Second, that no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export or reexport to or on behalf of a Denied Person any item subject to the EAR;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by a Denied Person of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby a Denied Person acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from a Denied Person of any item subject to the EAR that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from a Denied Person in the United States any item subject to the EAR with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by a Denied Person, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by a Denied Person if such service involves the use of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification or testing.

Third, that, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in section 766.23 of the EAR, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to a Denied Person by affiliation, ownership, control, or position of responsibility in the conduct of trade or related services may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order.

Fourth, that this Order does not prohibit any export, reexport, or other transaction subject to the EAR where the only items involved that are subject to the EAR are the foreign-produced direct product of U.S.-origin technology.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 766.24(e) of the EAR, the Respondents may, at any time, appeal this Order by filing a full written statement in support of the appeal with the Office of the Administrative Law Judge, U.S. Coast Guard ALJ Docketing Center, 40 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202–4022.

BIS may seek renewal of this Order by filing a written request with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement in accordance with the provisions of Section 766.24(d) of the EAR, which currently provides that such a written request must be submitted not later than 20 days before the expiration date. A Respondent may oppose a request to renew this Order in accordance with Section 766.24(d), including by filing a written submission with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement, supported by appropriate evidence. Any opposition ordinarily must be received not later than seven days before the expiration date of the Order.

Notice of the issuance of this Order shall be given to Respondents in accordance with Sections 766.5(b) and 766.24(b)(5) of the Regulations. This Order also shall be published in the Federal Register.

This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect for 180 days. Issued this 25th day of February 2012.

Donald G. Salo,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2012–5221 Filed 3–2–12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

[A–588–850]

Certain Large Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe (Over 4½ Inches) From Japan: Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (“Department”) preliminarily determines that JFE Steel Corporation (“JFE”); Nippon Steel Corporation (“Nippon”); NKK Tubos (“NKK”); and Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd. (“SMI”) made no shipments of merchandise subject to the antidumping duty order on certain large diameter carbon and alloy seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe (over 4½ inches) from Japan during the period June 1, 2010, through May 31, 2011. Interested parties are invited to comment on the preliminary results.

DATES: Effective Date: March 5, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background
On June 1, 2011, the Department published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on carbon and alloy seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe (over 4½ inches) from Japan for the period June 1, 2010, through May 31, 2011. See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation: Opportunity To Request Administrative Review, 76 FR 31586 (June 1, 2011). On June 30, 2011, United States Steel Corporation (“U.S. Steel”), a domestic producer of the subject merchandise, made a timely request that the Department conduct an administrative review of JFE, Nippon, NKK, and SMI. On July 28, 2011, in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”), the Department published in the Federal Register a notice of initiation of this antidumping duty administrative review. See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews, Requests for Revocations in Part and Deferral of Administrative Reviews, 76 FR 45227 (July 28, 2011).

On August 4, 2011, Nippon submitted a letter to the Department certifying that it made no shipments or entries for consumption in the United States of subject merchandise during the period of review (“POR”). On August 31, 2011, the Department issued its antidumping duty administrative review.

Scope of the Order
The products covered by the order are large diameter seamless carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel standard, line, and pressure pipes produced, or equivalent, to the American Society for Testing and Materials (“ASTM”) A–53, ASTM A–106, ASTM A–333, ASTM A–334, ASTM A–589, ASTM A–795, and the American Petroleum Institute (“API”) 5L specifications and meeting the physical parameters described below, regardless of application. The scope of the order also includes all other products used in standard, line, or pressure pipe applications and meeting the physical parameters described...
Seamless pipes are generally produced to one of the specifications listed above. For example, seamless pipes meeting the physical requirements and performing the required tests pursuant to the respective specifications. Since distributors sell the vast majority of this product, they can thereby maintain a single inventory to service all customers.

The primary application of ASTM A–106 pressure pipes and triple or quadruple certified pipes in large diameters is for use as oil and gas distribution lines for commercial applications. A more minor application for large diameter seamless pipes is for use in pressure piping systems by refineries, petrochemical plants, and chemical plants, as well as in power generation plants and in some oil field applications such as for separator lines, gathering lines and metering runs. These applications constitute the majority of the market for the subject seamless pipes. However, ASTM A–106 pipes may be used in some boiler applications.

The scope of the order includes all seamless pipe meeting the physical parameters described above and produced to one of the specifications listed above, regardless of application, with the exception of the exclusions discussed below, whether or not also certified to a non-covered specification. Standard, line, and pressure applications and the above-listed specifications are defining characteristics of the scope of the order. Therefore, seamless pipes meeting the physical parameters of the specifications above, but not produced to the ASTM A–53, ASTM A–106, ASTM A–333, ASTM A–334, ASTM A–589, ASTM A–795, and API 5L specifications shall be covered if used in a standard, line, or pressure application, with the exception of the specific exclusions discussed below.

