NOAA has established a program to reduce excess fishing capacity by paying fishermen to (1) surrender their fishing permits or (2) surrender their permits, and either scrap their vessels or restrict vessel titles to prevent fishing. These fishing capacity reduction programs, or buybacks, can be funded by a Federal loan to the industry or by direct Federal or other funding. These buybacks are conducted pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, and the Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorization Act (Pub. L. 109–479). The regulations implementing the buybacks are at 50 CFR part 600.

Depending upon the type of buyback involved, the program can entail the submission of buyback requests by industry, the submission of bids, referenda of fishery participants, and reporting of the collection of fees to repay a Federal loan. For buybacks involving State-managed fisheries, the State may need to develop the buyback plan and comply with other information requirements. The information collected by NMFS is required to request a buyback, submit supporting data for requested buybacks, to submit bids, and to conduct referenda of fishery participants.

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements at 50 CFR 600.1013 through 600.1017 form the basis for this collection of information on fee payment and collection. NMFS requests information from participating buyback participants. This information, upon receipt, tracks the repayment of the Federal loans that are issued as part of the buybacks, and ensures accurate management and monitoring of the loans during the repayment term.

**Affected Public:** Business or other for-profit organizations.

**Frequency:** Annually, monthly and on occasion.

**Respondent’s Obligation:** Required to obtain or maintain benefits.

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**International Trade Administration**

**Citic Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from the People’s Republic of China: Amended Final Results of the First Antidumping Duty Order**

**agency:** Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**summary:** On December 14, 2011, the Department of Commerce (“Department”) published the final results of the first administrative review of the antidumping duty order on citric acid and certain citrate salts (“citric acid”) from the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”). The period of review is November 20, 2008, through April 30, 2010. We are amending our Final Results to correct a ministerial error made in the calculation of the antidumping duty margin for Yixing Union Biochemical Co., Ltd. (“Yixing Union”) pursuant to section 751(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”).

**dates:** Effective Date: February 21, 2012.

**Additional Information:**

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Krisha Hill or Maisha Cryor, AD/CVD Operations, Office 4, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4037 or (202) 482–5831, respectively.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On December 19, 2011, Yixing Union timely submitted an allegation of a ministerial error with respect to the Final Results of the November 20, 2008, through April 30, 2010, administrative review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(c)(iii). No other party submitted comments regarding ministerial error allegations.

**Ministerial Errors**

A ministerial error as defined in section 751(h) of the Act includes “errors in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical error resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other type of unintentional error which the administering authority considers ministerial.” See also 19 CFR 351.224(f).

After analyzing Yixing Union’s comments, we have determined, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(e), that a ministerial error existed in a certain calculation in the Final Results. Specifically, the Department inadvertently applied marine insurance to all, rather than a portion, of Yixing Union’s U.S. sales. Correction of this error results in a change to Yixing Union’s final antidumping duty margin.

For a detailed discussion of this ministerial error, as well as the Department’s analysis, see Final Results of the 2008–2010 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order for Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from the People’s Republic of China: Allegation of Ministerial Error, dated concurrently with this notice.

Therefore, in accordance with section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e), we are amending the Final Results of the administrative review of citric acid from the PRC. Listed below is the revised weighted-average dumping margin resulting from these amended final results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exporter</th>
<th>Original final margin</th>
<th>Amended final margin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yixing Union Biochemical Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>1.11%</td>
<td>1.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disclosure**

We will disclose the calculation performed for these amended final results within five days of the date of publication of this notice to interested
parties in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rate

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.212(b), the Department will determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with these amended final results of review. For assessment purposes, we calculated importer (or customer)-specific assessment rates for merchandise subject to this review consistent with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1). Where appropriate, we calculated an ad valorem rate for each importer (or customer) by dividing the total dumping margins for reviewed sales to that party by the total entered values associated with those transactions. For duty-assessment rates calculated on this basis, we will direct CBP to assess the resulting ad valorem rate against the entered customs values for the subject merchandise. Where appropriate, we calculated a per-unit rate for each importer (or customer) by dividing the total dumping margins for reviewed sales to that party by the total sales quantity associated with those transactions. For duty-assessment rates calculated on this basis, we will direct CBP to assess the resulting per-unit rate against the entered quantity of the subject merchandise. Where an importer (or customer)-specific assessment rate is de minimis (i.e., less than 0.50 percent), the Department will instruct CBP to assess that importer’s (or customer’s) entries of subject merchandise without regard to antidumping duties, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2). The Court of International Trade has issued a preliminary injunction enjoining the liquidation of certain entries during the period of review, therefore, assessment instructions will be issued as appropriate.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective retroactively on any entries made on or after December 14, 2011, the date of publication of the Final Results, for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) For Xingy Union, the cash deposit rate will be the amended final margin rate shown above in the “Ministerial Errors” section of this notice; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed PRC and non-PRC exporters not listed above that have separate rates, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the exporter-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) for all PRC exporters of subject merchandise which have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the PRC-wide rate of 156.87 percent; and (4) for all non-PRC exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the PRC exporters that supplied that non-PRC exporter. These deposit requirements shall remain in effect until further notice.

These amended final results are published in accordance with sections 751(h) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.


Paul Piquado,
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip From India: Preliminary Intent to Rescind Countervailing Duty Administrative Review

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

DATES: Effective Date: February 21, 2012.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 1, 2011, the Department of Commerce (Department) published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on polyethylene terephthalate film, sheet and strip from India covering the period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010. See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review, 76 FR 38609, 38610 (July 1, 2011). The Department received a timely request from Petitioners 1 for a CVD administrative review of five companies: Ester Industries Limited (Ester), Garware Polyester Ltd. (Garware), Jindal Poly Films Limited of India (Jindal), Polyplyex Corporation Ltd. (Polyplyex), and SRF Limited (SRF). The Department also received timely requests for a CVD review from Vacmet Industries India Ltd. (Vacmet) and Polypacks Industries of India (Polypacks).


On September 12, 2011, SRF filed a certification of no shipments and requested that the Department rescind the CVD administrative review of the company.


Scope of the Order

The products covered by the order are all gauges of raw, pretreated, or primed polyethylene terephthalate film, sheet and strip, whether extruded or coextruded. Excluded are metallized films and other finished films that have had at least one of their surfaces modified by the application of a performance-enhancing resinous or inorganic layer of more than 0.00001 inches thick. Imports of polyethylene terephthalate film, sheet and strip are classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff

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1 Petitioners are DuPont Teijin Films, Mitsubishi Polyester Film, Inc., SKC, Inc. and Toray Plastics (America), Inc.