

Department”) published the initiations of the 2009–2010 administrative review and the new shipper review (“NSR”) of Xinjiamei Furniture Co., Ltd. (“Xinjiamei”), respectively, of the antidumping duty order on folding metal tables and chairs from the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”). See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Requests for Revocations in Part*, 75 FR 44224 (July 28, 2010) and *Folding Metal Tables and Chairs from the People’s Republic of China: Initiation of New Shipper Review*, 75 FR 44767 (July 29, 2010). These reviews cover the period June 1, 2009, through May 31, 2010. The preliminary results of the administrative review are currently due no later than March 2, 2011.

On February 9, 2011, Xinjiamei agreed to waive the new shipper review time limits and agreed to the alignment of its NSR with the 2009–2010 administrative review. See Letter from Xinjiamei, regarding Waiver of the Time Limits and Request for Alignment, dated February 9, 2011. Therefore, pursuant to section 351.214(j)(3) of the Department’s regulations, we have aligned the NSR of Xinjiamei with the 2009–2010 administrative review. Accordingly, the preliminary results for the NSR are also due on March 2, 2011.

Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of Review

Pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”), the Department shall make a preliminary determination in an administrative review of an antidumping duty order within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of the date of publication of the order. The Act further provides, however, that the Department may extend that 245-day period to 365 days if it determines it is not practicable to complete the review within the foregoing time period.

The Department finds that it is not practicable to complete the preliminary results of the administrative review and new shipper review of folding metal tables and chairs from the PRC within this time limit. Specifically, additional time is needed to determine the appropriate surrogate country, and surrogate values with which to value factors of production. Moreover, additional time is needed in order that the Department can conduct mandatory verifications and issue verification reports prior to the preliminary results.

Therefore, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, the Department is extending the time period for

completion of the preliminary results of these reviews, which are currently due on March 2, 2011, by 90 days.

Therefore, the preliminary results for the administrative and new shipper reviews are now due no later than May 31, 2011.

This notice is published in accordance with sections 751(a)(3)(A) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: February 25, 2011.

Gary Taverman,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–840]

Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From India: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, Partial Rescission of Review, and Preliminary No Shipment Determination

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Department) is conducting an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain frozen warmwater shrimp (shrimp) from India with respect to 202 companies.¹ The respondents which the Department selected for individual examination are Apex Exports (Apex) and Falcon Marine Exports Limited (Falcon). The respondents which were not selected for individual examination are listed in the “Preliminary Results of the Review” section of this notice. This is the fifth administrative review of this order. The period of review (POR) is February 1, 2009, through January 31, 2010.

We preliminarily determine that sales made by Apex and Falcon have been made at below normal value (NV), and, therefore, are subject to antidumping duties. In addition, based on the preliminary results for the respondents selected for individual examination, we have preliminarily determined a margin for those companies that were not individually examined. Finally, we are rescinding this review with respect to Devi Sea Foods Limited (Devi) because the order with respect to shrimp

¹ This figure does not include the company for which the Department is rescinding the administrative review.

produced and exported by this company was revoked effective February 1, 2009.

If the preliminary results are adopted in our final results of administrative review, we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Interested parties are invited to comment on the preliminary results.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 4, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Henry Almond or Elizabeth Eastwood, AD/CVD Operations, Office 2, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0049, or (202) 482–3874, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In February 2005, the Department published in the **Federal Register** an antidumping duty order on certain frozen warmwater shrimp from India. See *Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India*, 70 FR 5147 (Feb. 1, 2005) (*Shrimp Order*). On February 1, 2010, the Department published in the **Federal Register** a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order of certain frozen warmwater shrimp from India for the period February 1, 2009, through January 31, 2010. See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review*, 75 FR 5037 (Feb. 1, 2010). In response to timely requests from interested parties pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(b)(1) and (2) to conduct an administrative review of the U.S. sales of shrimp by numerous Indian producers/exporters, the Department published a notice of initiation of administrative review for 203 companies. See *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Brazil, India, and Thailand: Notice of Initiation of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews*, 75 FR 17693 (Apr. 7, 2010) (*Initiation Notice*).

In the *Initiation Notice*, the Department indicated that, in the event that we would limit the respondents selected for individual examination in accordance with section 777A(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), we would select mandatory respondents for individual examination based upon CBP entry data. See *Initiation Notice*, 75 FR at 17699. In April 2010, we received comments on the issue of respondent selection from

Devi, Falcon, the Liberty Group,² the domestic processors,³ and the petitioner.⁴

In April and May 2010, we received statements from 20 companies that indicated that they had no shipments of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR.

In July 2010, after considering the large number of potential exporters or producers involved in this administrative review, and the resources available to the Department, we determined that it was not practicable to examine all exporters/producers of subject merchandise for which a review was requested. See Memorandum to James Maeder, Director, Office 2, AD/CVD Operations, from Elizabeth Eastwood, Senior Analyst, Office 2, AD/CVD Operations entitled, "2009–2010 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India: Selection of Respondents for Individual Review," dated July 9, 2010 (Respondent Selection Memo). As a result, pursuant to section 777A(c)(2)(B) of the Act, we determined that we could reasonably individually examine only the two largest producers/exporters accounting for the largest volume of shrimp from India during the POR (*i.e.*, based on CBP entry data, Devi and Falcon). Accordingly, we issued the antidumping duty questionnaire to these companies on July 9, 2010.

In July 2010, we published the final results of the 2008–2009 administrative review for this antidumping duty order, in which we revoked the *Shrimp Order* with respect to Devi's sales of subject merchandise. See *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From India: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, Partial Rescission of Review, and Notice of Revocation of Order in Part*, 75 FR 41813 (July 19, 2010) (*2008–2009 Indian Shrimp Final*). Accordingly, because Devi's exports of shrimp were no longer subject to this administrative review, we selected the next largest Indian shrimp exporter/producer by volume, Apex, as a mandatory respondent. We issued the antidumping duty questionnaire to Apex in this same month.

² The Liberty Group consists of the following companies: (1) Devi Marine Food Exports Private Limited; (2) Kader Exports Private Limited; (3) Kader Investment and Trading Company Private Limited; (4) Liberty Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd.; (5) Liberty Oil Mills Ltd.; (6) Premier Marine Products; and (7) Universal Cold Storage Private Limited.

