



TOP NEWS

Attorneys Speculate on Timing of SCOTUS Review of IEEPA Cases.....	1
--------------------------------------------------------------------	---

LITIGATION

Paper Plate Exporter Challenges Surrogate Financial Statement Pick in AD Investigation.....	2
Parties Ask CIT to Rule on Dates of Sale in Japanese Flat-Rolled Steel AD Review	3
Petitioner Says Commerce Failed to Pick More Than 1 Respondent in Thai Solar Cell AD/CVD Cases.....	4
US Supports Unopposed Remand Results in Multilayered Wood Flooring Review	6

CUSTOMS RULINGS

Recent CBP NY Rulings	6
-----------------------------	---

AD/CVD

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Notices for Aug. 29.....	10
--------------------------------------------------------------	----

TRADE PEOPLE

CBP Litigator Leaves Agency for Faegre Drinker	11
------------------------------------------------------	----

TOP NEWS

Attorneys Speculate on Timing of SCOTUS Review of IEEPA Cases

While many attorneys believe that one of the cases on the legality of President Donald Trump's tariffs is on a collision course with the Supreme Court, questions remain about exactly when the high court will review the case and in what form. One possibility would see the lead appeal, *V.O.S. Selections v. Trump*, which currently sits before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, head to the Supreme Court's emergency, or "shadow," docket.

The shadow docket is where parties seek emergency stays of lower court rulings, and it could come into play should the Federal Circuit rule against Trump's tariffs but refuse to stay its own decision. Then, the Supreme Court would hold limited briefing on the CAFC's decision, though it wouldn't hold any in-person oral argument.

Crowell & Moring attorney Dan Wolff said that if the Federal Circuit issues its decision in September, as is widely expected, the Supreme Court could move to stay the ruling or let a ruling adverse to the Trump administration proceed in October, should the case wind up on the shadow docket.

Without the case appearing on the high court's emergency docket, the question of when and in what form the Supreme Court will consider the legality of Trump's tariffs becomes murkier.

Were SCOTUS to consider the Federal Circuit's impending decision in *V.O.S. Selections* by itself, it could quickly grant certiorari, order expedited briefing and hear the case in either its December or January sittings. One attorney involved in one of the cases against the tariffs said they could possibly see the Supreme Court taking up the case in January at the earliest, though this would require the "government to really push" for the case to be heard and for all parties to agree on certiorari and a briefing schedule.

Complicating the affair are the other cases challenging tariffs. One such case, brought by importers Learning Resources and Hand2mind, is currently being briefed before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and has a Sept. 30 argument date. However, the importers asked the Supreme Court to preemptively take the case, and SCOTUS will consider that petition at its Sept. 29 conference (see [2508060040](#)).

Wolff said it's "unlikely" the court would grant certiorari in the Learning Resources case before the D.C. Circuit issues its decision. Should the *V.O.S. Selections* decision come out first, as is likely, the high court could grant certiorari or "hold the [*V.O.S. Selections*] petition until *Learning Resources* is decided," he said.

An attorney related to one of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act cases said the Supreme Court may be more inclined to hold the *V.O.S. Selections* petition until the D.C. Circuit issues its decision. Under this scenario, the court would then grant certiorari in either December or January, pushing oral argument to "late winter," with a decision coming on the "last day of term in June."

Echoing this sentiment, Amy Howe of SCOTUSblog [said](#) most "court watchers believe" the court "could issue a decision by next summer."

Further complicating the issue are two appeals before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit, which are set to be heard by the appellate court on Sept. 17 (see [2507090022](#)). Wolff said it's even possible that the Supreme Court waits until the 9th Circuit also rules on the issue before setting the IEEPA cases for its merits docket. — **Jacob Kopnick**

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LITIGATION

Paper Plate Exporter Challenges Surrogate Financial Statement Pick in AD Investigation

The Commerce Department improperly used the financial statements of Indonesian producer PT Suparma to set the surrogate financial ratios in the antidumping duty investigation on paper plates from Vietnam, since Suparma doesn't make merchandise comparable to respondent Go-Pak Paper Products Vietnam, the respondent argued. Filing a [motion](#) for judgment at the Court of International Trade on Aug. 28, Go-Pak said Commerce also erred in using a simple average of the average unit values for two different Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheadings to value its paper input, since its input only falls under one of the subheadings (*Go-Pak Paper Products Vietnam Co. v. United States*, CIT # 25-00070).

