DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Advance Notification of Sunset Review

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

Background

Every five years, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission automatically initiate and conduct reviews to determine whether revocation of a countervailing or antidumping duty order or termination of an investigation suspended under section 704 or 734 of the Act would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or a countervailable subsidy (as the case may be) and of material injury.

Upcoming Sunset Reviews for May 2025

Pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, the following Sunset Reviews are scheduled for initiation in May 2025 and will appear in that month's *Notice of Initiation of Five-Year Sunset Reviews* (Sunset Review).

	Department contact
Antidumping Duty Proceedings	
Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from China, A–570–012 (2nd Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Silicon Metal from Russia, A–821–817 (4th Review)	Jacqueline Arrowsmith, (202) 482–5255.
Ceramic Tile from China, A–570–108 (1st Review)	Jacqueline Arrowsmith, (202) 482–5255.
Quartz Surface Products from Turkey, A–489–837 (1st Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Quartz Surface Products from India, A–533–889 (1st Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Countervailing Duty Proceedings	
Quartz Surface Products from Turkey, C–489–838 (1st Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Quartz Surface Products from India, C–533–890 (1st Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from China, C–570–013 (2nd Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Ceramic Tile from China, C–570–109 (1st Review)	Jacqueline Arrowsmith, (202) 482–5255.

Suspended Investigations

No Sunset Review of suspended investigations is scheduled for initiation in May 2025.

Commerce's procedures for the conduct of Sunset Review are set forth in 19 CFR 351.218. The *Notice of Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Review* provides further information regarding what is required of all parties to participate in Sunset Review.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.103(c), Commerce will maintain and make available a service list for these proceedings. To facilitate the timely preparation of the service list(s), it is requested that those seeking recognition as interested parties to a proceeding contact Commerce in writing within 10 days of the publication of the Notice of Initiation.

Please note that if Commerce receives a Notice of Intent to Participate from a member of the domestic industry within 15 days of the date of initiation, the review will continue.

Thereafter, any interested party wishing to participate in the Sunset Review must provide substantive comments in response to the notice of initiation no later than 30 days after the date of initiation. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[1] An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the day on which it is due.

In prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their comments, including footnotes. In these sunset reviews, we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their comments, an executive summary for each issue raised in their comments. Further, we request that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the decision memorandum that will accompany the notice to be published in the **Federal Register**. Finally, we request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue.

This notice is not required by statute but is published as a service to the international trading community.

Dated: March 12, 2025.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–05539 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[1] *See Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings; Final Rule,* 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–533–935]

Hard Empty Capsules From India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of hard empty capsules (capsules) from India. The period of investigation is April 1, 2023, through March 31, 2024. Interested parties are invited to comment on this preliminary determination.

DATES: Applicable April 1, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Katie Smith or Gorden Struck, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; (202) 482–0557 or (202) 482–8151, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 20, 2024, Commerce published the notice of initiation of this countervailing duty (CVD) investigation

on capsules from India.[1] On January 15, 2025, Commerce postponed the preliminary determination of this investigation until March 24, 2025.[2] This preliminary determination is made in accordance with section 703(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this investigation, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[3] A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as Appendix II in this notice. The Preliminary 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 Preliminary 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 hard empty capsules from India. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, *see* Appendix I.

Scope Comments

In accordance with the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations,[4] the *Initiation Notice* set aside a period of time for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.,* scope).[5] Certain interested parties commented on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice.* For a summary of the scope comments and rebuttal responses submitted for this preliminary determination, and Commerce's accompanying preliminary analysis of all comments timely received, *see* the Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum.[6] Commerce is not preliminarily modifying the scope language as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice.*

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, Commerce preliminarily 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 preliminary determination, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Alignment

As noted in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4), Commerce is aligning the final CVD determination in this investigation with the final determination in the concurrent less than fair value (LTFV) investigation of capsules from India, based on a request made by the petitioner.[8] Consequently, the final CVD determination will be issued on the same date as the final LTFV determination, which is currently scheduled to be issued no later than August 5, 2025, unless postponed.

All-Others Rate

Sections 703(d) and 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act provide that in the preliminary determination, 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 subsidy 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.

Commerce preliminarily calculated an individual estimated countervailable subsidy rate for ACG Associated Capsules Private Limited (ACPL) and its affiliates ACG Pam Pharma Technologies Private Limited (ACG PAM) and ACG Universal Capsules Private Limited (AUCPL) (collectively ACG), the only individually examined exporter/producer in this investigation, which is not zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts otherwise available. The countervailable subsidy rate calculated for ACG is the rate assigned to all-other producers and exporters, pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act.