³ The domestic processors consist of the American Shrimp Processors Association and the Louisiana Shrimp Association.

⁴ The petitioner is the Ad Hoc Shrimp Trade Action Committee.

In August 2010, we received responses from Apex and Falcon to section A (*i.e.*, the section related to general information) of the questionnaire. In this same month, we also selected the United Kingdom and Japan as the appropriate third country comparison markets for Apex and Falcon, respectively. See the Memorandum to James Maeder, Director, Office 2, AD/CVD Operations, from the Team entitled, "2009–2010 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review on Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India—Selection of the Appropriate Third Country Market for Apex Exports," dated August 19, 2010 (Apex Third Country Market Memo), and the Memorandum to James Maeder, Director, Office 2, AD/CVD Operations, from the Team entitled, "2009–2010 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review on Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India—Selection of the Appropriate Third Country Market for Falcon Marine Exports Limited," dated August 12, 2010 (Falcon Third Country Market Memo).

From August to September 2010, we received responses to sections B and C (*i.e.*, the sections covering comparison market and U.S. sales, respectively) of the questionnaire from Apex and Falcon, and section D (*i.e.*, the section covering cost of production (COP) and constructed value (CV)) of the questionnaire from Falcon. Also in these months, we issued a supplemental questionnaire regarding section A to Falcon and we received Falcon's response.

On September 2, 2010, the petitioner requested that the Department initiate a sales-below-cost investigation related to Apex's sales to the United Kingdom.

On October 14, 2010, we initiated a sales-below-cost investigation for Apex. See the memorandum to James Maeder, Director, Office 2, AD/CVD Operations, from the Team entitled, "The Petitioner's Allegation of Sales Below the Cost of Production for Apex Exports," dated October 14, 2010 (Sales-Below-Cost-Memo for Apex). On this same date, we required Apex to respond to section D of the questionnaire. Apex submitted its response in November 2010.

On October 20, 2010, the Department extended the preliminary results in the current review to no later than February 28, 2011. See *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From India and Thailand: Notice of Extension of Time Limits for the Preliminary Results of the 2009–2010 Administrative Reviews*, 75 FR 62099 (Oct. 20, 2010) (*2009–2010*

Preliminary Extension).⁵ From October through December 2010, we issued supplemental sales and cost questionnaires to Apex and Falcon. Apex and Falcon responded to these questionnaires from November 2010 through January 2011.

In January 2011, the Department verified the sales data reported by Apex in India. In February 2011, Apex submitted updated sales information at the Department's request.

Scope of the Order

The scope of this order includes certain frozen warmwater shrimp and prawns, whether wild-caught (ocean harvested) or farm-raised (produced by aquaculture), head-on or head-off, shell-on or peeled, tail-on or tail-off,⁶ deveined or not deveined, cooked or raw, or otherwise processed in frozen form.

The frozen warmwater shrimp and prawn products included in the scope of this order, regardless of definitions in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), are products which are processed from warmwater shrimp and prawns through freezing and which are sold in any count size.

The products described above may be processed from any species of warmwater shrimp and prawns. Warmwater shrimp and prawns are generally classified in, but are not limited to, the *Penaeidae* family. Some examples of the farmed and wild-caught warmwater species include, but are not limited to, whiteleg shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*), banana prawn (*Penaeus merguensis*), fleshy prawn (*Penaeus chinensis*), giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*), giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*), redspotted shrimp (*Penaeus brasiliensis*), southern brown shrimp (*Penaeus subtilis*), southern pink shrimp (*Penaeus notialis*), southern rough shrimp (*Trachypenaeus curvirostris*), southern white shrimp (*Penaeus schmitti*), blue shrimp (*Penaeus stylirostris*), western white shrimp (*Penaeus occidentalis*), and Indian white prawn (*Penaeus indicus*).

Frozen shrimp and prawns that are packed with marinade, spices or sauce are included in the scope of this order. In addition, food preparations, which are not "prepared meals," that contain more than 20 percent by weight of shrimp or prawn are also included in the scope of this order.

⁵ In this notice, we incorrectly stated that the Department would issue the preliminary results no later than March 1, 2011. See *2009–2010 Preliminary Extension*, 75 FR at 62100.

⁶ "Tails" in this context means the tail fan, which includes the telson and the uropods.

Excluded from the scope are: (1) Breaded shrimp and prawns (HTSUS subheading 1605.20.10.20); (2) shrimp and prawns generally classified in the *Pandalidae* family and commonly referred to as coldwater shrimp, in any state of processing; (3) fresh shrimp and prawns whether shell-on or peeled (HTSUS subheadings 0306.23.00.20 and 0306.23.00.40); (4) shrimp and prawns in prepared meals (HTSUS subheading 1605.20.05.10); (5) dried shrimp and prawns; (6) canned warmwater shrimp and prawns (HTSUS subheading 1605.20.10.40); (7) certain dusted shrimp; and (8) certain battered shrimp. Dusted shrimp is a shrimp-based product: (1) That is produced from fresh (or thawed-from-frozen) and peeled shrimp; (2) to which a “dusting” layer of rice or wheat flour of at least 95 percent purity has been applied; (3) with the entire surface of the shrimp flesh thoroughly and evenly coated with the flour; (4) with the non-shrimp content of the end product constituting between four and ten percent of the product’s total weight after being dusted, but prior to being frozen; and (5) that is subjected to IQF freezing immediately after application of the dusting layer. Battered shrimp is a shrimp-based product that, when dusted in accordance with the definition of dusting above, is coated with a wet viscous layer containing egg and/or milk, and par-fried.

The products covered by this order are currently classified under the following HTSUS subheadings: 0306.13.00.03, 0306.13.00.06, 0306.13.00.09, 0306.13.00.12, 0306.13.00.15, 0306.13.00.18, 0306.13.00.21, 0306.13.00.24, 0306.13.00.27, 0306.13.00.40, 1605.20.10.10, and 1605.20.10.30. These HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and for customs purposes only and are not dispositive, but rather the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Partial Rescission of Review

On July 19, 2010, the Department published its final results for the February 1, 2008, through January 31, 2009, administrative review of the antidumping duty on shrimp from India. *See 2008–2009 Indian Shrimp Final*. In that review, we found that Devi met the requirements of revocation as described in 19 CFR 351.222(b) and, thus, we revoked the *Shrimp Order* with respect to subject merchandise produced and exported by Devi. As a result of Devi’s revocation in 2008–2009 administrative review, we are rescinding this administrative review with respect to Devi because the

merchandise produced and sold by Devi is not subject to the order on shrimp from India as of February 1, 2009.

