended to conduct verification of the sales and benefit information submitted by Alcomex Springs Pvt Ltd. (Alcomex) for use in our final determination. However, because Alcomex withdrew its participation from this investigation prior to Commerce’s verification, Commerce did not conduct verification.⁶ Thus, as stated above, we drew an adverse inference in selecting from the facts otherwise available to determine a countervailable subsidy rate with respect to Alcomex based entirely under section 776 of the Act. For further information, see the “Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences” section in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

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 addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For the list of the issues raised by parties, and to which we responded 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 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.⁷ For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum. In making this final determination, Commerce relied 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 Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comments 1 and 2.

Use of AFA

Because Alcomex withdrew from participation in this investigation prior to verification, we determine that

⁶ See Alcomex’s Letter, “Alcomex’s Withdrawal of Participation from Investigation,” dated May 19, 2025.

⁷ 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.

Alcomex’s data cannot serve as a reliable basis for reaching a determination in this investigation because this data could not be verified. We further determine that Alcomex significantly impeded the investigation and did not act to the best of its ability to comply with our requests for information. Therefore, we also find it appropriate to base Alcomex’s countervailable subsidy rate on AFA. For further discussion, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

We made certain changes to the countervailable subsidy rate for Alcomex, certain non-selected respondents in this investigation, and all other producers and/or exporters of overhead door springs from India since the *Preliminary Determination* and the *Preliminary Critical Circumstances Determination*.⁸ For a discussion of these changes, see the “Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*” section of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances

Commerce preliminarily determined, in accordance with section 703(e)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.206(c)(1), that critical circumstances exist with respect to overhead door springs from India produced and/or exported by Alcomex, the non-responsive companies,⁹ and all other producers and/or exporters not individually examined.¹⁰ For this final determination, pursuant to section 705(a)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.206, we continue to find that critical circumstances exist for Alcomex, the non-responsive companies, and all other producers and/or exporters. With respect to finding that critical circumstances exist for the non-responsive companies, we relied on AFA, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. For a full description of the methodology, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁸ See *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances in the Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 90 FR 35660 (July 29, 2025) (*Preliminary Critical Circumstances Determination*); see also Memorandum, “Preliminary Critical Circumstances Analysis,” dated July 24, 2025, at Attachment.

⁹ The non-responsive companies are: (1) Asha Spring and Engineering Company; (2) Balaji Springs Pvt. Ltd.; (3) Modern Engineering & Spring Company; and (4) Reliable Springs Ltd. (collectively, non-responsive companies).

¹⁰ See *Preliminary Critical Circumstances Determination*.

All-Others Rate

Sections 703(d) and 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act provide that Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for companies not individually examined. This rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated rates established for those companies individually examined, excluding any zero and *de minimis* rates and any rates based entirely under section 776 of the Act.

Pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act, if the individual estimated countervailable subsidy rates established for all exporters and producers individually examined are zero, *de minimis*, or determined based entirely on facts otherwise available, Commerce may use any reasonable method to establish the estimated subsidy rate for all other producers or exporters. In this investigation, Commerce has determined that the individually estimated subsidy rate for the individually examined respondent(s) under section 776 of the Act. Thus, this is the only rate available in this proceeding for deriving the all-others rate. Consequently, Commerce established the all others rate by applying the countervailable subsidy rate assigned to the mandatory respondent. For a full description of the methodology underlying Commerce’s analysis, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Alcomex Springs Pvt Ltd	* 172.08
Asha Spring and Engineering Company	* 172.08
Balaji Springs Pvt. Ltd	* 172.08
Modern Engineering & Spring Company	* 172.08
Reliable Springs Ltd	* 172.08
All Others	* 172.08

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Disclosure

Because Commerce applied AFA to the sole mandatory respondent, respondents not selected for individual examination, and all-other producers and/or exporters of subject merchandise in this investigation, in accordance with section 776 of the Act, there are no calculations to disclose for this final determination pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) and 703(e)(2)(A) of the Act, and pursuant to our *Preliminary Critical Circumstances Determination*, Commerce instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits and suspend liquidation of all entries of overhead door springs from India, as described in Appendix I of this notice, which were entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after January 3, 2025, 90 days prior to the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* of this investigation in the **Federal Register**. 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 August 1, 2025, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise on or before July 31, 2025.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a CVD order, 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 in the amounts indicated above, in accordance with section 706(a) 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 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 overhead door springs from India. Because the final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of molded fiber products from India no later than 45 days after this final determination. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and nonproprietary 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 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

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 pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: December 22, 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:

- 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. Diversification of India's Economy
- IV. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
- V. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences
- VI. Final Determination of Critical Circumstances
- VII. Analysis of Programs
- VIII. Discussion of the Issues

Comment 1: Commerce Should Apply Total Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to Alcomex

Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Apply AFA to the Government of India

Comment 3: Commerce Incorrectly Determined that Certain Programs Are Countervailable

Comment 4: Commerce Should Select Alcomex's Preliminary Countervailable Subsidy Rate as the Rate Assigned to All

Other Producers and/or Exporters in India

IX. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025-24032 Filed 12-30-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-533-839]

Carbazole Violet Pigment-23 From India: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2022

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that certain producers of exporters of carbazole violet pigment 23 (pigment) from India received countervailable subsidies during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022.

