

consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the “Suspension of Liquidation” section.

Administrative Protective Order

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

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: December 18, 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, simulated intestinal fluid, simulated gastric fluid, or other similar water-based (i.e., aqueous) fluids 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 investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences
- IV. Subsidies Valuation
- V. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
- VI. Analysis of Programs
- VII. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether Commerce Erred in Selecting ACPL as the Sole Mandatory Respondent in This Proceeding
 - Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Apply Adverse Facts Available (AFA) Due to AGC PAM's Misreported Export Sales
 - Comment 3: Whether Commerce Should Apply AFA to ACG Regarding Its Relationship With Custom Capsules Private Limited (Custom Capsules)
 - Comment 4: Whether Commerce Should Find that the State Government of Maharashtra (SGOM) Provided Land for LTAR to ACG
 - Comment 5: Whether Commerce Should Correct its Benefit Calculation for the SGOM Waiver of Stamp Duty and Find this Program Provided a Countervailable Benefit During the POI
 - Comment 6: Whether Commerce Used the Correct AUL Period Export Sales Figures for ACG India Throughout its Calculations
 - Comment 7: Whether Commerce Should Complete its Benefit Calculation for EPCGS Loans Outstanding
 - Comment 8: Whether Commerce Should Correct Its Calculation for the Advance Authorization Program (AAP)
 - Comment 9: Whether Commerce Should Correct the Methodology for Calculating Benefits for Duty Free Import Authorizations (DFIA) Under the Special Economic Zone Program

Comment 10: Whether Commerce Incorrectly Allocated Benefits Under the Duty Drawback Program (DDP)

Comment 11: Whether Commerce Should Revise the Methodology to Calculate Benefits Related to the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RODTEP) Scheme

VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025-23827 Filed 12-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-552-848]

Hard Empty Capsules From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of hard empty capsules (capsules) from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable December 29, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jonathan Schueler or Joshua Nixon, 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) 482-9175 or (202) 482-8361, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 31, 2025, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in the *Federal Register*, invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Determination*, and aligned this countervailing duty (CVD) investigation with the final determination in the less-than-fair value investigation of capsules from Vietnam, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4).¹

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on

¹ See *Hard Empty Capsules from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 90 FR 14240 (March 31, 2025) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.² Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.³ Accordingly, the deadline for this final determination is now December 18, 2025.

For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁴ The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are capsules. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

In the Preliminary Scope Memorandum, we set aside a period of time for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*, scope) in scope-specific case briefs or other written comments.⁵ We received scope case and rebuttal briefs from multiple interested parties. For a summary of the product coverage comments and rebuttal responses submitted to the record for this final determination, and accompanying discussion and analysis of all comments timely received, see the Final Scope Memorandum.⁶ In the Final

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

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

⁴ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Hard Empty Capsules from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁵ 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 Memorandum).

⁶ See Memorandum, "Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations of Hard Empty Capsules from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, and the

Scope Memorandum, Commerce made certain changes to the scope language as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice*.⁷ See Appendix I.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, in May 2025, Commerce conducted on-site verifications of the subsidy information reported by the Government of Vietnam, the Government of Korea, Suheung Vietnam Co., Ltd. (Suheung Vietnam), and Cuu Long Joint Stock Company. We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant sales and accounting records, and original source documents provided by the respondents.⁸

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation, and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation, are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the issues raised by parties, and addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an "authority" that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁹ For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

In making this final determination, Commerce relied, in part, on facts available, pursuant to section 776(a) of the Act.¹⁰ For a full discussion of our

Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Countervailing Duty Investigations from Brazil the People's Republic of China, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Scope Decision Memorandum," dated concurrently with this notice (Final Scope Memorandum).

⁷ 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*).

⁸ See Memoranda, "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Suheung Vietnam Co., Ltd.," dated August 12, 2025; "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of Vietnam," dated August 21, 2025; "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of Korea," dated August 20, 2025; and "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Cuu Long Joint Stock Company," dated August 12, 2025.

⁹ 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(5)(A) of the Act regarding specificity.

¹⁰ See section 776(a) of the Act.

application of facts available, see the "Use of Facts Otherwise Available" section in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our findings at verification and our review and analysis of the comments received from parties, for this final determination, we made certain changes to the countervailable subsidy rate calculations for Suheung Vietnam and for all other producers/exporters from the *Preliminary Determination*. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(B)(i) of the Act, we calculated an individual estimated countervailable subsidy rate for the mandatory respondent, Suheung Vietnam. Section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act states that, for companies not individually investigated, Commerce will determine an all-others rate equal to the weighted-average countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and/or producers individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rates, and any rates determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. For this final determination, Suheung Vietnam's subsidy rate is not zero, *de minimis*, or determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. Consequently, we have assigned the subsidy rate calculated for Suheung Vietnam as the rate for all other producers and/or exporters.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist for the period January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Suheung Vietnam Co., Ltd ...	2.45
All Others	2.45

Disclosure

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

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination*, and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, we instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits and suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise from Vietnam that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after March 31, 2025, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, on July 30, 2025, we instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse on or after July 29, 2025, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise on or before July 28, 2025.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a CVD order, reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act, and require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for such entries of subject merchandise in the amounts indicated above. Pursuant to section 705(c)(2) of the Act, if the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its final affirmative determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of capsules from Vietnam. As Commerce's final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will determine, within 45 days, whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of capsules from Vietnam. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information related to this investigation. We will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under an administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

If the ITC determines that material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue a CVD order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the "Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation" section.

