

abrasive grains) from the People's Republic of China (China).¹ Simultaneously, Commerce initiated the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation of ceramic abrasive grains from China.² The CVD investigation and the LTFV investigation cover the same class or kind of merchandise.

Alignment With Final LTFV Determinations

On May 19, 2025, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Saint-Gobain Ceramics & Plastics Inc. (the petitioner) timely requested an alignment of the final CVD determination with the final LTFV determination of ceramic abrasive grains from China.³ Therefore, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4)(i), Commerce is aligning the final CVD determination with the final LTFV determination. 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 11, 2025, unless postponed.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 705(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4)(I).

Dated: May 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.

[FR Doc. 2025-09665 Filed 5-28-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

¹ See *Sol Gel Alumina-Based Ceramic Abrasive Grains from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 90 FR 3175 (January 14, 2025) (*Initiation Notice*); see also *Sol Gel Alumina-Based Ceramic Abrasive Grains from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation; Correction*, 90 FR 7659 (January 22, 2025) (*Correction Initiation Notice*). Commerce corrected a typographical error in the scope language in the *Correction Initiation Notice*.

² See *Sol Gel Alumina-Based Ceramic Abrasive Grains from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation*, 90 FR 3179 (January 14, 2025); see also *Sol Gel Alumina-Based Ceramic Abrasive Grains from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation; Correction*, 90 FR 7657 (January 22, 2025) (*AD Correction Initiation Notice*). Commerce corrected a typographical error in the scope language in the *Correction Initiation Notice*.

³ See Petitioner's Letter, "Request to Align Final Countervailing Duty Determination with the Companion Antidumping Duty Final Determination," dated May 19, 2025.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-533-934]

Hard Empty Capsules From India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that hard empty capsules (capsules) from India are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation (POI) is October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024. Interested parties are invited to comment on this preliminary determination.

DATES: Applicable May 29, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Luke Caruso or Joseph Molokwu, 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) 482-2081 or (202) 482-8043, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This preliminary determination is made in accordance with section 733(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Commerce published the notice of initiation of this investigation on November 20, 2024.¹ On March 5, 2025, Commerce postponed the preliminary determination of this investigation until May 22, 2025.² For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this investigation, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.³ A list of topics included in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as Appendix II to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public

¹ See *Hard Empty Capsules from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 89 FR 91684 (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 Less-Than-Fair Value Investigations*, 90 FR 11257 (March 5, 2025).

³ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Affirmative Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Hard Empty Capsules from India" dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

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 merchandise covered by this investigation is 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 in the *Initiation Notice*, Commerce 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 product coverage comments and rebuttal responses submitted to the record for this preliminary determination, and accompanying discussion and 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*. See the scope in Appendix I to this notice. In the Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum, Commerce established the deadline for parties to submit scope case and rebuttal briefs.⁷

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this investigation in accordance with section 731 of the Act. Constructed export prices have been calculated in accordance with section 772(b) of the Act. Normal value is calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying the preliminary determination, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

Sections 733(d)(1)(ii) and 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provide that in the

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

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 March 24, 2025 (Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum).

⁷ *Id.* at 10.

preliminary determination Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for all exporters and producers not individually examined. This rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any

zero and *de minimis* margins, and any margins determined entirely under section 776 of the Act.

Commerce calculated estimated weighted-average dumping margins for ACG Associated Capsules Private Limited (ACG India)⁸ and HealthCaps India Limited (HIL) that are not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available. Commerce

calculated the all-others rate using an average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents.⁹

Preliminary Determination

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

Exporter or producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for export subsidy offsets) (percent) ¹⁰
ACG Associated Capsules Private Limited; ACG Universal Capsules Private Limited; and Custom Capsules Private Limited ¹¹	24.78	14.91
HealthCaps India Limited	3.60	0.00
All Others	14.19	4.32

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 733(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 Appendix I, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Further, pursuant to section 733(d)(1)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(d), Commerce will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit as follows: (1) The cash deposit rate for the subject merchandise exported by a company listed above will be equal to the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margins, as adjusted for the export subsidy offset, determined in this preliminary 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, as adjusted for the export subsidy offset, established for that producer of the subject merchandise and (3) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be equal to the all-others estimated weighted-average dumping

margin, as adjusted for the export subsidy offset.