DATES: Applicable December 31, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Warnes, 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) 482-0028.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 14, 2025, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment.¹ On August 11, 2025, Commerce extended the deadline of the final results by 28 days.²

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

¹ See *Carbazole Violet Pigment 23 from India: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2022*, 90 FR 15561 (April 14, 2025) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review," dated August 11, 2025.

³ 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.⁴ Accordingly, the deadline for the final results of this review is December 19, 2025.

For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁵ A list of topics discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is included as an 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>.

Scope of the Order⁶

The product covered by this *Order* is pigment. For a complete description of the scope of this *Order*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this administrative 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 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.⁷ The subsidy programs under review, and the issues raised in case and rebuttal briefs submitted by the interested parties, are discussed in the Issue and Decision Memorandum.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our review and analysis of the information received during this segment and comments received from parties, for this final determination, we made certain changes to the countervailable subsidy rate calculations for Meghmani, Gharda, and

⁴ See Memorandum, "Tolling of all Case Deadlines," dated November 24, 2025.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results in the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review of Carbazole Violet Pigment-23 from India; 2022," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁶ See *Notice of Countervailing Duty Order: Carbazole Violet Pigment 23 from India*, 69 FR 77995 (December 29, 2004) (*Order*).

⁷ 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.

“Online FTZ Information System” section of the Board’s website.

For further information, contact Brian Warnes at brian.warnes@trade.gov.

Dated: December 29, 2025.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–24112 Filed 12–30–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–936]

Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances

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 India are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation is October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024.

DATES: Applicable December 31, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Seth Brown, AD/CVD Operations, Office IX, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0029.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 2, 2025, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its preliminary affirmative determination in the LTFV investigation of overhead door springs from India, in which we also postponed the final determination, and invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Determination*.¹ On June 3, 2025, the sole mandatory respondent, Alcomex Springs Pvt Ltd. (Alcomex), withdrew its participation from this investigation.² On July 29, 2025,

¹ See *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 90 FR 23316 (June 2, 2025) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Alcomex’s Letter, “Alcomex’s Withdrawal of Participation from Investigation,” dated June 3, 2025.

Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its preliminary affirmative determination of critical circumstances based on the June 24, 2025, timely-filed allegation by the IDC Group, Inc., Iowa Spring Manufacturing, Inc., and Service Spring Corp. (collectively, the petitioners).³

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.⁴ Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.⁵ Accordingly, the deadline for this final determination is now December 22, 2025.

For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination* and *Preliminary Critical Circumstances Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁶ The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically 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 overhead door springs from India. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

We received no comments from interested parties on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the

³ 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 35662 (July 29, 2025) (*Preliminary Critical Circumstances Determination*).

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

⁵ See Memorandum, “Tolling of all Case Deadlines,” dated November 24, 2025.

⁶ 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 India,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

Preliminary Determination. Therefore, we made no changes to the scope of the investigation from that published in the *Preliminary Determination* for the final determination.

Verification

Alcomex informed Commerce prior to verification that it was withdrawing from participation as a mandatory respondent in this investigation.⁷ Accordingly Commerce was unable to conduct verification under section 782(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised by interested parties in this investigation are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached to this notice as Appendix II.

Use of Adverse Facts Available (AFA)

Because Alcomex withdrew from participation in this investigation prior to verification, we determine that Alcomex’s data cannot serve as a reliable basis for reaching a determination in this investigation because this data could not be verified. We further determine that Alcomex significantly impeded the investigation and did not act to the best of its ability to comply with our requests for information. Therefore, we also find it appropriate to base Alcomex’s dumping margin on AFA. For further discussion, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that the estimated weighted-average dumping margin for all other producers and exporters not individually investigated shall be equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated excluding rates that are zero, *de minimis*, or determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. We cannot apply the methodology described in section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act to calculate the all-others rate, as the margin applied in this final determination is determined entirely under section 776 of the Act.

⁷ See Alcomex’s Letter, “Alcomex’s Withdrawal of Participation from Investigation,” dated June 3, 2025.