Administrative Protective Order

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

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: December 18, 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 HECs 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 these investigations regardless of polymer material, additives, transparency, opacity, color, imprinting, or other markings.

Hard empty capsules are also covered by the scope of these investigations 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 these 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 these investigations are those that disintegrate in water, simulated intestinal fluid, simulated gastric fluid, or other similar water-based (*i.e.*, aqueous) fluids 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 these investigations is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
- IV. Scope of the Investigation
- V. Subsidies Valuation Information
- VI. Use of Facts Otherwise Available
- VII. Analysis of Programs
- VIII. Analysis of Comments

Comment 1: Whether Commerce Has the Legal Authority Under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Rules and U.S. Law to Investigate Transnational Subsidies

Comment 2: Whether the Export Import Bank of Korea (KEXIM) Overseas Business Loan Program is Specific

Comment 3: Whether to Revise the Benchmark for the KEXIM Overseas Business Loan Program

Comment 4: Whether the Refund for Import Duties on Raw Materials Used to Produce Exports Program is Countervailable

Comment 5: Whether the Income Tax Preferences for Enterprises in Special Zones Program Provides a Benefit During the Period of Investigation (POI)

Comment 6: Whether the Exemption or Reduction From Land and Water Rents

in Industrial Zones Program is Countervailable

Comment 7: Whether Commerce Should Apply Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to Suheung Vietnam to Countervail Certain Additional Loans

Comment 8: Whether Commerce Should Treat Suheung Vietnam's Unreported Import Duty Exemption as a Subsidy

IX. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025-23829 Filed 12-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-184]

Hard Empty Capsules From the People's Republic of China: 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 hard empty capsules (capsules) from the People's Republic of China (China) are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) for the period of investigation April 1, 2024, through September 30, 2024.

DATES: Applicable December 29, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Janz or Jerry Xiao, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-2972 or (202) 482-2273, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 29, 2025, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its preliminary affirmative determination in the LTFV investigation of capsules from China, in which it also postponed the final determination until October 14, 2025.¹ On August 27, 2025, Commerce issued a post-preliminary analysis memorandum in which it made certain changes to its differential pricing analysis.² We invited interested parties

¹ See *Hard Empty Capsules from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 90 FR 22704 (May 29, 2025) (Preliminary Determination), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum, "Post-Preliminary Analysis for the Affirmative Determination in the Less-Than-

to comment on the *Preliminary Determination* and changes to the differential pricing analysis.³

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.⁴ Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.⁵ Accordingly, the deadline for this final determination is now December 18, 2025.

A summary of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Determination*, as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by parties for this final determination, may be found in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁶ The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are capsules from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

In the Preliminary Scope Memorandum, we set aside a period of time for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (i.e., scope) in scope-specific case briefs or other written comments.⁷ We received scope case and

Fair-Value Investigation of Hard Empty Capsules from the People's Republic of China," dated August 27, 2025 (Post-Preliminary Analysis).

³ See Memorandum, "Briefing Schedule," dated August 28, 2025.

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

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

⁶ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value in the Investigation of Hard Empty Capsules from the People's Republic of China," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁷ 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

rebuttal briefs from multiple interested parties. For a summary of the product coverage comments and rebuttal response submitted to the record for this final determination, and accompanying discussion and analysis of all comments timely received, see the Final Scope Memorandum.⁸ In the Final Scope Memorandum, Commerce determined that it is modifying the scope language as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice*.⁹ See Appendix I.

Verification

Commerce conducted verification of the information relied upon in making its final determination in this investigation, in accordance with section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Specifically, we conducted on-site verifications of the sales and cost information submitted by Shandong Healsee Capsule Ltd. (Shandong Healsee) and Shanxi JC Biological Technology Co., Ltd. (Shanxi JC) for use in our final determination. We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant sales and accounting records, and original source documents provided by Shandong Healsee and Shanxi JC.

Analysis of Comments Received

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

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

We made certain changes to the margin calculations for Shandong Healsee and Shanxi JC since the *Preliminary Determination* and Post-Preliminary Analysis. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Separate Rate Companies and the China-Wide Entity

We preliminarily granted a separate rate to certain respondents that we did

Preliminary Determination," dated March 24, 2025 (Preliminary Scope Memorandum).

⁸ 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: Final Scope Decision Memorandum," dated concurrently with this notice (Final Scope Memorandum).

⁹ 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).