Commerce normally adjusts cash deposits for estimated antidumping duties by the amount of export subsidies countervailed in a companion countervailing duty (CVD) proceeding, when CVD provisional measures are in effect. Accordingly, where Commerce preliminarily made an affirmative determination for countervailable export subsidies, Commerce has offset the estimated weighted-average dumping margin by the appropriate CVD rate. Any such adjusted cash deposit rate may be found in the “Preliminary Determination” section above.

Should provisional measures in the companion CVD investigation expire prior to the expiration of provisional measures in this LTFV investigation, Commerce will direct CBP to begin collecting estimated antidumping duty cash deposits unadjusted for countervailed export subsidies at the time that the provisional CVD measures expire.

These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties in this preliminary determination under administrative protective order within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication 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 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.

Verification

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

⁸ On April 21, 2025, Commerce determined that ACG India, Customs Capsules Private Limited and ACG Universal Capsules Private Limited are affiliated companies (collectively, ACG) pursuant to section 771(33)(E) of the Act. See Memorandum, “Preliminary Affiliation and Collapsing Analysis Memorandum,” dated April 21, 2025 (Collapsing Memorandum) and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

⁹ With two respondents under examination, Commerce normally calculates: (A) a weighted-average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents; (B) a simple average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents; and (C) a weighted-average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents using each

company’s publicly-ranged U.S. sales values for the merchandise under consideration. Commerce then compares (B) and (C) to (A) and selects the rate closest to (A) as the most appropriate rate for all other producers and exporters. See, e.g., *Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews, Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and Revocation of an Order in Part*, 75 FR 53661, 53662 (September 1, 2010), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1. Publicly-ranged U.S. sales values are not available for all the companies in this investigation. Accordingly, we cannot calculate a weighted-average margin to consider applying to the non-selected respondents in this proceeding. Instead, we have determined to apply the simple average of the margins we calculated for the selected companies to the

companies not selected for individual examination in this proceeding. For a complete analysis of the data, see Memorandum, “Subsidy Offset Calculation for Mandatory Respondents and All Others Rate,” dated concurrently with this notice.

¹⁰ Adjusted for export subsidies of 9.87 percent for all companies. See *Hard Empty Capsules from India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 90 FR 14356 (April 1, 2025), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

¹¹ Commerce preliminarily determines that ACG Associated Capsules Private Limited, ACG Universal Capsules Private Limited and Custom Capsules Private Limited are a single entity. See Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written 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.¹² 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.¹³

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.¹⁴ Further, we request that interested parties limit their 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 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).¹⁵

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: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) 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.

Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures

Section 735(a)(2) of the Act provides that a final determination may be postponed until not later than 135 days after the date of the publication of the preliminary determination if, in the event of an affirmative preliminary determination, a request for such postponement is made by exporters who account for a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise, or in the event of a negative preliminary determination, a request for such postponement is made by the petitioner. Section 351.210(e)(2) of Commerce's regulations requires that a request by exporters for postponement of the final determination be accompanied by a request for extension of provisional measures from a four-month period to a period not more than six months in duration.

On May 2, 2025, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.210(e)(2), ACG requested Commerce postpone the final determination, by 60 days after the publication of the preliminary determination and provisional measures be extended to a period not to exceed six months.¹⁶ On May 9, 2025, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.210(b)(2)(i) and 19 CFR 351.210(e)(i), Lonza Greenwood LLC (the petitioner) requested that, if the preliminary determination was negative, that Commerce postpone the final determination and that provisional measures be extended to a period not to exceed six months.¹⁷ In accordance with section 735(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(e)(2), because: (1) the preliminary determination is affirmative; (2) the requesting exporters accounts for a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise; and (3) no compelling reasons for denial exist, Commerce is postponing the final determination and extending the provisional measures from a four-month period to a period not greater than six months. Accordingly, Commerce will make its final determination no later than 135 days after the date of publication of this preliminary determination.

U.S. International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 733(f) of the Act, Commerce will notify the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) of its preliminary 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 these imports are materially injuring, or threaten material injury to, the U.S. industry.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 733(f) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(c).

Dated: May 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 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 investigations 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

¹² 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*).

¹³ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

¹⁴ We use the term "issue" here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

¹⁵ See *APO and Service Final Rule*.

¹⁶ See ACG's Letter, "Request to Postpone the Final Determination," dated May 2, 2025.

¹⁷ See Petitioner's Letter, "Request for Postponement of the Department's Antidumping Duty Final Determination," dated May 9, 2025.

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

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Period of Investigation
- IV. Affiliation and Single Entity Treatment
- V. Discussion of the Methodology
- VI. Currency Conversion
- VII. Adjustments to Cash Deposit Rates for Export Subsidies in the Companion Countervailing Duty Investigation
- VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–09700 Filed 5–28–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–992]

Monosodium Glutamate From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Circumvention

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that imports of monosodium glutamate (MSG) completed in Malaysia using glutamic acid produced in the People’s Republic of China (China) are circumventing the antidumping duty (AD) order on MSG from China.

DATES: Applicable May 29, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Cloyd, 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) 482–1246.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 21, 2025, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its *Preliminary Determination* that imports of MSG completed in Malaysia using glutamic acid produced in China are circumventing the *Order*.¹ Pursuant to section 781(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), on March 20, 2025, Commerce notified the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) of its preliminary affirmative determination of circumvention.² The ITC did not request consultations with Commerce.

On April 28, 2025, CPF Legacy, LLC dba C. Pacific and JEFI Enterprise (USA) Inc. (collectively, the U.S. Importers) and Ajinomoto Health & Nutrition North America, Inc. (Ajinomoto NA) submitted case briefs.³ On May 5, 2025, the U.S. Importers and Ajinomoto NA submitted a letter in lieu of a rebuttal brief and a rebuttal brief, respectively.⁴ On March 18, 2025, Commerce extended the deadline for issuing the final determination in this circumvention inquiry until May 22, 2025.⁵

For a summary of events that occurred since the *Preliminary Determination*, as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by parties for consideration in the final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁶

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

¹ See *Monosodium Glutamate from the People’s Republic of China: Second Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Amended Antidumping Order*, 80 FR 487 (January 6, 2015) (*Order*); see also *Monosodium Glutamate from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Circumvention*, 90 FR 10068 (February 21, 2025) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Commerce’s Letter, “Notification of Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Circumvention,” dated March 20, 2025.

³ See U.S. Importers’ Letter, “Importers’ Administrative Case Brief,” dated April 28, 2025; see also Ajinomoto NA’s Letter, “Comments on Preliminary Determination,” dated April 28, 2025.

⁴ See U.S. Importers’ Letter, “CPF & JEFI’s Letter in Lieu of Rebuttal Brief,” dated May 5, 2025; see also Ajinomoto NA’s Letter, “Rebuttal Comments,” dated May 5, 2025.

⁵ See Memorandum, “Extension of Deadline for the Final Determination in Circumvention Inquiry,” dated March 18, 2025.

⁶ See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Circumvention Inquiry of the Antidumping Duty Order on Monosodium Glutamate from the People’s Republic of China,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the scope of the *Order* is MSG from China. For a full description of the scope of the *Order*, see Appendix I of this notice.

Merchandise Subject to the Circumvention Inquiry

This circumvention inquiry covers MSG finished in Malaysia using glutamic acid produced in China and subsequently exported from Malaysia to the United States (inquiry merchandise).

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in this inquiry are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues raised is attached to this notice as Appendix II. Based on our analysis of the comments received, we made changes to the *Preliminary Determination*, as described below, and at Comments 1 and 2 of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Methodology and Final Circumvention Determination

Commerce conducted this circumvention inquiry in accordance with section 781(b) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.226. For this final determination, Commerce relied on facts available under section 776(a) of the Act, including facts available with adverse inferences (AFA) under section 776(b) of the Act with respect to Ajinoriki, due to Ajinoriki’s failure to participate in Commerce’s required on-site verification of the information contained in Ajinoriki’s questionnaire responses. For further explanation of Commerce’s decision to rely on AFA with respect to Ajinoriki, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum. As a result, in accordance with section 781(b) of the Act, Commerce determines that the inquiry merchandise exported from Malaysia by Ajinoriki is circumventing the *Order*. Furthermore, Commerce is applying this affirmative determination of circumvention of the *Order* on a country-wide basis. Also, because Commerce was unable to verify the information which may support Ajinoriki’s eligibility to certify, as AFA, Ajinoriki is no longer eligible to certify that its shipments to the United States of MSG, produced or exported by Ajinoriki do not contain Chinese-origin glutamic acid. Finally, no other producer or exporter of MSG has cooperated in this inquiry; as a result, Commerce is applying this final affirmative determination of