Preliminary Determination

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist:[9]

Company	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
ACG Associated Capsules Private Limited; ACG Pam Pharma Technologies Private Limited; ACG Universal Capsules Private Limited	9.95
All Others	9.95

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties in this preliminary determination within five days of its public announcement, or if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Consistent with 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce will analyze and, if appropriate, correct any timely allegations of significant ministerial errors by amending the preliminary determination. However, consistent with 19 CFR 351.224(d), Commerce will not consider incomplete allegations that do not address the significance standard

[1] *See Hard Empty Capsules from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations,* 89 FR 91680 (November 20, 2024) (*Initiation Notice*).

[2] *See Hard Empty Capsules from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Countervailing Duty Investigations,* 90 FR 3788 (January 15, 2025).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Hard Empty Capsules from India,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

[4] *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule,* 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*).

[5] *See Initiation Notice.*

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Less-Than-Fair-Value and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Hard Empty Capsules from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determination,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum).

[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.

[8] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''Lonza's Request to Align Final Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Determinations,'' dated March 11, 2025.

[9] As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce preliminarily finds ACPL to be cross-owned with the following companies: (1) ACG PAM; and (2) AUCPL.

under 19 CFR 351.224(g) following the preliminary determination. Instead, Commerce will address such allegations in the final determination together with issues raised in the case briefs or other written comments.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise as described in the scope of the investigation entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Further, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.205(d), Commerce will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the rates indicated above.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i)(1) of the Act, Commerce intends to verify the information relied upon in making its final determination.

Public Comment

All interested parties will have the opportunity to submit scope case and rebuttal briefs on the preliminary decision regarding the scope of the LTFV and CVD investigations. The deadlines to submit scope case and rebuttal briefs are April 14, 2025, and April 21, 2025, respectively. For all scope case and rebuttal briefs, parties must file identical documents simultaneously on the records of all the ongoing LTFV and CVD capsules investigations. No new factual information or business proprietary information may be included in either scope case or rebuttal briefs.

Case briefs or other written comments, excluding scope comments, may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance no later than seven days after the date on which the last verification report is issued in this investigation. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[10] Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[11]

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), in prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their brief that should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes. In this investigation, we instead request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[12] Further, we request that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final determination in this investigation. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[13]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing, limited to issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain the party's name, address, and telephone number, the number of participants, whether any participant is a foreign national, and a list of the issues to be discussed. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at a time and date to be determined. Parties should confirm by telephone the date, time, and location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date. All submissions, including case and rebuttal briefs, as well as hearing requests, should be filed using ACCESS. An electronically-filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

U.S. International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 703(f) of the Act, Commerce will notify the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) of its determination. If the final determination is affirmative, the ITC will determine before the later of 120 days after the date of this preliminary determination or 45 days after the final determination, whether imports of capsules from India are materially injuring, or threaten material injury to, the U.S. industry.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 703(f) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(c).

Dated: March 24, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—Scope of the Investigation

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

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

Hard empty capsules may also contain water and additives, such as opacifiers, colorants, processing aids, controlled release agents, plasticizers, and preservatives. Hard empty capsules may also be imprinted or otherwise decorated with markings. Hard empty capsules are covered by the scope of this investigation regardless of polymer material, additives, transparency, opacity, color, imprinting, or other markings.

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

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

Hard empty capsules covered by the scope of this investigation are those that disintegrate in water within 2 hours under tests specified in Chapter 701 of the USP–NF, or equivalent disintegration tests.

Hard empty capsules are classifiable under subheadings 9602.00.1040 or 9602.00.5010 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). In addition, hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 1905.90.9090; gelatin hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 3503.00.5510; HPMC

[10] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d); *see also Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Final Rule*).

[11] *See* 19 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

[12] We use the term ''issue'' here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[13] *See APO and Service Final Rule.*

hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 3923.90.0080; and pullulan hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 2106.90.9998. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise covered by this investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II—List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

[FR Doc. 2025–05538 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–836]

Glycine From the People's Republic of China: Notice of Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is issuing the preliminary results of the changed circumstances review (CCR) of the antidumping duty order on glycine from the People's Republic of China (China). Commerce preliminarily finds that Salvi Chemical Industries Limited (Salvi) is eligible to participate in an established certification process. We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable April 1, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tyler Weinhold, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1121.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 29, 1995, Commerce published the *China Order* in the **Federal Register**.[1] On December 10, 2012, Commerce published an affirmative determination of circumvention of the *Order,* finding that glycine processed in India by Salvi using Chinese-origin inputs (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine), and exported to the United States from India is circumventing the *China Order.*[2] Commerce affirmed its preliminary determination [3] that the processing of Chinese-origin technical-grade or crude glycine, including but not limited to AAA–97TE, ACAA–97TE, sodium glycinate and glycine slurry, is not substantially transformed into glycine of Indian-origin, and therefore such glycine remains within the scope of the *China Order.*[4] In its *Glycine China Circumvention Final,* Commerce instituted a countrywide certification mechanism for all imports of glycine from India, to ensure that the inquiry merchandise does not enter the United States as glycine from India.[5] Commerce adopted the certification requirement to ensure that merchandise meeting this scope clarification is properly identified as merchandise subject to the *China Order.*[6] Commerce applied this certification to all imports of glycine from India, with the exception of certain companies, including Salvi, because Commerce determined that glycine produced by Salvi was circumventing the *China Order,* and therefore subject to the rates established for glycine from China.[7]

