



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-533-944]

Chromium Trioxide from India: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that chromium trioxide from India is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation (POI) is July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025.

DATES: Applicable [Insert date of publication in the *Federal Register*].

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Katerina Katsiadas, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4929.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 22, 2026, Commerce published in the *Federal Register* its preliminary affirmative determination in the LTFV investigation of chromium trioxide from India, and invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Determination*.¹ No interested parties submitted comments on the *Preliminary Determination*. Accordingly, the final determination remains unchanged from, and hereby adopts, the *Preliminary Determination*, and no decision memorandum accompanies this notice. The deadline for this final determination is October 5, 2026.²

¹ See *Chromium Trioxide from India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 91 FR 30276 (May 22, 2026) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See *Preliminary Determination*, 91 FR 30278.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is chromium trioxide from India. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Scope Comments

We received no comments from interested parties on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Preliminary Determination*.³ Therefore, we made no changes to the scope of the investigation.

Verification

Because the mandatory respondent in this investigation, did not provide information requested by Commerce, Commerce did not conduct a verification in this investigation.

Use of Adverse Facts Available

As discussed in the *Preliminary Determination*, Commerce assigned to mandatory respondent Vishnu Chemicals Limited (Vishnu Chemicals) an estimated weighted-average dumping margin on the basis of adverse facts available (AFA), pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). There is no new information, or new arguments, on the record that warrant reconsideration of the *Preliminary Determination*. Thus, we made no changes to our analysis or to the estimated weighted-average dumping margins for the final determination. For a full description of the methodology underlying Commerce's final determination, *see* the *Preliminary Determination*.

All-Others Rate

Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, and Commerce's regulations at 19 CFR 351.109(f)(1), provide 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

³ *Id.*

of the Act.⁴ When there is no individually-calculated estimated weighted-average dumping margin that is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available, section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act directs Commerce to “use any reasonable method to establish the estimated all-others rate for exporters and producers not individually investigated.”⁵ In an LTFV investigation, when the estimated-weighted-average dumping margins for all individually investigated companies are determined entirely on the basis of AFA, Commerce’s practice is to calculate the all-others rate as an average of the dumping margins alleged in the petition.⁶

In the *Preliminary Determination*, we assigned an estimated weighted-average dumping margin of 14.44 percent (*i.e.*, the sole dumping margin alleged in the petition) to all other exporters and producers, pursuant to section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act.⁷ As noted above, we received no comments in opposition to the all-others rate established in our *Preliminary Determination*, which is derived from the only reliable information available from which to establish an all-others rate in the absence of an individually-calculated dumping margin that is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available. Therefore, we continue to assign an estimated weighted-average dumping margin of 14.44 percent to all other exporters and producers for this final determination.

Final Determination

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

Exporter/Producer	Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margin (percent)	Cash Deposit Rate Adjusted for Export Subsidies (percent)
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⁴ See section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act.

⁵ See section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act; *see also* 19 CFR 351.109(f)(2)(iii); and *Albemarle Corp. v. United States*, 821 F.3d 1345, 1352 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (“... when all individually examined respondents are assigned *de minimis* margins, Commerce is expected to calculate the separate rate by taking the average of those margins. Commerce may use ‘other reasonable methods,’ but only if Commerce reasonably concludes that the expected method is ‘not feasible’ or ‘would not be reasonably reflective of potential dumping margins.’ (internal citations omitted)”).

⁶ *See, e.g., Certain Preserved Mushrooms from Spain: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 88 FR 18120 (March 27, 2023) (“In cases where no weighted-average dumping margins other than zero, *de minimis*, or those determined entirely under section 776 of the Act have been established for individually examined entities {...} Commerce typically calculates a simple average of the margins alleged in the petition and applies the result to all other entities not individually examined.”).

⁷ *See Preliminary Determination*, 91 FR at 30277.

Vishnu Chemicals	14.44*	11.82
All Others	14.44	11.82

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

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce will disclose to interested parties the calculations performed in connection with a final determination within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of the final determination in the *Federal Register*, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because we made no changes from the *Preliminary Determination*, there are no calculations to disclose.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to continue to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise, as described in the appendix to this notice, which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after May 22, 2026, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the *Federal Register*.