Because we have revoked the *Shrimp Order* with respect to subject merchandise produced and exported by Devi, we have instructed CBP that entries of such merchandise that were suspended on or after February 1, 2009, should be liquidated without regard to antidumping duties and that all cash deposits collected should be returned with interest.

Preliminary Determination of No Shipments

As noted in the “Background” section above, 20 companies indicated that they had no shipments of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR. The Department subsequently confirmed with CBP the no-shipment claim made by 19 of these companies. Because the evidence on the record indicates that these companies did not export subject merchandise to the United States during the POR, we preliminarily determine that the following 19 companies had no reviewable transactions during the POR:

- (1) Abad Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.
- (2) Accelerated Freeze Drying Company Ltd.⁷
- (3) Baby Marine International
- (4) Baby Marine Sarass
- (5) Blue Water Foods & Exports P. Ltd.
- (6) BMR Exports
- (7) Castlerock Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.
- (8) Coastal Corporation Ltd.
- (9) Diamond Seafoods Exports/Edhayam Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd./Kadalkanny Frozen Foods/Theva & Company
- (10) G A Randerian (P) Limited⁸
- (11) GKS Business Associates (P) Ltd.⁹
- (12) Kalyan Aqua & Marine Exports India Pvt. Ltd.
- (13) L. G. Sea Foods¹⁰
- (14) Lewis Natural Foods Ltd.
- (15) Libran Cold Storages Pvt. Ltd.
- (16) Shimpo Exports
- (17) SSF Limited
- (18) Sterling Foods
- (19) Unitriveni Overseas

Since the implementation of the 1997 regulations, our practice concerning no-shipment respondents has been to rescind the administrative review if the respondent certifies that it had no shipments and we have confirmed through our examination of CBP data that there were no shipments of subject

⁷ This company was listed in the *Initiation Notice* as Accelerated Freeze-Drying Company Ltd.

⁸ This company was listed in the *Initiation Notice* as G A Randerian Ltd.

⁹ This company was listed in the *Initiation Notice* as G.K.S Business Associates Pvt. Ltd.

¹⁰ This company was listed in the *Initiation Notice* as L.G Seafoods.

merchandise during the POR. *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties*, 62 FR 27296, 27393 (May 19, 1997). As a result, in such circumstances, we normally instruct CBP to liquidate any entries from the no-shipment company at the deposit rate in effect on the date of entry.

In our May 6, 2003, “automatic assessment” clarification, we explained that, where respondents in an administrative review demonstrate that they had no knowledge of sales through resellers to the United States, we would instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the all-others rate applicable to the proceeding. *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003) (*Assessment Policy Notice*).

Because “as entered” liquidation instructions do not alleviate the concerns which the May 2003 clarification was intended to address, we find it appropriate in this case to instruct CBP to liquidate any existing entries of merchandise produced by the 22 companies listed above, and exported by other parties at the all-others rate, should we continue to find that these companies had no shipments of subject merchandise during the POR in our final results. *See, e.g., Magnesium Metal From the Russian Federation: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 75 FR 26922 (May 13, 2010), unchanged in *Magnesium Metal From the Russian Federation: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 75 FR 56989 (Sept. 17, 2010). In addition, the Department finds that it is more consistent with the May 2003 clarification not to rescind the review in part in these circumstances but, rather, to complete the review with respect to these 22 companies and issue appropriate instructions to CBP based on the final results of the review. *See* the “Assessment Rates” section of this notice below.

With respect to the remaining company which certified that it had no shipments during the POR, Triveni Fisheries Pvt. Ltd. (Triveni), we were unable to confirm this company’s no-shipment status with CBP. Accordingly, in February 2011, we requested that Triveni clarify its no-shipment certification. Because this information was not received in time for use in the preliminary results, we are unable to preliminarily conclude that Triveni had no reviewable transactions in this administrative review. However, in the event Triveni provides additional information supporting its no shipment claim in response to our request, we

expect to consider this information in the final results.

Comparisons to Normal Value

To determine whether sales of shrimp from India to the United States were made at less than NV, we compared the export price (EP) to the NV, as described in the "Export Price" and "Normal Value" sections of this notice.

Pursuant to sections 773(a)(1)(B)(ii) and 777A(d)(2) of the Act, for Apex and Falcon, we compared the EPs of individual U.S. transactions to the weighted-average NV of the foreign like product in the appropriate corresponding calendar month where there were sales made in the ordinary course of trade, as discussed in the "Cost of Production Analysis" section below.

Product Comparisons

In accordance with section 771(16)(A) of the Act, we considered all products produced by Apex and Falcon, covered by the description in the "Scope of the Order" section, above, to be foreign like products for purposes of determining appropriate product comparisons to U.S. sales. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.414(e)(2), we compared U.S. sales of shrimp to sales of shrimp made in the third country market within the contemporaneous window period, which extends from three months prior to the month of the first U.S. sale until two months after the month of the last U.S. sale.

Where there were no sales of identical merchandise in the comparison market made in the ordinary course of trade to compare to U.S. sales, according to section 771(16)(B) of the Act, we compared U.S. sales to sales of the most similar foreign like product made in the ordinary course of trade. In making the product comparisons, we matched foreign like products based on the physical characteristics reported by Apex and Falcon in the following order: cooked form, head status, count size, organic certification, shell status, vein status, tail status, other shrimp preparation, frozen form, flavoring, container weight, presentation, species, and preservative. Where there were no sales of identical or similar merchandise, we made product comparisons using CV, as discussed in the "Calculation of Normal Value Based on Constructed Value" section below. See section 773(a)(4) of the Act.

Export Price

For all U.S. sales made by Apex and Falcon, we used EP methodology, in accordance with section 772(a) of the Act, because the subject merchandise was sold by the producer/exporter

outside of the United States directly to the first unaffiliated purchaser in the United States prior to importation and constructed export price (CEP) methodology was not otherwise warranted based on the facts of record.