Salvi requested that Commerce conduct a CCR pursuant to section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.216(b), asserting that Commerce: (1) should permit Salvi to participate in the certification process; (2) should determine that glycine produced by Salvi is not produced from Chinese-origin raw material; and, (3) should not subject Salvi's glycine to cash deposit requirements under the *Glycine China Circumvention Final.*[8] Salvi claims that the raw materials it used to produce glycine in recent years [9] have been produced from non-glycine inputs which are outside the scope of the *China Order,* irrespective of origin.[10] Moreover, Salvi claims that all of the raw materials it used to produce glycine in recent years have been procured from Indian sources.[11] Commerce initiated this CCR, pursuant to the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(d), upon finding that there is sufficient information to warrant a CCR.[12]

We issued supplemental questionnaires to Salvi between November 2024 and January 2025,[13] to which Salvi timely responded.[14] Deer Park Glycine, LLC (DPG), a domestic glycine producer, submitted comments regarding Salvi's supplemental questionnaire responses in January and February 2025.[15]

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the *Order* is glycine, which is a free-flowing crystalline material, like salt or sugar. Glycine is produced at varying levels of purity and is used as a sweetener/taste enhancer, a buffering agent, reabsorbable amino acid, chemical intermediate, and a metal complexing agent. This order covers glycine of all purity levels. Glycine is currently classified under subheading 2922.49.4020 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).[16] Although the HTSUS

[1] *See Antidumping Duty Order: Glycine from the People's Republic of China,* 60 FR 16116 (March 29, 1995) (*China Order*).

[2] *See Glycine from the People's Republic of China: Final Partial Affirmative Determination of Circumvention of the Antidumping Duty Order,* 77 FR at 73426, 73427 (December 10, 2012) (*Glycine China Circumvention Final*).

[3] *See Glycine from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Partial Affirmative Determination of Circumvention of the Antidumping Duty Order and Initiation of Scope Inquiry,* 77 FR 21533, 21535 (April 10, 2012) (*Glycine China Circumvention Prelim*).

[4] *See Glycine China Circumvention Final.*

[5] *Id.,* 77 FR at 73426–27.

[6] *Id.*

[7] *Id.*

[8] *Id.*

[9] In Salvi's CCR Request, Salvi provided evidence relevant to fiscal years 2021–2021 and 2022–2023 to demonstrate the raw materials Salvi sourced to produce glycine sold during fiscal year 2022–2023 were solely sourced from Indian origin raw materials. *See* Salvi's Letter, ''Request for Changed Circumstances Review,'' dated April 10, 2024 (Salvi's CCR Request) at 6 and Exhibits 6–9; *see also* Salvi's Letter, ''Response to Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated January 15, 2025 (Salvi 2SQR) at Exhibits 28 and 28.1 (showing Indian-produced, non-glycine inputs from suppliers in India).

[10] *See* Salvi's CCR Request at 4–6.

[11] *Id.* at 6–8.

[12] *See Glycine from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Changed Circumstances Review,* 89 FR 58104 (July 17, 2024).

[13] *See* Commerce's Letters, ''Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated November 14, 2024 (Salvi 1SQ); ''Second Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated January 2, 2025 (Salvi 2SQ); and ''Third Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated January 29, 2024 (Salvi 3SQ).

[14] *See* Salvi's Letters, ''Response to Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated December 19, 2024 (Salvi 1SQR); Salvi 2SQR; and ''Response to Third Supplemental Questionnaire,'' February 12, 2025 (Salvi 3SQR).

[15] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''DPG Comments on Salvi Supplemental Questionnaire Response,'' dated January 3, 2025; *see also* Petitioner's Letter, ''DPG Comments on Salvi's January 15, 2025 Supplemental Questionnaire Response,'' dated January 27, 2025; Petitioner's Letter, ''DPG Comments on Salvi's January 31, 2025 Response to Petitioner Comments of January 27, 2025,'' dated February 7, 2025; and Petitioner's Letter, ''DPG Comments on Salvi's February 12, 2025 Response to Petitioner to the Department's 3rd Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated February 28, 2025.

[16] In separate scope rulings, Commerce determined that: (a) D(-) Phenylglycine Ethyl Dane Salt is outside the scope of the *Order* and (b)

Continued