Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of the antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order ("APO") of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305, which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. 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.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: March 14, 2011.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2011–6455 Filed 3–17–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–912]

Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires From the People's Republic of China: Notice of Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 18, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Raquel Silva or Frances Veith, AD/CVD Operations, Office 8, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6475 or (202) 482–4295, respectively.

Background

On September 1, 2010, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain new pneumatic off-the-road tires ("OTR tires") from the People's Republic of China ("PRC") for the period of review ("POR") September 1, 2009, through August 31, 2010. *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review,* 75 FR 53635 (September 1, 2010). On September 17, 2010, Mai Shandong Radial Tyre Co., Ltd. ("Mai Shandong") an exporter of subject merchandise, requested that the Department conduct an administrative review of its exports to the United States during the POR. On September 27, 2010, Qingdao Free Trade Zone Full World International Trading Co., Ltd. ("Full World"), an exporter of subject merchandise, also requested a review of its own exports. On September 30, 2010, Bridgestone Americas, Inc. and Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations, LLC (collectively "Bridgestone"), a domestic interested party to the proceeding, requested that the Department conduct an administrative review of OTR tire exports from the following entities: (1) Hangzhou Zhongce Rubber Co., Ltd. ("Hangzhou Zhongce"), (2) Hebei Starbright Tire Co., Ltd. ("Starbright"), (3) KS Holding Limited/KS Resources Limited ("KS Holding"), (4) Laizhou Xiongying Rubber Industry Co., Ltd. ("Laizhou Xiongying"), (5) Qingdao Taifa Group Co., Ltd. ("Qingdao Taifa"), (6) Tianjin United Tire & Rubber International Co., Ltd. ("TUTRIC"), and (7) Weihai Zhongwei Rubber Co., Ltd. ("Weihai Zhongwei"). On September 30, 2011, Guizhou Tyre Co., Ltd., Guizhou Advance Rubber Co., Ltd. and Guizhou Tyre Import and Export Corporation (collectively, "GTC") requested an administrative review of its own OTR tire exports. The Department then published in the **Federal Register** the initiation notice for the antidumping duty administrative review of OTR tires from the PRC for the 2009–2010 POR. *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 75 FR 66349 (October 28, 2010).

Partial Rescission of Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), the Secretary will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the party that requested the review withdraws the request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review. The Secretary may also extend this time limit if the Secretary decides that it is reasonable to do so. On November 15, 2010, GTC timely withdrew its request for a review of its exports. On January 24, 2011, Full World timely withdrew its request for a review of its exports. On January 26, 2011, Bridgestone timely withdrew its request for review of Starbright, Hangzhou Zhongce, KS Holding, Laizhou Xiongying, and Qingdao Taifa.

On February 17, 2011, Mai Shandong withdrew its request for a review of its exports. Although the deadline to withdraw requests for review was January 26, 2011, the Department notes that this administrative review remains in its early stages, and significant resources have not yet been expended on this review as a whole. Therefore, the Department is accepting Mai Shandong's withdrawal.

Because no additional party requested a review of GTC, Starbright, Hangzhou Zhongce, KS Holding, Laizhou Xiongying, Qingdao Taifa, Full World, and Mai Shandong, the Department hereby rescinds the administrative review of OTR tires with respect to these entities in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1). This administrative review will continue with respect to TUTRIC and Weihai Zhongwei because requests for review of these companies remain.

Assessment Rates

The Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. For GTC, Starbright, KS Holding, Laizhou Xiongying, and Full World, which each had previously established eligibility for a separate rate, antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(2). The Department intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP 15 days after publication of this notice.

Because Hangzhou Zhongce, Qingdao Taifa, and Mai Shandong remain part of the PRC entity, their respective entries may be under review in the ongoing administrative review. Accordingly, the Department will not order liquidation of entries for Hangzhou Zhongce, Qingdao Taifa, or Mai Shandong. The Department intends to issue assessment instructions for the PRC entity, which will cover any entries by Hangzhou Zhongce, Qingdao Taifa, and Mai Shandong, 15 days after publication of the final results of the ongoing administrative review.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under section 351.402(f) of the Department's regulations 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 assumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with section 777(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: March 14, 2011.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2011–6456 Filed 3–17–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Trade Mission to South Africa

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

Mission Description

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service is organizing a Trade Mission to South Africa September 19–23, 2011, to help U.S. firms find business partners and help export equipment and services in Johannesburg and Cape Town, South Africa.