A. Apex

We based EP on packed prices to the first unaffiliated purchaser in the United States. We made deductions from the starting price for foreign inland freight expenses, export inspection agency (EIA) fees, foreign brokerage and handling expenses, various foreign miscellaneous shipment charges, international freight expenses, terminal handling charges, marine insurance expenses, U.S. customs duties (including harbor maintenance fees and merchandise processing fees), U.S. brokerage and handling expenses, and U.S. inland freight expenses, where appropriate, in accordance with section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act.

B. Falcon

We based EP on packed prices to the first unaffiliated purchaser in the United States. Where appropriate, we made deductions from the starting price for discounts, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.401(c). We also made deductions from the starting price for cold storage expenses, loading and unloading expenses, trailer hire expenses, foreign inland freight expenses, port charges, export survey charges, terminal handling charges, foreign brokerage and handling expenses, international freight expenses, marine insurance expenses, U.S. customs duties (including harbor maintenance fees and merchandise processing fees), and U.S. brokerage and handling expenses, where appropriate, in accordance with section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act.

Normal Value

A. Home Market Viability and Selection of Comparison Markets

In order to determine whether there was a sufficient volume of sales in the home market to serve as a viable basis for calculating NV, we compared the volume of home market sales of the foreign like product to the volume of U.S. sales of the subject merchandise, in accordance with section 773(a)(1)(C) of the Act.

We determined that the aggregate volume of home market sales of the foreign like product for each of the respondents was insufficient to permit a proper comparison with U.S. sales of the subject merchandise. For Apex and Falcon, we selected the United Kingdom and Japan, respectively, as the

comparison markets because, among other things, these companies' sales of foreign like product in those countries were the most similar to the subject merchandise. For further discussion, see the Apex Third Country Market Memo and the Falcon Third Country Market Memo. Therefore, as the basis for comparison market sales, we used sales to the United Kingdom and Japan, respectively, for Apex and Falcon, in accordance with section 773(a)(1)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.404.

B. Level of Trade

Section 773(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Act states that, to the extent practicable, the Department will calculate NV based on sales at the same level of trade (LOT) as the EP or CEP. Sales are made at different LOTs if they are made at different marketing stages (or their equivalent). See 19 CFR 351.412(c)(2). Substantial differences in selling activities are a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for determining that there is a difference in the stages of marketing. *Id*; see also *Certain Orange Juice From Brazil: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Notice of Intent Not To Revoke Antidumping Duty Order in Part*, 75 FR 50999, 51001 (Aug. 18, 2010), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 7 (OJ from Brazil). In order to determine whether the comparison market sales were at different stages in the marketing process than the U.S. sales, we reviewed the distribution system in each market (*i.e.*, the chain of distribution), including selling functions, class of customer (customer category), and the level of selling expenses for each type of sale.

Pursuant to section 773(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Act, in identifying LOTs for EP and comparison market sales (*i.e.*, NV based on either home market or third country prices),¹¹ we consider the starting prices before any adjustments. For CEP sales, we consider only the selling activities reflected in the price after the deduction of expenses and profit under section 772(d) of the Act. See *Micron Tech., Inc. v. United States*, 243 F.3d 1301, 1314–16 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

When the Department is unable to match U.S. sales of the foreign like product in the comparison market at the same LOT as the EP or CEP, the Department may compare the U.S. sale to sales at a different LOT in the comparison market. In comparing EP or

¹¹ Where NV is based on CV, we determine the NV LOT based on the LOT of the sales from which we derive selling expenses, general and administrative (G&A) expenses, and profit for CV, where possible.

CEP sales at a different LOT in the comparison market, where available data make it possible, we make an LOT adjustment under section 773(a)(7)(A) of the Act. Finally, for CEP sales only, if the NV LOT is at a more advanced stage of distribution than the LOT of the CEP and there is no basis for determining whether the difference in LOTs between NV and CEP affects price comparability (*i.e.*, no LOT adjustment was possible), the Department shall grant a CEP offset, as provided in section 773(a)(7)(B) of the Act. *See, e.g., OJ from Brazil*, 75 FR at 51001.

In this administrative review, we obtained information from both respondents regarding the marketing stages involved in making the reported foreign market and U.S. sales, including a description of the selling activities performed by each respondent for each channel of distribution. Company-specific LOT findings are summarized below.

1. Apex

Apex reported that it made EP sales in the U.S. market to trading companies. We examined the selling activities performed for U.S. sales and found that Apex performed the following selling functions: customer contact and price negotiation; order processing; arranging for freight and the provision of customs clearance/brokerage services (in India and the United States); cold storage and inventory maintenance; quality-assurance-related activities; and banking-related activities. These selling activities can be generally grouped into four selling function categories for analysis: (1) Sales and marketing; (2) freight and delivery; (3) inventory maintenance and warehousing; and (4) warranty and technical support. Accordingly, based on the selling function categories, we find that Apex performed sales and marketing, freight and delivery services, and inventory maintenance and warehousing for U.S. sales. Because all sales in the United States are made through a single distribution channel (*i.e.*, direct sales to unaffiliated customers) and the selling activities to Apex's customers did not vary within this channel, we preliminarily determine that there is one LOT in the U.S. market.

With respect to the third country market, Apex reported that it made sales to trading companies and that all selling functions were performed at the same levels of intensity as in the U.S. market. We examined the selling activities performed for third country sales, and found that Apex performed the following selling functions: customer contact and price negotiation; order

processing; arranging for freight and the provision of customs clearance/brokerage services (in India); cold storage and inventory maintenance; quality-assurance-related activities; and banking-related activities. Accordingly, based on these selling functions noted above, we find that Apex performed sales and marketing, freight and delivery services, and inventory maintenance and warehousing for all third country sales. Because all third country sales are made through a single distribution channel and the selling activities to Apex's customers did not vary within this channel, we preliminarily determine that there is one LOT in the third country market for Apex.

Finally, we compared the EP LOT to the third country market LOT and found that the selling functions performed for U.S. and third country market customers do not differ, as Apex performed the same selling functions at the same relative level of intensity in both markets. Therefore, we determine that sales to the U.S. and third country markets during the POR were made at the same LOT, and as a result, no LOT adjustment is warranted.