In the investigation, the agency used the financial statements from Suparma, which Go-Pak said is an "integrated producer of tissue paper and craft paper." The respondent urged Commerce to use the statements of Indonesian producer Alkindo, which makes paper bowls, paper cups, paper food boxes and other paper products, which Go-Pak said are comparable to its products.

Go-Pak said it submitted evidence to Commerce showing that, unlike itself, Suparma is an "integrated producer which uses paper pulp as its raw material to make paper." The respondent, meanwhile, buys finished paper as the input for producing its paper plates. Commerce "should utilize the data sourced from producers of identical or comparable merchandise in the surrogate country" when calculating financial ratios, the brief said.

"More importantly, Commerce has a preference to use financial statements from companies that are at a similar level of integration to the respondent in the proceeding," Go-Pak argued. By continuing to use the Suparma statement in the investigation, the agency "failed to address arguments and record evidence that Suparma was an integrated producer and not comparable to Go-Pak Vietnam," the respondent said.

Go-Pak also challenged Commerce's conclusion that Suparma makes "laminated paper for holding, placing, and wrapping food as does a paper bowl or paper plate," arguing that the finding isn't backed by sufficient evidence. The exhibits relied on by Commerce confirm that Suparma "is engaged in paper manufacturing, not packaging manufacturing." The exhibits "describe Suparma's operations as producing finished paper in sheet or reel form and laminating paper," which are activities "that are part of paper production and do not create products comparable to paper plates."

In valuing Go-Pak's paper input, Commerce used a simple average of the average unit values for two different HTS subheadings, 4810.32.90 and 4810.92.90. The respondent said the HTS classifications for subheading 4810.32.90 are identical in both Vietnam and Indonesia and adequately cover Go-Pak's paper purchases. The subheading covers "multi-ply" paper or paperboard that's in rolls that are greater than 150 mm in width, the exporter said.

"Multiple record sources confirm that Go-Pak Vietnam's paper input is multi-ply and in rolls greater than 150 mm," the brief said.

Meanwhile, the other subheading, 4810.32.90, covers paper bleached "uniformly throughout the mass and of which more than 95 percent by weight of the total fiber content consists of wood fibers obtained by a chemical process." The product specification information for Go-Pak's paper shows that it isn't "bleached uniformly throughout," since the company's paper is "multi-layer, so it cannot be uniformly bleached," the brief said.

The agency bucked its established practice and court precedent in using a simple average of the subheadings, since the one subheading adequately covers Go-Pak's paper input, the exporter argued.

—JK

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Parties Ask CIT to Rule on Dates of Sale in Japanese Flat-Rolled Steel AD Review

All parties to a dispute over an antidumping duty review on Japanese-origin flat-rolled steel told Court of International Trade Judge Jane Restani on Aug. 18 that they think the trade court must address questions surrounding the review's mandatory respondent's U.S. sales dates (*Toyo Kohan Co. v. United States*, CIT # 24-00261).

Restani asked the parties Aug. 11 if the case could be resolved on the merits of respondent Toyo Kohan's Cohen's *d* test challenge without considering whether Commerce was right that Toyo Kohan's export sales were made on the earlier of each sale's shipment or invoice date (see [2507140067](#)).

If not, she further asked when the dates of sale issue should be considered, "[a]ssuming arguendo that the court remands to Commerce on the Cohen's *d* issue."

The U.S., Toyo Kohan and domestic petitioner Thomas Steel Strip Corporation all agreed that the two issues are separate. The exporter's dates of sale, however, significantly impact its final AD margin, they said.