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(d), upon the publication of this notice, Commerce will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margin or the estimated all-others rate, as follows: (1) the cash deposit rate for the respondent listed above will be equal to the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin determined in this final determination; (2) if the exporter is not a respondent identified above, but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be equal to the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin established for that producer of the subject merchandise; and (3) the cash deposit rate for all other exporters and producers will be equal to the all-others estimated weighted-average dumping margin. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

To determine the cash deposit rates in LTFV investigations, Commerce normally adjusts the estimated weighted-average dumping margins by the amount of export subsidies

countervailed in the companion countervailing duty (CVD) investigation. Accordingly, where Commerce has made a final affirmative determination of countervailable export subsidies, Commerce offsets the estimated weighted-average dumping margins in the LTFV investigation by the appropriate export subsidy rate from the companion CVD investigation.⁸ Commerce has continued to adjust the cash deposit rate for export subsidies found in the companion CVD investigation by the appropriate export subsidy rate;⁹ however, the suspension of liquidation of provisional measures in the companion CVD case has been discontinued. Therefore, we are not instructing CBP to collect cash deposits based on the adjusted estimated weighted-average dumping margin for export subsidies at this time. If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) makes a final affirmative determination of injury due to both dumping and subsidies, then the cash deposit rate will be revised effective on the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative determination in the *Federal Register* to be the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin adjusted for export subsidies.

U.S. International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of our final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. Because Commerce's final determination is affirmative, in accordance with sections 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) for importation, of chromium trioxide from India no later than 45 days after this final determination. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, all cash deposits posted will be refunded or canceled, and suspension of liquidation will be lifted. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction

⁸ *Id.*, 91 FR at 30277.

⁹ See *Chromium Trioxide from India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 91 FR 27244 (May 14, 2026).

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 in the “Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation” section above.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice will serve as the final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

This 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).

Dated: October 5, 2026.

Scot Fullerton,
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation is chromium trioxide (Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS) registry number 1333-82-0), regardless of form (dry or solution). Chromium trioxide is an inorganic compound with the molecular formula CrO_3 in dry form and H_2CrO_4 in solution form. All relevant formulas refer to same product with one unit of Chromium (as Cr^{+6}) and three units of Oxygen, such as Cr_4O_{12} ; and $\text{Cr}_{0.25}\text{O}_{0.75}$.

The product in dry form is generally referred to as chromium trioxide, which is the acidic anhydride of chromic acid. Chromium trioxide in solution form may be referred to as chromic acid. However, the dry form may also be marketed under the name chromic acid.

A non-exhaustive list of other names used for the subject merchandise includes: chromic anhydride, chromic trioxide, chromium (VI) oxide, monochromium trioxide, chromia, chromium (VI) trioxide, trioxochromium, and chromtrioxid. A non-exhaustive list of trade names for the subject merchandise includes: 11910080KROMSAV-ANHIDRID IP, Aktivkohle, imprägniert, Typ PLWK, Chromsaure, and Chromzuur.

All chromium trioxide is covered by the scope of this investigation irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form. Chromium trioxide is generally imported in dry form, including in the form of pellets, flakes, powders, or beads, but the scope includes chromium trioxide in solution form.

Chromium trioxide that has been blended with another product or products other than water is included in the scope if the resulting mix contains 90 percent or more of chromium trioxide by total formula weight, such as chromium trioxide mixed with a catalyst to make the product ready for use in metal finishing applications. If chromium trioxide is imported blended with another product, only the chromium trioxide content of the blend is included within the scope.

Subject merchandise also includes chromium trioxide that has been processed in a third country into a product that otherwise would be within the scope of this investigation, *i.e.*, if any such further processing would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation it is included in the scope of the investigation, including blending, flaking, mixing with water, or packaging. For example, the dry form of the subject merchandise may be imported into a third country and then processed into solution before shipment to the United States. Such a solution would be subject to the scope.

The subject merchandise is provided for in subheading 2819.10.0000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). In addition to 1333- 82-0, import documentation may also reflect CAS registry numbers 12324-05-9, 12324-08-2, and 1362947-20-3. Although the HTSUS subheading and CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

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