2. Falcon

Falcon reported that it made EP sales in the U.S. market to trading companies. We examined the selling activities performed for U.S. sales and found that Falcon performed the following selling functions: customer contact and price negotiation; order processing; arranging for freight and the provision of customs clearance/brokerage services (in India and the United States); cold storage and inventory maintenance; quality-assurance-related activities; and banking-related activities. These selling activities can be generally grouped into four selling function categories for analysis: (1) Sales and marketing; (2) freight and delivery; (3) inventory maintenance and warehousing; and (4) warranty and technical support. Accordingly, based on the selling function categories, we find that Falcon performed sales and marketing, freight and delivery services, and inventory maintenance and warehousing for U.S. sales. Because all sales in the United States are made through a single distribution channel (*i.e.*, direct sales to unaffiliated customers) and the selling activities to Falcon's customers did not vary within this channel, we preliminarily determine that there is one LOT in the U.S. market.

With respect to the third country market, Falcon reported that it made sales to trading companies and that all selling functions were performed at the

same levels of intensity as in the U.S. market. We examined the selling activities performed for third country sales, and found that Falcon performed the following selling functions: customer contact and price negotiation; order processing; arranging for freight and the provision of customs clearance/brokerage services (in India); cold storage and inventory maintenance; quality-assurance-related activities; and banking-related activities. Accordingly, based on these selling functions noted above, we find that Falcon performed sales and marketing, freight and delivery services, and inventory maintenance and warehousing for all third country sales. Because all third country sales are made through a single distribution channel and the selling activities to Falcon's customers did not vary within this channel, we preliminarily determine that there is one LOT in the third country market for Falcon.

Finally, we compared the EP LOT to the third country market LOT and found that the selling functions performed for U.S. and third country market customers do not differ, as Falcon performed the same selling functions at the same relative level of intensity in both markets. Therefore, we determine that sales to the U.S. and third country markets during the POR were made at the same LOT, and as a result, no LOT adjustment is warranted.

C. Cost of Production Analysis

On September 2, 2010, the petitioner alleged that Apex made sales to the United Kingdom that were below the COP. Based on our analysis of the petitioner's allegation, we found that there were reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that Apex's sales of shrimp in the United Kingdom were made at prices below its COP. Accordingly, pursuant to section 773(b) of the Act, we initiated a sales-below-cost investigation to determine whether Apex's sales were made at prices below its COP. *See Sales-Below-Cost-Memo for Apex.*

In addition, we found that Falcon made sales in the same comparison market (*i.e.*, Japan) below the COP in the most recently completed segment of this proceeding, as of the date of initiation of this review, and such sales were disregarded. *See Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From India: Final Results and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 74 FR 33409, 33410 (July 13, 2009). Thus, in accordance with section 773(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Act, we preliminarily find that there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect

that Falcon made sales in the third country market at prices below the cost of producing the merchandise during the current POR.

1. Calculation of Cost of Production

In accordance with section 773(b)(3) of the Act, we calculated the respondents' COPs based on the sum of their costs of materials and conversion for the foreign like product, plus amounts for G&A expenses and interest expenses (see "Test of Comparison Market Sales Prices" section, below, for treatment of third country selling expenses).

The Department relied on the COP data submitted by each respondent in its most recently submitted cost database for the COP calculation, except for the following instances.

a. Apex:

i. We have revised Apex's G&A expenses to include imputed salary expenses for its managing partner.

ii. We have revised Apex's financial expenses to exclude Apex's claimed interest income received on antidumping duty deposit refunds because the asset generating the income was not short-term working capital.

For further discussion of these adjustments, see the memorandum from Kristin Case, Accountant, to Neal M. Halper, Director, Office of Accounting, entitled, "Cost of Production and Constructed Value Calculation Adjustments for the Preliminary Results—Apex Exports," dated February 28, 2011.

b. Falcon:

i. We adjusted Falcon's reported G&A expenses to include property taxes.

ii. We have revised Falcon's financial expenses to exclude Falcon's claimed interest income received on antidumping duty deposit refunds because the asset generating the income was not short-term working capital.

For further discussion of these adjustments, see the memorandum from Ji Young Oh, Accountant, to Neal M. Halper, Director, Office of Accounting, entitled, "Cost of Production and Constructed Value Calculation Adjustments for the Preliminary Results—Falcon Marine Exports Limited," dated February 28, 2011.

2. Test of Comparison Market Sales Prices

On a product-specific basis, we compared the adjusted weighted-average COP to the comparison market sales prices of the foreign like product, as required under section 773(b) of the Act, in order to determine whether the sale prices were below the COP. For purposes of this comparison, we used

COP exclusive of selling and packing expenses. The prices were exclusive of any applicable movement charges, discounts, direct and indirect selling expenses, and packing expenses.

3. Results of the COP Test

In determining whether to disregard third country sales made at prices below the COP, we examined, in accordance with sections 773(b)(1)(A) and (B) of the Act: (1) Whether, within an extended period of time, such sales were made in substantial quantities; and (2) whether such sales were made at prices which permitted the recovery of all costs within a reasonable period of time in the normal course of trade. In accordance with sections 773(b)(2)(B) and (C) of the Act, where less than 20 percent of the respondent's third country sales of a given product are at prices less than the COP, we do not disregard any below-cost sales of that product because we determine that in such instances the below-cost sales were not made within an extended period of time and in "substantial quantities."

Where 20 percent or more of a respondent's sales of a given product are at prices less than the COP, we disregard the below-cost sales when: (1) They were made within an extended period of time in "substantial quantities," in accordance with sections 773(b)(2)(B) and (C) of the Act; and (2) based on our comparison of prices to the weighted-average COPs for the POR, they were at prices which would not permit the recovery of all costs within a reasonable period of time, in accordance with section 773(b)(2)(D) of the Act.

We found that, for certain products, more than 20 percent of Apex and Falcon's third country sales were at prices less than the COP and, in addition, such sales did not provide for the recovery of costs within a reasonable period of time. We therefore excluded these sales and used the remaining sales as the basis for determining NV, in accordance with section 773(b)(1) of the Act.

For those U.S. sales of subject merchandise for which there were no comparable third country sales in the ordinary course of trade, we compared EP to CV in accordance with section 773(a)(4) of the Act. See "Calculation of Normal Value Based on Constructed Value" section below.