Toyo Kohan [explained](#) that this was because the sales dates issue "directly affects which month of home market sales will be used for the comparison." Dates of sale are actually more pertinent in reviews than they would be in investigations, it said, because Commerce's regulations require the department to compare respondents' home market and export sales on a monthly basis.

The U.S. [agreed](#), adding that the export sales' dates also matter because they determine which exports fall within the review period and, thus, should be included in the review. They also impact Commerce's currency conversions, as the department must value sales in U.S. dollars using the rate of exchange on the day of the sale, it said.

And Thomas Steel [said](#) that the sales dates also will become important if Commerce decides to draw its home market comparison for Toyo Kohan using the transaction-to-transaction method.

Toyo Kohan and the government also asked that the trade court address the sales date issue now, citing judicial efficiency. Thomas Steel deferred to the court's judgment, though it noted it "believes it would be appropriate to address that issue now." —KN

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Petitioner Says Commerce Failed to Pick More Than 1 Respondent in Thai Solar Cell AD/CVD Cases

The Commerce Department failed to select more than one respondent in both the antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations on solar cells from Thailand, the American Alliance for Solar Manufacturing Trade Committee argued last week in a pair of [complaints](#). The alliance, which served as the petitioner for both investigations, said that Commerce failed to abide by U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit precedent by not selecting more than one respondent where multiple companies are subject to the investigations (*American Alliance for Solar Manufacturing Trade Committee v. United States*, CIT #s 25-00165, -00167).

In both the AD and CVD investigations, the agency selected Trina Solar Science & Technology (Thailand) as the sole mandatory respondent. For both cases, the petitioner said the decision not to pick a second mandatory respondent isn't supported by substantial evidence and not otherwise legal.

The alliance's case on the AD investigation [included](#) a host of additional claims against Commerce's conclusions, including the agency's conclusion related to a cost-based particular market situation.



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In the investigation, the petitioner said a cost-based PMS existed in regard to the price of wafers and solar glass in Thailand. To investigate the claim, Commerce solicited world market prices for the inputs that were adjusted for sales terms like ocean freight, import duties and brokerage expenses. The agency ultimately found that a PMS existed for the two inputs, relying on data that didn't include Chinese production and sales of silicon wafers and solar glass in its calculation of the cost of production.

Where the alliance disagreed with the agency's approach concerns Commerce's alleged failure to "adjust the world market prices it used to account for movement and import expenses, including brokerage and handling, inland freight costs, ocean freight costs, insurance rates, and Thai import duty rates."

The petitioner also challenged Commerce's pick of constructed value profit ratio sources. In the investigation, the agency relied on information from three Thai companies supplied by Trina: Gintech (Thailand), M.L.T. Solar Energy Product and Talesun Technologies (Thailand). Before the agency, and now before CIT, the alliance said these statements weren't publicly available and "reflected countervailable subsidies received from the Government of Thailand."

The alliance also made four claims against Commerce's major input analysis. In the investigation, the agency adjusted Trina's cost of manufacturing in line with the "transactions disregarded rule and major input rule" to account for transactions made between Trina and its affiliates.

In doing so, the agency erred in three ways, the complaint said. First, the agency "inappropriately extrapolated a market value for tin ribbon based on" the respondent's "purchases of other inputs from the same affiliated party and from unaffiliated parties for purposes of its transactions disregarded analysis," the alliance said. Commerce should have relied on publicly available import data to value tin ribbon under Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 8311.30.99, the brief said. However, the agency said it wasn't required to use import data where an affiliated party gave the respondent multiple inputs and the respondent had no unaffiliated purchases.

In implementing the transactions disregarded and major input rules, Commerce also erred in calculating the adjustments to the cost of production. The agency preliminarily adjusted Trina's cost of production for major inputs by using the "reported transfer prices" at which Trina bought the inputs from its affiliated supplier. But since Trina reported its costs based on its affiliates' cost of production and not the transfer price for making adjustments to the cost of production, the alliance said Commerce should have treated Trina's affiliates' cost of production as the baseline number to be measured against the benchmark price and not the transfer price.

The petitioner said "Commerce failed to address the substance" of this claim.