Pursuant to section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act, if the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for all exporters and producers individually examined are zero, *de minimis*, or determined based entirely on facts otherwise available, Commerce may use any reasonable method to establish the estimated weighted-average dumping margin for all other producers or

exporters. In cases where dumping margins are determined entirely under section 776 of the Act for individually examined entities, Commerce's normal practice under these circumstances is to calculate the all-others rate as a simple average of the alleged dumping margins from the petition.⁸ Therefore, as the all-others rate, we are assigning the simple average of the dumping margins alleged

in the petition, which is 86.45 percent.⁹ For a full description of the methodology underlying Commerce's analysis, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Determination

The final estimated weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Producer or exporter	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offsets) (percent)
Alcomex Springs Pvt Ltd	* 126.14	100.45
Asha Spring and Engineering Company	* 126.14	100.45
Balaji Springs Pvt. Ltd	* 126.14	100.45
Modern Engineering & Spring Company	* 126.14	100.45
Reliable Springs Ltd	* 126.14	100.45
All Others	86.45	60.76

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

Disclosure

Because Commerce applied AFA to the sole mandatory respondent in this investigation, Alcomex, in accordance with section 776 of the Act, and the applied AFA rate is based solely on the petition, there are no calculations to disclose for this final determination, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with sections 733(d)(1)(B) and (e)(2)(A) of the Act, we instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of all entries of overhead door springs from India, as described in Appendix I of this notice, which were entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after March 4, 2025, 90 days prior to the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* of this investigation in the **Federal Register**. In accordance with section 733(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 November 29, 2025, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise on or before November 28, 2025.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue an antidumping duty order,

reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 736(a) of the Act, and require a cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties for such entries of subject merchandise in the amounts indicated above, in accordance with section 736(a) 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 canceled.

U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of the final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. Because Commerce's final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports or sales (or the likelihood of sales) of overhead door springs from India no later than 45 days after this final determination. If the ITC determines that such injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all cash deposits posted will be refunded 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 instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the "Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation" section.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. 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 the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification of Interested Parties

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

⁸ See, e.g., *Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Sodium Nitrite from the Federal Republic of Germany*, 73 FR 21909, 21912 (April 23, 2008), unchanged in *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Sodium Nitrite from the Federal Republic of Germany*, 73 FR 38986, 38987 (July 8, 2008), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 2; see also *Notice of Final Determination*

of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Raw Flexible Magnets from Taiwan, 73 FR 39673, 39674 (July 10, 2008); and *Steel Threaded Rod from Thailand: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 78 FR 79670, 79671 (December 31, 2013), unchanged in *Steel Threaded Rod from Thailand: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and*

Affirmative Final Determination of Critical Circumstances, 79 FR 14476, 14477 (March 14, 2014).

⁹ See *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From the People's Republic of China and India: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 89 FR 92895, 92898 (November 25, 2024).

Dated: December 22, 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:

- 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
- IV. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether to Apply Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to Alcomex
 - Comment 2: Whether to Revise the Total AFA Rate for the Non-Responsive Companies
 - Comment 3: Whether to Assign the Highest Petition Margin as the All-Others Rate
- V. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–24031 Filed 12–30–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–215]

L-Lysine From the People's Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation

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

DATES: Applicable December 29, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mira Warrier and Jerry Xiao, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482–8031 and (202) 482–2273, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 24, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) initiated a less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation of imports of L-Lysine (Lysine) from the People's Republic of China.¹ Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.² Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty

¹ See *L-Lysine from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation*, 90 FR 26782 (June 24, 2025).

² See Memorandum, "Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government," dated November 14, 2025.

APPENDIX C
SUMMARY DATA

Total market

Table C.1

Overhead door springs: Summary data concerning the U.S. total market, by item and period

Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022-24	Calendar year 2022-23	2023-24	Interim 2024-25
U.S. total market consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	181,447	157,640	162,044	40,745	40,328	▼(10.7)	▼(13.1)	▲2.8	▼(1.0)
Producers' share (fn1).....	94.9	93.3	88.9	88.8	83.6	▼(6.0)	▼(1.7)	▼(4.3)	▼(5.2)
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
India.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	5.1	6.7	11.1	11.2	16.4	▲6.0	▲1.7	▲4.3	▲5.2
U.S. total market consumption value:									
Amount.....	352,161	251,750	241,803	60,631	61,450	▼(31.3)	▼(28.5)	▼(4.0)	▲1.4
Producers' share (fn1).....	95.0	95.4	90.0	92.0	83.0	▼(5.0)	▲0.4	▼(5.4)	▼(9.0)
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
India.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	5.0	4.6	10.0	8.0	17.0	▲5.0	▼(0.4)	▲5.4	▲9.0
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from (fn2):									
China:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
India:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	9,178	10,636	17,974	4,566	6,602	▲95.8	▲15.9	▲69.0	▲44.6
Value.....	17,579	11,490	24,205	4,873	10,449	▲37.7	▼(34.6)	▲110.7	▲114.4
Unit value.....	\$1.92	\$1.08	\$1.35	\$1.07	\$1.58	▼(29.7)	▼(43.6)	▲24.7	▲48.3
Ending inventory quantity.....	2,100	1,542	3,241	2,895	4,011	▲54.3	▼(26.6)	▲110.1	▲38.6
U.S. producers':									
Practical capacity quantity.....	206,427	215,248	215,248	56,362	49,811	▲4.3	▲4.3	—	▼(11.6)
Production quantity.....	172,240	147,322	144,995	35,921	35,722	▼(15.8)	▼(14.5)	▼(1.6)	▼(0.6)
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	83.4	68.4	67.4	63.7	71.7	▼(16.1)	▼(15.0)	▼(1.1)	▲8.0
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	172,269	147,004	144,071	36,179	33,726	▼(16.4)	▼(14.7)	▼(2.0)	▼(6.8)
Value.....	334,582	240,260	217,598	55,757	51,001	▼(35.0)	▼(28.2)	▼(9.4)	▼(8.5)
Unit value.....	\$1.94	\$1.63	\$1.51	\$1.54	\$1.51	▼(22.2)	▼(15.8)	▼(7.6)	▼(1.9)
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C.1 Continued

Overhead door springs: Summary data concerning the U.S. total market, by item and period

Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons				
	Calendar year			Interim		Calendar year			Interim	
	2022	2023	2024	2024	2025	2022-24	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
U.S. producers': Continued										
Ending inventory quantity.....	8,323	6,872	6,185	6,260	7,619	▼(25.7)	▼(17.4)	▼(10.0)	▲21.7	
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	
Production workers.....	624	599	580	580	524	▼(7.1)	▼(4.0)	▼(3.2)	▼(9.7)	
Hours worked (1,000s).....	1,179	1,140	1,073	286	258	▼(9.0)	▼(3.3)	▼(5.8)	▼(10.0)	
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	29,409	26,383	26,141	7,200	6,346	▼(11.1)	▼(10.3)	▼(0.9)	▼(11.9)	
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	\$24.94	\$23.15	\$24.36	\$25.15	\$24.63	▼(2.3)	▼(7.2)	▲5.2	▼(2.0)	
Productivity (pounds per hour).....	146.1	129.3	135.1	125.5	138.7	▼(7.5)	▼(11.5)	▲4.5	▲10.5	
Unit labor costs.....	\$0.17	\$0.18	\$0.18	\$0.20	\$0.18	▲5.6	▲4.9	▲0.7	▼(11.4)	
Net sales:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Unit value.....	\$2.16	\$1.82	\$1.69	\$1.74	\$1.68	▼(21.5)	▼(15.7)	▼(6.8)	▼(3.7)	
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	
Operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Unit COGS.....	\$1.54	\$1.40	\$1.37	\$1.41	\$1.34	▼(11.0)	▼(8.9)	▼(2.4)	▼(5.1)	
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$0.20	\$0.24	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.27	▲24.4	▲16.7	▲6.5	▲8.2	
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	\$0.41	\$0.18	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.07	▼(82.8)	▼(57.2)	▼(59.8)	▼(15.1)	
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3).....	\$0.41	\$0.17	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.07	▼(83.5)	▼(58.0)	▼(60.8)	▼(14.8)	
COGS/sales (fn1).....	71.5	77.3	81.0	80.9	79.7	▲9.5	▲5.8	▲3.7	▼(1.2)	
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	19.2	9.7	4.2	4.8	4.2	▼(15.0)	▼(9.4)	▼(5.5)	▼(0.6)	
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	19.1	9.5	4.0	4.7	4.2	▼(15.1)	▼(9.6)	▼(5.5)	▼(0.5)	
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
Total assets.....	112,130	106,325	102,067	NA	NA	▼(9.0)	▼(5.2)	▼(4.0)	***	

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, and from third-party bill of lading data (Panjiva) provided to the Commission by the (petitioner) counsel, accessed on June 9, 2025. Third-party data were used to report for data not accounted for in submissions to Commission questionnaires. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in parts 3, 4, 6, and 7 of this report.

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.

fn2.--Value data for imports listed in the Panjiva dataset are derived by multiplying the quantity of imports from a given source and period (as reported in the third-party dataset and adjusted by responses to Commission questionnaires) by the average unit value of imports from a given source and period as reported in Commission questionnaire responses.

fn3.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