D. Calculation of Normal Value Based on Comparison Market Prices

1. Apex

For Apex, we calculated NV based on delivered prices to unaffiliated

customers in United Kingdom. We made adjustments to the starting price, where appropriate, for discounts, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.401(c). We also made deductions for foreign inland freight expenses, foreign brokerage and handling expenses, various foreign miscellaneous shipment charges and international freight expenses (including terminal handling charges), under section 773(a)(6)(B) of the Act.

In addition, we made adjustments under section 773(a)(6)(C)(iii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.410 for differences in circumstances of sale for direct selling expenses (including bank charges, Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) fees, EIA fees, imputed credit expenses, and other direct selling expenses), and commissions. We recalculated Apex's imputed credit expenses for two U.S. sales based upon revised dates of payment. Specifically, because Apex was unable to tie receipt of payment for two invoices to its accounting system, we have preliminarily treated these two sales as unpaid. In accordance with the Department's practice, we have set the payment date for these sales equal to the last day Apex could submit new factual information to the Department (*i.e.*, January 21, 2011, the last day of verification). See, *e.g.*, *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From India: Final Results and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 73 FR 40492 (July 15, 2008), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 5. For further discussion, see the Memorandum to the File, from Henry Almond, Analyst, Office 2, AD/CVD Operations, entitled, "Calculation Adjustments for Apex Exports for the Preliminary Results in the 2009–2010 Administrative Review of Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India," dated February 28, 2011. Because commissions were paid only in the comparison market, we made an upward adjustment to NV for the lesser of: (1) The amount of commission paid in the comparison market; or (2) the amount of indirect selling expenses (including inventory carrying costs) incurred in the U.S. market. See 19 CFR 351.410(e).

We made adjustments for differences in costs attributable to differences in the physical characteristics of the merchandise, in accordance with section 773(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.411. We also deducted third country packing costs and added U.S. packing costs, in accordance with sections 773(a)(6)(A) and (B)(i) of the Act.

2. Falcon

We based NV for Falcon on prices to unaffiliated customers in Japan. We made adjustments, where appropriate, to the starting price for discounts, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.401(c). We also made deductions, where appropriate, from the starting price for cold storage expenses, loading and unloading expenses, trailer hire expenses, foreign inland freight expenses, port charges, export survey charges, terminal and handling charges, foreign brokerage and handling expenses, and international freight expenses, under section 773(a)(6)(B)(ii) of the Act.

In addition, we made adjustments under section 773(a)(6)(C)(iii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.410 for differences in circumstances of sale for commissions, imputed credit expenses, bank fees, EIA fees, ECGC premiums, outside inspection/lab expenses, letter of credit amendment charges, and other miscellaneous selling expenses. Finally, where commissions were granted in the U.S. market but not in the comparison market, we made a downward adjustment to NV for the lesser of: (1) The amount of commission paid in the U.S. market; or (2) the amount of indirect selling expenses (including inventory carrying costs) incurred in the comparison market. See 19 CFR 351.410(e). If commissions were granted in the comparison market but not in the U.S. market, we made an upward adjustment to NV following the same methodology. *Id.*

We made adjustments for differences in costs attributable to differences in the physical characteristics of the merchandise, in accordance with section 773(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.411. We also deducted third country packing costs and added U.S. packing costs, in accordance with sections 773(a)(6)(A) and (B) of the Act.

E. Calculation of Normal Value Based on Constructed Value

Section 773(a)(4) of the Act provides that where NV cannot be based on comparison market sales, NV may be based on CV. Accordingly, for those shrimp products for which we could not determine the NV based on comparison market sales because, as noted in the "Results of the COP Test" section above, all sales of the comparable products failed the COP test, we based NV on CV.

Sections 773(e)(1) and (2)(A) of the Act provide that CV shall be based on the sum of the cost of materials and fabrication for the imported merchandise, plus amounts for selling, general, and administrative (SG&A)

expenses, profit, and U.S. packing costs. For each respondent, we calculated the cost of materials and fabrication based on the methodology described in the "Cost of Production Analysis" section, above. We based SG&A and profit for each respondent on the actual amounts incurred and realized by it in connection with the production and sale of the foreign like product in the ordinary course of trade for consumption in the comparison market, in accordance with section 773(e)(2)(A) of the Act.

We made adjustments to CV for differences in circumstances of sale, in accordance with section 773(a)(6)(C)(iii) and (a)(8) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.410. For comparisons to EP, we made circumstance-of-sale adjustments by deducting direct selling expenses incurred on comparison market sales from, and adding U.S. direct selling expenses to, CV. See 19 CFR 351.410(c). We also made an adjustment for Falcon, when applicable, for comparison market indirect selling expenses to offset U.S. commissions in EP comparisons. See 19 CFR 351.410(e).

Currency Conversion

We made currency conversions into U.S. dollars for all spot transactions by Apex and Falcon, in accordance with section 773A of the Act and 19 CFR 351.415, based on the exchange rates in effect on the dates of the U.S. sales as certified by the Federal Reserve Bank. In addition, both Apex and Falcon reported that they purchased forward exchange contracts which were used to convert their sales prices into home market currency. Under 19 CFR 351.415(b), if a currency transaction on forward markets is directly linked to an export sale under consideration, the Department is directed to use the exchange rate specified with respect to such currency in the forward sale agreement to convert the foreign currency. See, e.g., *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Negative Final Determination of Critical Circumstances: Certain Frozen and Canned Warmwater Shrimp From India*, 69 FR 76916 (Dec. 23, 2004) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 6; see also *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India: Preliminary Results and Preliminary Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 74 FR 9991, 9998 (Mar. 9, 2010), unchanged in *2008–2009 Indian Shrimp Final*. Therefore, for Apex and Falcon we used the reported forward exchange rates for currency conversions where applicable.