Commerce also erred in "using a price from a non-market economy producer as a benchmark for market price," the brief said. Preliminarily, for aluminum frames, solar glass and junction boxes inputs, Commerce compared Trina's reported transfer price with the weight-averaged market price and adjusted the reported cost of manufacturing for the "differences between the transfer prices and weight-averaged market prices where the weight-averaged market price exceeded the transfer prices." The petitioner said "Commerce erred in looking to purchases from unaffiliated suppliers from non-market economies because such suppliers could not offer prices that fairly reflected market value," urging the agency to instead use Thai import data.

Lastly, the alliance said Commerce was wrong to use Malaysian and Mexican import wafer data to calculate the surrogate value for silicon wafers. The petitioner said the Malaysian import data the agency used was "unreliable," telling Commerce it instead should have used Global Trade Atlas import data for Mexico, since "GTA is Commerce's preferred import data source." —JK

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US Supports Unopposed Remand Results in Multilayered Wood Flooring Review

The U.S. [supported](#) Aug. 27 the Commerce Department's decision, after a voluntary remand, not to continue applying adverse facts available to a mandatory respondent in an administrative review of the countervailing duty order on multilayered wood flooring from China for the 2018 review period (see [2507140055](#)) (*Evolutions Flooring v. United States*, CIT Consol. #21-00591).

Court of International Trade Judge Timothy Reif sustained most of the department's review results against challenges brought by 18 importers and exporters (see [2503280020](#)). He granted Commerce's request for a remand to correct an "inadvertent error" in its normal value calculation for mandatory respondent Baroque Timber Industries (Zhongshan) Co and to let the department reconsider its use of AFA for another mandatory respondent, Jiangsu Senmao Bamboo and Wood Industry.

Commerce properly did both in its remand results, the U.S. government said. Because the results are unopposed, the court should sustain them, it said. **—KN**

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CUSTOMS RULINGS

Recent CBP NY Rulings

The following are short summaries of recent CBP NY rulings issued by the agency's National Commodity Specialist Division in New York:

[N350012](#): The tariff classification of an aluminum industrial hand cart from China

HTS: 8716.80.5010, 9903.01.24; 9903.85.08; 9903.01.25; 9903.88.03, 3.2% + 20% + 10% + 25% + 50%, "Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles, not mechanically propelled; and parts thereof: Other vehicles: Farm wagons and carts: Other: Industrial hand trucks."
Item: The Haulmax-360, a non-motorized industrial hand cart, designed to transport goods and supplies at large venues and events. The primary structure is made of aluminum tubing and panels. The cart is designed with an open platform with swivel casters and integrated handles.
Reason: N/A
Ruling Date: June 24, 2025

[N350068](#): The tariff classification of a particulate matter sensor from China

HTS: 9027.10.2000, 9903.01.24; 9903.01.25; 9903.88.02, free + 20% + 10% + 25%, "Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis (for example, polarimeters, refractometers, spectrometers, gas or smoke analysis apparatus); instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension or the like; instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking quantities of heat, sound or light (including exposure meters); microtomes; parts and accessories thereof: Gas or smoke analysis apparatus: Electrical."
Item: The Sensirion SPS30 particulate matter sensor, which is a device that utilizes a laser scattering method to measure the concentration of particles in the air. It works by directing a laser beam through a controlled airflow containing airborne particles. The particles scatter the laser light, and the sensor detects the scattered light using a photodiode. The intensity and pattern of the scattered light are then analyzed to determine the concentration of particles.
Reason: N/A

Ruling Date: June 24, 2025

N350094: The classification of a direct mail package with a multifunctional pen from China