For example, there are certain other ASTM specifications of pipe which, because of overlapping characteristics, could potentially be used in ASTM A–106 applications. These specifications generally include ASTM A–161, ASTM A–192, ASTM A–210, ASTM A–252, ASTM A–501, ASTM A–523, ASTM A–524, and ASTM A–618. When such pipes are used in a standard, line, or pressure pipe application, such products are covered by the scope of the order.

Specifically excluded from the scope of the order are: A. Boiler tubing and mechanical tubing, if such products are not produced to ASTM A–53, ASTM A–106, ASTM A–333, ASTM A–334, ASTM A–589, ASTM A–795, and API 5L specifications and are not used in standard, line, or pressure pipe applications. B. Finishing and unfinished oil country tubular goods (“OCTG”), if covered by the scope of another antidumping duty order from the same country. If not covered by such an OCTG order, finished and unfinished OCTG are included in the scope when used in standard, line or pressure applications. C. Products produced to the A–335 specification unless they are used in an application that would normally utilize ASTM A–53, ASTM A–106, ASTM A–333, ASTM A–334, ASTM A–589, ASTM A–795, and API 5L specifications. D. Line and riser pipe for deepwater application, i.e., line and riser pipe that is: (1) Used in a deepwater application, which means for use in water depths of 1,500 feet or more; (2) intended for use in and is actually used for a specific deepwater project; (3) rated for a specified minimum yield strength of not less than 60,000 psi; and (4) not identified or certified through the use of a monogram, stencil, or otherwise marked with an API specification (e.g., “API 5L”).

With regard to the exclusions products listed above, the Department will not instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) to require end-use certification until such time as petitioner or other interested parties provide to the Department a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that the products are being utilized in a covered application. If such information is provided, we will require end-use certification only for the product(s) or specification(s) for which evidence is provided that such products are being used in a covered application as described above. For example, if, based
on evidence provided by petitioner, the Department finds a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that seamless pipe produced to the A–335 specification is being used in an A–106 application, we will require end-use certifications for imports of that specification. Normally we will require only the importer of record to certify to the end use of the imported merchandise. If it later proves necessary for adequate implementation, we may also require producers who export such products to the United States to provide such certification on invoices accompanying shipments to the United States.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the merchandise subject to this scope is dispositive.

**Preliminary Determination of No Shipments**

As noted above, all four of the potential respondents submitted letters to the Department indicating that they did not make any shipments or entries of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR. In response to the Department’s query to CBP, CBP data showed subject merchandise manufactured by SMI may have entered for consumption into the United States during the POR. On December 14 and 20, 2011, the Department placed on the record of the review the CBP data and copies of the entry documents in question.

The Department confirmed with CBP the no shipment claims of NKK, JFE, and Nippon. Because the evidence on the record indicates NKK, JFE, and Nippon did not export subject merchandise to the United States during the POR, we preliminarily determine these three companies had no reviewable transactions during the POR.

On December 16, 2011, the Department requested that SMI substantiate its claims of no shipments. On January 20, 2012, SMI reiterated that it did not make any U.S. sales of subject merchandise during the POR and that it did not sell subject merchandise to any end users or distributors with knowledge that the subject merchandise would be subsequently exported to the United States during the POR. SMI did report selling subject merchandise through trading companies, distributors, and end users in Japan and third countries. However, SMI added that it neither initiated nor was aware of its subject merchandise being exported from Japan or third countries to the United States during the POR. Based on SMI’s submissions and our review of CBP documentation, the Department preliminarily determines that the record evidence supports SMI’s explanation that, at the time of the sale, it had no knowledge that any of these entries of subject merchandise entered the United States during the POR. Accordingly, we preliminarily determine that subject merchandise produced by SMI entered the United States during the POR under its antidumping case number, but did so by way of intermediaries without its knowledge. See Memorandum to the File titled, “Preliminary Determination of No Shipments in the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review on Certain Large Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe (Over 4 1/2 Inches) from Japan,” dated concurrently with this notice for a full analysis. Thus, the Department finds that SMI’s claim of no shipments or entries for consumption is substantiated. Based upon the certifications and evidence on the record, we are satisfied that SMI had no shipments of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR, and, as such, we preliminarily determine that SMI had no reviewable transactions during the POR.

Since the implementation of the 1997 regulations, our practice concerning no-shipment respondents had 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 merchandise during the POR. See 19 CFR 351.213(c); see also Certain Large Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe From Japan: Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 75 FR 38781 (July 6, 2010). 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. See 19 CFR 351.212(a)

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 we did not address, an Assessment Policy Notice was intended to address, we determine that it is appropriate in this case to instruct CBP to liquidate any existing entries of merchandise produced by Nippon, JFE, SMI, and NKK, and exported by other parties at the all-others rate, should we continue to find that Nippon, JFE, SMI, and NKK had no shipments of subject merchandise in the POR in our final results. See, e.g., Magnesium From the Russian Federation: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 75 FR 26922, 26923 (May 13, 2010), unchanged in Magnesium From the Russian Federation: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 75 FR 56989, 56990 (September 17, 2010). In addition, the Department finds that it is more consistent with the Assessment Policy Notice not to rescind the review in part in these circumstances but, rather, to complete the review with respect to Nippon, JFE, SMI, and NKK and to issue appropriate instructions to CBP based on the final results of the review. See the “Assessment Rates” section of this notice below.

**Public Comment**

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c), interested parties may submit case briefs within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, which must be limited to issues raised in the case briefs, should be filed not later than five days after the time limit for filing case briefs. See 19 CFR 351.309(d).

Parties submitting arguments in this proceeding are requested to submit with each argument: (1) A statement of the issue; (2) a brief summary of the argument; and (3) a table of authorities, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.309(d). Parties submitting case and/or rebuttal briefs are requested to provide the Department with an additional electronic copy of the public version of any such comments on a computer diskette. Case and rebuttal briefs must be served on interested parties in accordance with 19 CFR 351.309(f).

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), any interested party may request a hearing within 30 days of publication of this notice in the Federal Register. If a hearing is requested, the Department will notify interested parties of the hearing schedule. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in the case briefs.

The Department will issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of its analysis of issues raised in any such comments, within 180 days of publication of these preliminary results, unless extended. See section...
751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h).

Cash-Deposit Requirements

If we continue to make a final determination of no shipments, cash deposit requirements will not change, and we will not issue cash deposit instructions to CBP. The following cash deposit requirements are currently in effect: (1) for previously reviewed or investigated companies, the cash-deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; (2) if the exporter is not a firm covered in a prior review or in the 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 subject merchandise; (3) if neither the exporter nor the manufacturer is a firm covered in this or any previous segment of the proceeding, the cash-deposit rate will continue to be the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation, which is 68.88 percent. See Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders: Certain Large Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from Japan; and Certain Small Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe From Japan and the Republic of South Africa, 65 FR 39360 (June 26, 2000). These deposit requirements continue to remain in effect until further notice.

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. The Department intends to issue appraisement instructions directly to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review.

As noted above, the Department clarified its "automatic assessment" regulation on May 6, 2003. See Assessment Policy Notice. This clarification will apply to POR entries by all respondent companies if we continue to make a final determination of no shipments because they certified that they made no POR shipments of subject merchandise for which they had knowledge of U.S. destination. We will instruct CBP to liquidate these entries at the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-value investigation, 68.88 per cent, if there is no rate for the intermediary involved in the transaction. See Assessment Policy Notice for a full discussion of this clarification.

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.

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


Ronald K. Lorentzen,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 2012–5261 Filed 3–2–12; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–601]
Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished or Unfinished From the People’s Republic of China: Extension of the Time Limit for the Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

DATES: March 5, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brandon Farlander and Erin Kearney, AD/CVD Operations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482–0182 and (202) 482–0167, respectively.


Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results

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. However, if it is not practicable to complete the review within this time period, section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act allows the Department to extend the time period to a maximum of 365 days.

The Department is extending the preliminary results by 120 days because the Department needs additional time to analyze information pertaining to Changshan Peer Bearing Co., Ltd.’s (“CPZ/SKF”) and Peer Bearing Company’s (“Peer/SKF”) U.S. sales and factors of production data and issue additional supplemental questionnaires. In addition, prior to the preliminary results, the Department will be conducting a mandatory verification of CPZ/SKF and Peer/SKF. Therefore, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, because the Department finds that it is not practicable to complete the review within the original deadlines, the Department is extending the time period for completing the preliminary results of the instant administrative review by 120 days, from March 1, 2012, until June 29, 2012. The final results continue to be due 120 days after the publication of the preliminary results.

This notice is published pursuant to sections 751(a) and 777(i) of the Act.


Christian Marsh,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2012–5257 Filed 3–2–12; 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 the sixth