Preliminary Results of the Review

We preliminarily determine that weighted-average dumping margins exist for the respondents for the period February 1, 2009, through January 31, 2010, as follows:

Manufacturer/exporter	Percent margin
Apex Exports	2.31
Falcon Marine Exports Limited	1.36
Review-Specific Average Rate Applicable to the Following Companies: ¹²	
Abad Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	*
Accelerated Freeze Drying Company Ltd.	*
Adani Exports Ltd	1.69
Adilakshmi Enterprises	1.69
Allana Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd.	1.69
Allansons Ltd.	1.69
AMI Enterprises	1.69
Amulya Sea Foods	1.69
Anand Aqua Exports	1.69
Ananda Aqua Applications/ Ananda Aqua Exports (P) Limited/ Ananda Foods	1.69
Andaman Seafoods Pvt. Ltd.	1.69
Angelique Intl	1.69
Anjaneya Seafoods	1.69
Anjani Marine Traders	1.69
Asvini Exports	1.69
Asvini Feeds Limited	1.69
Asvini Fisheries Private Limited ...	1.69
Avanti Feeds Limited	1.69
Ayshwarya Seafood Private Limited	1.69
Baby Marine Exports	1.69
Baby Marine International	*
Baby Marine Sarass	*
Bhatsons Aquatic Products	1.69
Bhavani Seafoods	1.69
Bhisti Exports	1.69
Bijaya Marine Products	1.69
Blue Water Foods & Exports P. Ltd.	*
Bluefin Enterprises	1.69
Bluepark Seafoods Pvt. Ltd.	1.69
Britto Exports	1.69
BMR Exports	*
C P Aquaculture (India) Ltd.	1.69
Calcutta Seafoods Pvt. Ltd.	1.69
Capithan Exporting Co.	1.69
Castlerock Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	*
Chemmeens (Regd)	1.69
Cherukattu Industries (Marine Div.)	1.69
Choice Canning Company	1.69

¹² This rate is based on the average of the margins calculated for those companies selected for individual review, weighted by each company's publicly-ranged quantity of reported U.S. transactions. Because we cannot apply our normal methodology of calculating a weighted-average margin due to requests to protect business-proprietary information, we find this rate to be the best proxy of the actual weighted-average margin determined for the mandatory respondents. See *Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof From France, et al.: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews, Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and Revocation of an Order in Part*, 75 FR 53661, 53663 (Sept. 1, 2010) (*Bearings from France*).

Manufacturer/exporter	Percent margin	Manufacturer/exporter	Percent margin	Manufacturer/exporter	Percent margin
Choice Trading Corporation Private Limited	1.69	K R M Marine Exports Ltd.	1.69	Sawant Food Products	1.69
Coastal Corporation Ltd.	*	K V Marine Exports	1.69	Seagold Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	1.69
Cochin Frozen Food Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	Kalyan Aqua & Marine Exports India Pvt. Ltd.	*	Selvam Exports Private Limited ...	1.69
Coreline Exports	1.69	Kalyanee Marine	1.69	Sharat Industries Ltd.	1.69
Corlim Marine Exports Pvt. Ltd. ...	1.69	Kay Kay Exports	1.69	Shimpo Exports	*
Damco India Private	1.69	Kings Marine Products	1.69	Shippers Exports	1.69
Devi Fisheries Limited	1.69	Koluthara Exports Ltd.	1.69	Shroff Processed Food & Cold Storage P Ltd.	1.69
Devi Marine Food Exports Private Ltd./Kader Exports Private Limited/Kader Investment and Trading Company Private Limited/Liberty Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd./Liberty Oil Mills Ltd./Premier Marine Products/Universal Cold Storage Private Limited	1.69	Konark Aquatics & Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	Silver Seafood	1.69
Dhanamjaya Impex P. Ltd.	1.69	L. G. Sea Foods	*	Sita Marine Exports	1.69
Diamond Seafoods Exports/Edhayam Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd./Kadalkanny Frozen Foods/Theva & Company	*	Landauer Ltd. C O Falcon Marine Exports Ltd.	1.69	SLS Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1.69
Digha Seafood Exports	1.69	Lewis Natural Foods Ltd.	*	Sprint Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1.69
Esmario Export Enterprises	1.69	Libran Cold Storages Pvt. Ltd.	*	Sri Chandrakantha Marine Exports	1.69
Exporter Coreline Exports	1.69	Lotus Sea Farms	1.69	Sri Sakkthi Cold Storage	1.69
Five Star Marine Exports Private Limited	1.69	Lourde Exports	1.69	Sri Sakthi Marine Products P Ltd.	1.69
Forstar Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	Magnum Estates Limited	1.69	Sri Satya Marine Exports	1.69
Frigerio Conserva Allana Limited	1.69	Magnum Export	1.69	Sri Venkata Padmavathi Marine Foods Pvt. Ltd.	1.69
Frontline Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	Magnum Sea Foods Limited	1.69	Srikanth International	1.69
G A Randerian (P) Limited	*	Malabar Arabian Fisheries	1.69	Srikanth International Agri Exports & Imports	1.69
Gadre Marine Exports	1.69	Malnad Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	SSF Limited	*
Galaxy Maritech Exports P. Ltd. ...	1.69	Mangala Marine Exim India Private Ltd.	1.69	Star Agro Marine Exports	1.69
Gayatri Sea Foods and Feeds Private Ltd.	1.69	Mangala Sea Products	1.69	Star Agro Marine Exports Private Limited	1.69
Gayatri Seafoods	1.69	Marine Exports	1.69	Sterling Foods	*
Geo Aquatic Products (P) Ltd.	1.69	Meenaxi Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	Sun Bio-Technology Ltd.	1.69
Geo Seafoods	1.69	MSC Marine Exporters	1.69	Supreme Exports	1.69
GKS Business Associates (P) Ltd.	*	MSRDR Exports	1.69	Surya Marine Exports	1.69
Grandtrust Overseas (P) Ltd.	1.69	MTR Foods	1.69	Suryamitra Exim (P) Ltd.	1.69
GVR Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	N.C. John & Sons (P) Ltd	1.69	Suvarna Rekha Exports Private Limited	1.69
Haripriya Marine Export Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	Naga Hanuman Fish Packers	1.69	Suvarna Rekha Marines P Ltd.	1.69
Harmony Spices Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	Naik Frozen Foods	1.69	TBR Exports Pvt Ltd.	1.69
HIC ABF Special Foods Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	Naik Seafoods Ltd.	1.69	Teekay Marine P. Ltd.	1.69
Hindustan Lever, Ltd.	1.69	Navayuga Exports Ltd.	1.69	Tejaswani Enterprises	1.69
Hiravata Ice & Cold Storage	1.69	Nekkanti Sea Foods Limited	1.69	The Waterbase Ltd.	1.69
Hiravati Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	NGR Aqua International	1.69	Triveni Fisheries P Ltd.	1.69
Hiravati International Pvt. Ltd. (located at APM—Mafco Yard, Sector—18, Vashi, Navi, Mumbai—400 705, India)	1.69	Nila Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	Unitriveni Overseas	*
Hiravati International Pvt. Ltd. (located at Jawar Naka, Porbandar, Gujarat, 360 575, India)	1.69	Nine Up Frozen Foods	1.69	Usha Seafoods	1.69
IFB Agro Industries Ltd.	1.69	Overseas Marine Export	1.69	V.S Exim Pvt Ltd.	1.69
Indian Aquatic Products	1.69	Penver Products (P) Ltd.	1.69	Vaibhav Sea Foods	1.69
Indo Aquatics	1.69	Pijikay International Exports P Ltd.	1.69	Veejay Impex	1.69
Innovative Foods Limited	1.69	Piscas Seafood International	1.69	Veetejay Exim Pvt., Ltd.	1.69
International Freezefish Exports ...	1.69	Premier Seafoods Exim (P) Ltd. ...	1.69	Victoria Marine & Agro Exports Ltd.	1.69
Interseas	1.69	R V R Marine Products Private Limited	1.69	Vijayalaxmi Seafoods	1.69
ITC Limited, International Business	1.69	Raa Systems Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	Vinner Marine	1.69
ITC Ltd.	1.69	Raju Exports	1.69	Vishal Exports	1.69
Jagadeesh Marine Exports	1.69	Ram's Assorted Cold Storage Ltd.	1.69	Wellcome Fisheries Limited	1.69
Jaya Satya Marine Exports	1.69	Raunaq Ice & Cold Storage	1.69	West Coast Frozen Foods Private Limited	1.69
Jaya Satya Marine Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	Raysons Aquatics Pvt. Ltd.	1.69		
Jayalakshmi Sea Foods Private Limited	1.69	Razban Seafoods Ltd.	1.69		
Jinny Marine Traders	1.69	RBT Exports	1.69		
Jiya Packagings	1.69	RDR Exports	1.69		
KNR Marine Exports	1.69	Riviera Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1.69		
		Rohi Marine Private Ltd.	1.69		
		Royal Cold Storage India P Ltd. ...	1.69		
		S & S Seafoods	1.69		
		S. A. Exports	1.69		
		S Chanchala Combines	1.69		
		Safa Enterprises	1.69		
		Sagar Foods	1.69		
		Sagar Grandhi Exports Pvt. Ltd. ...	1.69		
		Sagarvihar Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	1.69		
		SAI Marine Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1.69		
		SAI Sea Foods	1.69		
		Sanchita Marine Products P Ltd ..	1.69		
		Sandhya Aqua Exports	1.69		
		Sandhya Aqua Exports Pvt. Ltd. ...	1.69		
		Sandhya Marines Limited	1.69		
		Santhi Fisheries & Exports Ltd.	1.69		
		Satya Seafoods Private Limited ...	1.69		