<p>HTS: (solicitation literature) 4901.10.0040, 9903.01.22, 9903.01.31; 9903.01.32, 9903.88.15, free + 7.5%, "Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, whether or not in single sheets: In single sheets, whether or not folded: Other." (return envelope) 4817.10.0000, 9903.01.24, 9903.01.25, 9903.88.03, free + 20% + 10% + 25%, "Envelopes, letter cards, plain postcards and correspondence cards, of paper or paperboard; boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard, containing an assortment of paper stationery: Envelopes." (ballpoint pen) 9608.10.0000, 9903.01.24, 9903.01.25, 9903.88.15, 0.8¢/each + 5.4% + 20% + 10% + 7.5%, "Ball point pens; felt tipped and other porous-tipped pens and markers; fountain pens, stylograph pens and other pens; duplicating styli; propelling or sliding pencils (for example, mechanical pencils); pen-holders, pencil-holders and similar holders; parts (including caps and clips) of the foregoing articles, other than those of heading 9609: Ball point pens."</p>

<p>Item: The mailer contains printed, single sheets of information including a letter, solicitation literature, and a postage-paid return envelope. The purpose of the mailer is to solicit donations for Doctors Without Borders. The multifunctional pen is a ballpoint pen with a flashlight and screwdriver.</p>

Reason: N/A

Ruling Date: June 24, 2025

N350106: The country of origin of hardline digital cable

Origin: South Korea or U.S.

<p>Item: The merchandise under consideration is described as hardline cable, also known as feeder or trunk cable. The subject cable is constructed of a copper-clad aluminum conducting core wrapped in insulation, an internal shield, and a protective jacket. The cable is imported on reels and not terminated at either end with a connector. The subject cable will be used to transmit digital communication signals over long distance where high strength cables are needed, such as in outdoor installations. The manufacturing process begins with the copper-clad aluminum conductor of either South Korean or U.S. origin being imported into China. In China, the internal insulation is extruded over the conductor, creating the insulated core. An aluminum shield is then formed around the core before plastic jacketing is added to complete the finished cable. The cable is then wound onto a reel and prepared for shipment to the U.S.</p>

<p>Reason: The copper-clad aluminum conducting core imparts the character of the finished article. The process of adding insulation, shielding, and jacketing does not substantially transform the conductor into a new and different article of commerce. The country of origin of the hardline cable will be South Korea or the United States, depending on the origin location of the conductor.</p>

Ruling Date: June 24, 2025

N350325: The country of origin of the LED lighting fixtures

Origin: South Korea

Item: LED Lights designed for illuminating large-scale sports venues such as stadiums, arenas, and professional sports fields to ensure optimal visibility during games and events held during nighttime or low ambient light conditions. Each of the lights consists of an integrated LED driver mounted within a die-cast aluminum housing, which holds multiple LED modules (LED light source) and precision optics. The manufacturing process starts with the production of the LED PCB (Printed Circuit Board) SMD (Surface Mount Device) modules (the light sources) in South Korea. Upon receipt of components and materials from China, Vietnam and local suppliers, the Korean factory undergoes the IQC (Incoming Quality Control) and the following procedures: Solder paste is printed onto the metal printed circuit boards, also called the bare boards. LED chip, shield can, and connector are placed on the soldered areas. The PCBs are loaded into the SMD reflow soldering equipment to perform SMT. Power is then supplied to the completed LED PCB modules using a DC power supply to confirm that the LEDs turn on properly. Modules that passed the inspection go through OQC (Outgoing Quality Control), then are shipped to the factory in Vietnam. The factory in Vietnam will produce the light housings, gaskets, the LED drivers, etc., and then combine these Vietnamese origin components and materials, and other components and materials imported from Germany and China to make the finished sportlighting luminaries.

Reason: The South Korea-originating PCBs with the LEDs populated, which are the light sources and the considered the most important components of the LED lights, have a pre-determined end-use when imported into Vietnam. They do not undergo a change in use due to the assembly process in Vietnam. Therefore, the country of origin of the LED sportlighting luminaries will be South Korea.

Ruling Date: June 24, 2025

N350502: The tariff classification of empty aluminum aerosol cans from Brazil. Correction to Ruling Number N347943

HTS: (capacity not exceeding 355 ml) 7612.90.1030, 9903.85.07, 9903.01.33, 5.7% + 50%, "Aluminum casks, drums, cans, boxes, and similar containers (including rigid or collapsible tubular containers), for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of a capacity not exceeding 300 liters, whether or not lined or heat insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment: Other: Of a capacity not exceeding 20 liters: Cans of a capacity not exceeding 355 ml." (capacity 356 to 1000 ml) 7612.90.1060, 9903.85.07, 9903.01.33, 5.7% + 50%, "Aluminum casks, drums, cans, boxes, and similar containers (including rigid or collapsible tubular containers), for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of a capacity not exceeding 300 liters, whether or not lined or heat insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment: Other: Of a capacity not exceeding 20 liters: Cans of a capacity exceeding 355 ml but less than 3.8 liters."

Item: Empty aerosol cans of aluminum alloy 1070 (99.5% to 99.7% aluminum). The empty aluminum cans will be filled in the United States with personal care, health, and beauty products such as aerosol spray deodorants, air fresheners, shaving gel, and suncare products. The empty cans will also be filled with compressed gas aerosol propellants such as butane, isobutane, and nitrogen.

Reason: N/A

Ruling Date: June 24, 2025

N350505: The tariff classification of empty aluminum aerosol cans from the Czech Republic. Correction to Ruling Number N347946

HTS: (capacity not exceeding 355 ml) 7612.90.1030, 9903.85.07, 9903.01.33, 5.7% + 50%, "Aluminum casks, drums, cans, boxes, and similar containers (including rigid or collapsible tubular containers), for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of a capacity not exceeding 300 liters, whether or not lined or heat insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment: Other: Of a capacity not exceeding 20 liters: Cans of a capacity not exceeding 355 ml." (capacity 356 to 1000 ml) 7612.90.1060, 9903.85.07, 9903.01.33, 5.7% + 50%, "Aluminum casks, drums, cans, boxes, and similar containers (including rigid or collapsible tubular containers), for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of a capacity not exceeding 300 liters, whether or not lined or heat insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment: Other: Of a capacity not exceeding 20 liters: Cans of a capacity exceeding 355 ml but less than 3.8 liters."

Item: Empty aerosol cans of aluminum alloy 1070 (99.5% to 99.7% aluminum). The empty aluminum cans will be filled in the United States with personal care, health, and beauty products such as aerosol spray deodorants, air fresheners, shaving gel, and suncare products. The empty cans will also be filled with compressed gas aerosol propellants such as butane, isobutane, and nitrogen. All cans are cylindrical in shape with diameters of 22 to 74 millimeters (mm) and capacities of 18 to 1000 milliliters (ml).

Reason: N/A

Ruling Date: June 24, 2025

N349263: The tariff classification of reusable pulse oximetry soft sensors from an unidentified country.

HTS: (sensors) 9018.19.9560, 9903.88.01, 9903.01.24; 9903.01.25, free + 20% + 10% + 25%, "[i]nstruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences ...: [e]lectro-diagnostic apparatus ...: [o]ther: [o]ther: [o]ther: [p]arts and accessories." (carrying case) 4202.92.9100, 9903.88.03, 9903.01.24; 9903.01.25 17.6% + 20% + 10% + 25%, "other containers and cases, with outer surface of sheeting of plastic or of textile materials, other, other, with outer surface of textile materials, of human-induced fibers (except jewelry boxes of a kind normally sold at retail with their contents)."

Item: Nonin Reusable Pulse Oximetry Soft Sensors are fingertip transmittance sensors comprised of a molded silicone boot that contains sensor optics, a cable, and a sensor connector. Both models are only compatible with Nonin Model 3150 Pulse Oximeter. In use, the sensor connector of the reusable soft sensor will be inserted into the sensor port of the Nonin Model 3150 Pulse Oximeter and the sensor boot will be attached to the patient's finger or toe. The Nonin Reusable Pulse Oximetry Soft Sensors are indicated for non-invasive spot-checking and/or continuous monitoring of adult and pediatric patients who are well or poorly perfused.

Reason: N/A

Ruling Date: June 23, 2025

N349450: The eligibility under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) of pocket coil mattress core units from Canada

USMCA Eligibility: Yes

Item: A pocket coil mattress core unit composed of steel wire springs individually encased in nonwoven fabric strips, arranged and glued in rows, and covered on the top and bottom with a sheet of nonwoven fabric which is bonded to the coils with glue. The core unit provides the structural layer of a completed mattress. The manufacturing operations for the pocket coil mattress core units are as follows: Malaysia Coils are formed from steel wire sourced from Malaysia or China. Coils are loaded into polypropylene nonwoven fabric pocket strips. Pocket coil strips are exported to Canada. U.S. or Mexico Glue is manufactured. (U.S. only) Steel wire is manufactured. Steel wire and glue are exported to Canada. In China, nonwoven fabric forming the coil pockets and the top and bottom covering is formed. Nonwoven fabric is exported to Malaysia and Canada. Canada Pocket coil strip that forms the perimeter of the mattress core unit is manufactured. Pocket coil strip from Malaysia and Canada are cut to various lengths and glued row by row to the appropriate size for the mattress. (The pocket coils formed in Malaysia make up the center of the unit and the pocket coils formed in Canada make up the perimeter.) Cut pocket coils are glued to nonwoven fabric on the top and bottom. Pocket coil units are trimmed, shaped, inspected, and compressed. Pocket coil units are shipped to the United States in compressed rolls.

Reason: The goods described above qualify for USMCA preferential tariff treatment, because they will meet the requirements of General Note 11(b)(iii) since all components and materials undergo the prescribed tariff shift.

Ruling Date: June 23, 2025

N349453: The tariff classification of gold coins

HTS: 7118.90.0019, 9903.01.25, free + 10%, which provides for coin: other: gold: other.

Item: The articles at issue are gold coins which will be legal tender in a sovereign nation and issued under government control.

Reason: N/A

Ruling Date: June 23, 2025

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AD/CVD

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Notices for Aug. 29

The Commerce Department and the International Trade Commission published the following *Federal Register* notices Aug. 29 on AD/CVD proceedings:

- **Large Diameter Welded Pipe** from the Republic of Korea (A-580-897): Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023-2024 ([here](#))
- Certain **Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products** from Brazil (A-351-862): Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value ([here](#))
- Certain **Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products** from Brazil (C-351-863): Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination ([here](#))
- Certain **Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products** from Canada (A-122-871): Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value ([here](#))
- Certain **Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products** from Canada (C-122-872): Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination ([here](#))

- Certain **Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products** from Mexico (A-201-863): Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value ([here](#))
- Certain **Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products** from Mexico (C-201-864): Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination ([here](#))
- Certain **Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products** from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (A-552-843): Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value ([here](#))
- Certain **Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products** from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (C-552-844): Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination ([here](#))
- Certain **Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products** from Australia (A-602-812): Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value ([here](#))
- Certain **Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products** from South Africa (A-791-829): Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part ([here](#))
- Certain **Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products** from Taiwan (A-583-878): Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value ([here](#))
- Certain **Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products** from the Netherlands (A-421-818): Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value ([here](#))
- Certain **Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products** from the Republic of Turkey (A-489-855): Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value ([here](#))
- Certain **Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products** from the United Arab Emirates (A-520-811): Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances ([here](#))
- Certain **Monomers and Oligomers** from Taiwan (C-583-880): Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination ([here](#))
- **Silicon Metal** from the Russian Federation (A-821-817): Final Results of the Expedited Fourth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order ([here](#))
- **Small Diameter Graphite Electrodes** from China; Injury Determination in Five-Year Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order ([here](#)).

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TRADE PEOPLE

CBP Litigator Leaves Agency for Faegre Drinker

Fariha Kabir, a former international trade litigation attorney at CBP, has left the agency to join Faegre Drinker as an associate, she [announced](#) on LinkedIn. Kabir had worked at CBP since 2021, helping with the litigation of customs matters before the Court of International Trade and U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, including cases on tariff classification and value, the exclusion or detention of import entries, and CBP regulations. —JK

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Trade Law Daily will not be published Monday, September 1, in observance of the federal Labor Day holiday. Our next issue will be Tuesday, September 2.