Targeted sectors are:

- *Sustainable and Efficient Energy Technologies, Equipment and Products.*
- Electrical generating equipment.
- Renewable energy technologies.
- Clean coal technology.
- Transmission and distribution equipment and technology.
- Energy efficiency building technologies and products.
- *Productivity Enhancing Agricultural Technologies and Equipment.*
- Crop production equipment and machinery.
- Irrigation equipment and technology.
- Crop storage and handling.
- Precision farming technologies.
- *Educational Services and Skills Development.*
- Training and education services and systems.
- Educational and training franchises.
- Educational materials.

Although focused on the sectors above, the mission also will consider participation from companies in other appropriate sectors as space permits.

This mission will be led by a senior Department of Commerce Official and will include business-to-business matchmaking with local companies, market briefings, and meetings with key government officials.

Commercial Setting

South Africa represents the largest economy and most sophisticated and diversified industrial and services sectors in Sub-Saharan Africa. Recent reports show the economy recovering well from the recent global recession. Projections are for economic growth in gross domestic product (GDP) to average five percent for the next decades as the country continues to develop. Sectors such as energy, health care, agriculture, vehicles, processed foods, and others are poised for solid growth in South Africa. The country also stands to benefit from rapid growth anticipated in many of its Sub-Saharan African trading partners, where South African-based companies have strong market prospects. In 2009, total U.S.-South Africa trade was $10.3 billion, a significant decrease from 2008 levels of $16.4 billion. However, 2010 trade figures for January to September show growth in trade of over 40 percent above corresponding 2009 levels and indicate a strong recovery in U.S. exports to the country. Leading U.S. exports are machinery, vehicles, aircraft, chemicals, IT equipment and services.

Best Prospects in Mission Targeted Sectors

Energy

State-owned utility Eskom produces about 95 percent of the electricity used in South Africa and about 60 percent of the electricity generated on the African continent. Its operations incorporate power generation, transmission and distribution. Although Eskom has a total of 24 power stations in commission, with a total generating capacity of 42,011 MW, this has proved inadequate for the current electricity demand.

Eskom is building additional power stations and power lines on a massive scale to meet rising electricity demand in South Africa. Eskom's capacity expansion budget is $56 billion (R385 billion) up to 2013 and is expected to grow to more than R1 trillion ($144 billion) by 2026. It plans to double capacity to 80,000 MW by 2026. Since 2005 Eskom commissioned projects totaling an additional 4,454 MW and plans to deliver an additional 16,304 MW in power station capacity by 2017. This creates opportunities for U.S. firms to provide products, services and the latest clean coal technologies to the South African energy market.

According to the South African Government, 30 percent of all new power generation will be the responsibility of independent power producers (IPPs). In response to South Africa's plans to limit its CO_2 emissions to below 275 million tons by 2025, Eskom, still the single buyer of all privately produced generation capacity, is studying the integration of solar generation from the Northern Cape Province, including its own World Bank supported Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) project, into the grid. The focus is to connect the first 1,000 MW, which could be introduced by 2016. Eskom is already rolling out plans for a 400-kV transmission system in the area.

The country's power supply shortfall has accelerated the need to diversify Eskom's energy mix and its move towards alternative energy sources, including various forms of renewable energy. The South African Department of Energy (DoE) recently released the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP 2010) for public comment. The IRP calls for diversifying sources of power and will call for renewable energy sources to supply 16 percent and nuclear sources to supply 14 percent of power by 2030. In addition, detailed work is currently under way to determine a range of near-term electricity demand-reduction options that could yield the equivalent of some 5,000 MW and help stabilize the South African system between now and 2016. Specific opportunities include renewable-energy generation, cogeneration, own generation, municipal generation and other independent power producer programs.

As part of its financial restructuring and capital expansion program, Eskom has received authorization to increase electricity prices to consumers by an average of 25 percent per year for the next three years, and will seek additional increases for the following several years. The effect of steadily rising energy costs for industry and consumers will be to create market opportunities for a wide range of energy saving technologies ranging from energy efficient building products, lighting, heating and air conditioning, metering, and similar products and technologies.

Agricultural Equipment

South Africa has by far the most modern, productive and diverse agricultural economy in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is a net exporter of agricultural and food products and is self sufficient in food products. South Africa offers U.S. exporters of agricultural equipment