This rate is based on the average of the margins calculated for those companies selected for individual review, weighted by each company's publicly-ranged quantity of reported U.S. transactions. Because we cannot apply our normal methodology of calculating a weighted-average margin due to requests to protect business-proprietary information, we find this rate to be the best proxy of the actual weighted-average margin determined for the mandatory respondents. See *Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof From France, et al.: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews, Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and Revocation of an Order in Part*, 75 FR 53661, 53663 (Sept. 1, 2010) (*Bearings from France*).

\ \ No shipments or sales subject to this review.

Disclosure and Public Hearing

The Department will disclose to parties the calculations performed in connection with these preliminary results within five days of the date of publication of this notice. See 19 CFR 351.224(b). Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c), interested parties may submit case briefs not later than the later of 30 days after the date of publication of this notice or one week after the issuance of the cost verification report for Apex. 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. See 19 CFR 351.309(d). Parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding are encouraged to submit with each argument: (1) A statement of the issue; (2) a brief summary of the argument; and (3) a table of authorities. See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing, or to participate if one is requested, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, Room 1870, within 30 days of 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 (3) a list of issues to be discussed. *Id.* Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in the respective case briefs. *Id.* The Department will issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of the issues raised in any written briefs, not later than 120 days after the date of publication of this notice, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

Assessment Rates

Upon completion of the administrative review, the Department shall determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1). The Department will issue appropriate appraisal instructions for the companies subject to this review directly to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review.

For Apex and Falcon, we will calculate importer-specific *ad valorem* duty assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of antidumping duties calculated for the examined sales to the total entered value of the sales. See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

For the companies which were not selected for individual review, we will calculate an assessment rate based on the average of the margins calculated for

those companies selected for individual review, weighted by each company's publicly-ranked quantity of reported U.S. transactions. In situations where we cannot apply our normal methodology of calculating a weighted-average margin due to requests to protect business-proprietary information but where use of a simple average does not yield the best proxy of the weighted-average margin relative to publicly available data, normally we will use the publicly available figures as a matter of practice. See *Bearings from France*, 75 FR at 53663.

We will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review if any importer-specific assessment rate calculated in the final results of this review is above *de minimis*. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we will instruct CBP to liquidate without regard to antidumping duties any entries for which the assessment rate is *de minimis*. The final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable. See section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

The Department clarified its "automatic assessment" regulation on May 6, 2003. See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003) (*Assessment Policy Notice*). This clarification will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by companies included in the final results of this review for which the reviewed companies did not know that the merchandise they sold to the intermediary (e.g., a reseller, trading company, or exporter) was destined for the United States. In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediary involved in the transaction. See *Assessment Policy Notice* for a full discussion of this clarification.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for each specific company listed above will be that established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis*

within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not participating in this review, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, or the original less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 10.17 percent, the all-others rate made effective by the LTFV investigation. See *Shrimp Order*, 70 FR at 5148. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This administrative review and notice are published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: February 28, 2011.

Paul Piquado,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 2011-4974 Filed 3-3-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-549-822]

Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From Thailand: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Preliminary No Shipment Determination

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Department) is conducting an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain