

review Marsan Gida Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. (Marsan), in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(b)(1). On August 31, 2010, we published the notice of initiation of review of Marsan. *See* Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Deferral of Initiation of Administrative Review, 75 FR 53274 (August 31, 2010). The preliminary results of review are currently due April 4, 2011.

#### Extension of Time Limit of Preliminary Results

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the "Act"), requires that the Department make a preliminary determination within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order for which a review is requested. Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act further states that, if it is not practicable to complete the review within the time period specified, the administering authority may extend the 245-day period to issue its preliminary results to up to 365 days.

We determine that completion of the preliminary results of this review within the 245-day period is not practicable for the following reasons. The Department needs additional time to analyze complex issues regarding affiliation and knowledge of U.S. destination. Given the complexity of these issues, and in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, we are extending the time period for issuing the preliminary results of this review by 30 days. Therefore, the preliminary results are now due no later than May 4, 2011. The final results continue to be due 120 days after publication of the preliminary results.

This notice is published pursuant to sections 751(a)(3)(A) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: April 4, 2011.

**Christian Marsh,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.*

[FR Doc. 2011-8566 Filed 4-11-11; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-201-834]

#### Purified Carboxymethylcellulose From Mexico: Notice of Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

**SUMMARY:** In response to a request from petitioner Aqualon Company, a unit of Hercules Incorporated (Aqualon), the Department of Commerce (the Department) is conducting an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on purified carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) from Mexico. The review covers exports of the subject merchandise to the United States produced and exported by Quimica Amtex S.A. de C.V. (Amtex); the period of review (POR) is July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010.

We preliminarily find that Amtex has made sales at less than normal value (NV) during the POR. If these preliminary results are adopted in our final results of this review, we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess antidumping duties based on differences between the export price (EP) or constructed export price (CEP) and NV.

Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results. Parties who submit arguments in this proceeding are requested to submit with the arguments: (1) A statement of the issues, (2) a brief summary of the arguments, and (3) a table of authorities.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* April 12, 2011.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mark Flessner or Robert James, AD/CVD Operations, Office 7, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; *telephone:* (202) 482-6312 or (202) 482-0649, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The Department published the antidumping duty order on CMC from Mexico on July 11, 2005. *See Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders: Purified Carboxymethylcellulose from Finland, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Sweden*, 70 FR 39734 (July 11, 2005). On July 1, 2010, the Department published the notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of CMC from Mexico for the period of July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010. *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation: Opportunity To Request Administrative Review*, 75 FR 38074 (July 1, 2010). On July 26, 2010, petitioner Aqualon requested an administrative review of Amtex. On August 31, 2010, 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 and Deferral of Initiation of Administrative Review*, 75 FR 53274 (August 31, 2010).

On September 21, 2010, the Department issued its standard antidumping duty questionnaire to Amtex. Amtex submitted its response to section A of the Department's questionnaire on October 15, 2010 (Amtex Section A Response). Amtex submitted corrections to its section A response on October 18, 2010. Amtex submitted its response to sections B and C of the Department's questionnaire on November 29, 2010 (Amtex Sections B and C Response). On March 7, 2011, the Department issued a supplemental section A, B, and C questionnaire to Amtex. Amtex timely submitted its response to the Department's supplemental section A, B, and C questionnaire on March 14, 2011 (Amtex Supplemental Response).

#### Period of Review

The POR is July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010.

#### Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order is all purified carboxymethylcellulose (CMC), sometimes also referred to as purified sodium CMC, polyanionic cellulose, or cellulose gum, which is a white to off-white, non-toxic, odorless, biodegradable powder, comprising sodium CMC that has been refined and purified to a minimum assay of 90 percent. Purified CMC does not include unpurified or crude CMC, CMC Fluidized Polymer Suspensions, and CMC that is cross-linked through heat treatment. Purified CMC is CMC that has undergone one or more purification operations which, at a minimum, reduce the remaining salt and other by-product portion of the product to less than ten percent. The merchandise subject to this order is classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States at subheading 3912.31.00. This tariff classification is provided for convenience and customs purposes; however, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

#### Date of Sale

The Department's regulations state that it will normally use the date of invoice, as recorded in the exporter's or producer's records kept in the ordinary course of business, as the date of sale. *See* 19 CFR 351.401(i). However, if the Department is satisfied that "a different date \* \* \* better reflects the date on which the exporter or producer establishes the material terms of sale,"

the Department may choose a different date. *Id.* Amtex has reported the commercial invoice (as differentiated from *pro forma* invoice) as the invoice date. See Amtex Section A Response at A22. With regard to the invoice date, Amtex bills some of its sales via “delayed invoices” in both the home and U.S. markets. *Id.* In these instances, delivery is made to the customer and a *pro forma* invoice is issued. However, the subject merchandise remains in storage and continues to be the property of Amtex until withdrawn for consumption by the customer (usually at the end of a regular, monthly billing cycle), at which time a definitive invoice is issued. *Id.* In Amtex’s normal books and records, it is this definitive invoice date (not the *pro forma* invoice date) that is recorded as the date of sale. *Id.* Therefore, the Department preliminarily determines that the definitive invoice date is the date of sale provided that the definite invoice is issued on or before the shipment date. We have used the shipment date as the date of sale where the invoice is issued after the shipment date. See Purified Carboxymethylcellulose from Mexico: Preliminary Results Analysis Memorandum for Quimica Amtex, S.A. de C.V., dated April 2, 2011 (Analysis Memorandum), for further discussion of date of sale. A public version of this memorandum is on file in the Department’s Central Records Unit (CRU) located in Room 7046 of the main Department of Commerce Building, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

#### Fair Value Comparisons

To determine whether sales of CMC in the United States were made at less than NV, we compared U.S. price to NV, as described in the “Export Price,” “Constructed Export Price,” and “Normal Value” sections of this notice. In accordance with section 777A(d)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), we calculated monthly weighted-average NVs and compared these to individual U.S. transactions. Because we determined Amtex made both EP and CEP sales during the POR, we used both EP and CEP as the basis for U.S. price in our comparisons.

#### Product Comparisons

In accordance with section 771(16) of the Act, we considered all products produced by Amtex covered by the description in the “Scope of the Order” section, above, and sold in the home market during the POR, to be foreign like products for purposes of determining appropriate product comparisons to U.S. sales. We relied on

five characteristics to match U.S. sales of subject merchandise to comparison sales of the foreign like product (listed in order of priority): (1) Grade; (2) viscosity; (3) degree of substitution; (4) particle size; and (5) solution gel characteristics. Where there were no sales of identical merchandise in the home market to compare to U.S. sales, we compared U.S. sales to the next most similar foreign like product on the basis of these product characteristics and the reporting instructions listed in the Department’s September 21, 2010, questionnaire. Because there were contemporaneous sales of identical or similar merchandise in the home market suitable for comparison to all U.S. sales, we did not compare any U.S. sales to constructed value (CV). However, in accordance with our normal practice, the CV calculation was performed in case NV is based on CV for the final results. See the CV section below.

#### Export Price (EP)

Section 772(a) of the Act defines EP as “the price at which the subject merchandise is first sold (or agreed to be sold) before the date of importation by the producer or exporter of subject merchandise outside of the United States to an unaffiliated purchaser in the United States or to an unaffiliated purchaser for exportation to the United States,” as adjusted under section 772(c) of the Act. In accordance with section 772(a) of the Act, we used EP for a number of Amtex’s U.S. sales because these sales were made before the date of importation and were sales directly to unaffiliated customers in the United States, and because CEP methodology was not otherwise indicated.

We based EP on the packed, delivered duty paid, cost and freight (C&F) or free on board (FOB) prices to unaffiliated customers in the United States. We made deductions for movement expenses in accordance with section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act, which included, where appropriate, foreign inland freight from the mill to the U.S. border, inland freight from the border to the customer or warehouse, and U.S. brokerage and handling. We made an adjustment for direct selling expenses (credit expenses) in accordance with section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act.

#### Constructed Export Price (CEP)

In accordance with section 772(b) of the Act, CEP is “the price at which the subject merchandise is first sold (or agreed to be sold) in the United States before or after the date of importation by or for the account of the producer or exporter of such merchandise, or by a seller affiliated with the producer or

exporter, to a purchaser not affiliated with the producer or exporter,” as adjusted under sections 772(c) and (d) of the Act. In accordance with section 772(b) of the Act, we used CEP for a number of Amtex’s U.S. sales because Amtex sold merchandise to its affiliate in the United States, Amtex Chemicals LLC (Amtex Chemicals or ACUS), which, in turn, sold subject merchandise to unaffiliated U.S. customers. See, e.g., Amtex’s Section A Response at A2–A3, A10–A11, and Exhibit A–6. We preliminarily find these U.S. sales are properly classified as CEP sales because they occurred in the United States and were made through Amtex’s U.S. affiliate, Amtex Chemicals, to unaffiliated U.S. customers.

We based CEP on the packed, delivered duty paid or FOB warehouse prices to unaffiliated purchasers in the United States. We made deductions for movement expenses in accordance with section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act, which included, where appropriate, foreign inland freight to the border, foreign brokerage and handling, customs duties, U.S. brokerage, U.S. inland freight, and U.S. warehousing expenses. In accordance with section 772(d)(1) of the Act, we deducted those selling expenses associated with economic activities occurring in the United States, including direct selling expenses (credit costs), inventory carrying costs, and indirect selling expenses. We made an adjustment for CEP profit as set forth in the Analysis Memorandum. See Analysis Memorandum at 11.

#### Normal Value

##### A. Selection of Comparison Market

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 respondent’s 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) of the Act. Because Amtex’s aggregate volume of home market sales of the foreign like product was greater than five percent of its aggregate volume of U.S. sales of the subject merchandise, we determined the home market was viable. See section 773(a)(1)(B) of the Act. Therefore, we based NV on home market sales in the usual commercial quantities and in the ordinary course of trade.

##### B. Price-to-Price Comparisons

We calculated NV based on prices to unaffiliated customers. Amtex reported no billing adjustments, discounts or

rebates in the home market. We made deductions for movement expenses including, where appropriate, foreign inland freight and insurance, pursuant to section 773(a)(6)(B) of the Act. In addition, when comparing sales of similar merchandise, we made adjustments for differences in cost attributable to differences in physical characteristics of the merchandise (*i.e.*, DIFMER) pursuant to section 773(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.411. We also made adjustments for differences in circumstances of sale (COS) in accordance with section 773(a)(6)(C)(iii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.410. We made COS adjustments for imputed credit expenses. Finally, we deducted home market packing costs and added U.S. packing costs in accordance with sections 773(a)(6)(A) and (B) of the Act.

#### Level of Trade

In accordance with section 773(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Act, to the extent practicable, we base NV on sales made in the comparison market at the same level of trade (LOT) as the export transaction. The NV LOT is based on the starting price of sales in the home market or, when NV is based on CV, on the LOT of the sales from which SG&A expenses and profit are derived. With respect to CEP transactions in the U.S. market, the CEP LOT is defined as the level of the constructed sale from the exporter to the importer. *See* section 19 CFR 351.412(c)(1)(ii).

To determine whether NV sales are at a different LOT than CEP sales, we examine stages in the marketing process and selling functions along the chain of distribution between the producer and the customer. *See* 19 CFR 351.412(c)(2). If the comparison-market sales are at a different LOT, and the difference affects price comparability, as manifested in a pattern of consistent price differences between the sales on which NV is based and comparison-market sales at the LOT of the export transaction, we make a LOT adjustment under section 773(a)(7)(A) of the Act. For CEP sales, if the NV level is more remote from the factory than the CEP level and there is no basis for determining whether the difference in the levels between NV and CEP affects price comparability, we adjust NV under section 773(a)(7)(B) of the Act (the CEP offset provision). *See, e.g., Certain Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Carbon Quality Steel Products from Brazil; Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 70 FR 17406, 17410 (April 6, 2005), unchanged in *Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Certain Hot-*

*Rolled Flat-Rolled Carbon Quality Steel Products from Brazil*, 70 FR 58683 (October 7, 2005); *see also Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Greenhouse Tomatoes From Canada*, 67 FR 8781 (February 26, 2002), and accompanying Issues and Decisions Memorandum at Comment 8. For CEP sales, we consider only the selling activities reflected in the price after the deduction of expenses and CEP profit under section 772(d)(3) of the Act. *See Micron Technology, Inc. v. United States*, 243 F.3d 1301, 1314–15 (Fed. Cir. 2001). We expect that if the claimed LOTs are the same, the functions and activities of the seller should be similar. Conversely, if a party claims that the LOTs are different for different groups of sales, the functions and activities of the seller should be dissimilar. *See Porcelain-on-Steel Cookware from Mexico: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 65 FR 30068 (May 10, 2000), and accompanying Issues and Decisions Memorandum at Comment 6.

Amtex reported it sold CMC to end-users and distributors in the home market and to end-users and distributors in the United States. For the home market, Amtex identified two channels of distribution: End users (channel 1) and distributors (channel 2). *See* Amtex's Section A Response at A14. Amtex claimed a single level of trade in the home market, stating that it performs virtually the same selling functions to either category of customer. *Id.*

We obtained information from Amtex regarding the marketing stages involved in making its reported home market and U.S. sales. Amtex provided a table listing all selling activities it performs, and comparing the levels of trade among each channel of distribution in each market. *See* Amtex's Section A Response at Exhibit A-7. We reviewed Amtex's claims concerning the intensity to which all selling functions were performed for each home market channel of distribution and customer category. For virtually all selling functions, the selling activities of Amtex were identical in both channels, including sales forecasting, personnel training, sales promotion, direct sales personnel, technical assistance, warranty service, after-sales service and arranging delivery. *Id.* Amtex described the level of activity as independent of channel of distribution. *See* Amtex's Section A Response at A15–A16.

While we find some differences in the selling functions performed between the home market end-user and distributor channels of distribution, such differences are minor in that they are

not the principal selling functions but rather specific to a few customers and rarely performed. *See* Amtex's Section A Response at Exhibit A-7. Based on our analysis of all of Amtex's home market selling functions, we agree with Amtex's characterization of all its home market sales as being made at the same level of trade, the NV LOT.

In the U.S. market, Amtex reported a single level of trade for EP sales and a single level of trade for CEP sales through two channels of distribution (*i.e.*, end-users and distributors) in each. *See* Amtex Section C Response at C26. We examined the record with respect to Amtex's EP sales and find that for all EP sales, Amtex performed such selling functions as sales forecasting, sales promotion, U.S. sales personnel, technical assistance, warranties, after-sales services and arranging delivery. *See* Amtex's Section A Response at Exhibit A-7. In terms of the number and intensity of selling functions performed on EP sales, these were indistinguishable between sales from Amtex to end users and to distributors. *Id.* Accordingly, we agree with Amtex and preliminarily determine that all EP sales were made at the same LOT.

We compared Amtex's EP level of trade to the single NV level of trade found in the home market. However, while we find differences in the levels of intensity performed for some of these functions between the home market NV level of trade and the EP level of trade, such differences are minor (specific to a few customers and rarely performed) and do not establish distinct levels of trade between the home market and the U.S. market. Based on our analysis of all of Amtex's home market and EP selling functions, we find these sales were made at the same level of trade.

For CEP sales, Amtex claims that the number and intensity of selling functions performed by Amtex in making its sales to Amtex Chemicals are lower than the number and intensity of selling functions Amtex performed for its EP sales, and further claims that CEP sales are at a less advanced stage than home market sales. *See* Amtex's Section A Response at A18. Amtex specifically states that Amtex "made no sales in the home market or other markets at the same level of trade as its CEP sales for the U.S." *Id.* However, we find that the CEP LOT is more advanced than the NV LOT. Amtex's Section C Response indicates that Amtex's CEP sales are at a more advanced marketing stage than are its home market sales. *See* Amtex Sections B and C Response at C48. Amtex reports that many of the principal functions in both markets are carried out by a single employee in the

Mexico office. While U.S. employees of Amtex Chemicals do perform important selling functions, such as contacting customers and negotiating prices, the preponderance of overall selling functions are, in fact, performed by the Amtex employee in Mexico City. The record indicates this employee devotes a disproportionate amount of his efforts on CEP sales, despite the fact that both the Mexican home market and Amtex's EP market are considerably larger than Amtex's CEP market. From our analysis of Amtex's overall selling functions, it is evident that the intensity of activity for the principal functions is greater for CEP sales than other sales. *Id.*; see also Exhibit A-1. Accordingly, we preliminarily determine that the CEP LOT (that is, sales from Amtex to its U.S. affiliate) involves a much more advanced stage of distribution than the NV LOT. See Analysis Memorandum at 4-7.

Because we found the home market and U.S. CEP sales were made at different LOTs, we examined whether a LOT adjustment or a CEP offset may be appropriate in this review. As we found only one LOT in the home market, it was not possible to make a LOT adjustment to home market sales prices, because such an adjustment is dependent on our ability to identify a pattern of consistent price differences between the home market sales on which NV is based and home market sales at the CEP LOT. See 19 CFR 351.412(d)(1)(ii). Furthermore, because the CEP LOT involves a much more advanced stage of distribution than the NV LOT, it is not possible to make a CEP offset to NV in accordance with section 773(a)(7)(B) of the Act.

#### Currency Conversions

Amtex reported certain home market and U.S. sales prices and adjustments in both U.S. dollars and Mexican pesos. Therefore, we made peso-U.S. dollar currency conversions, where appropriate, based on the exchange rates in effect on the date of the sale, as certified by the Federal Reserve Board, in accordance with section 773A(a) of the Act.

#### Preliminary Results of Review

As a result of our review, we preliminarily find the following weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010:

Producer/Exporter	Weighted-average margin (percentage)
Quimica Amtex, S.A. de C.V. ....	0.80

The Department will disclose calculations performed within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). An interested party may request a hearing within thirty days of publication. See 19 CFR 351.310(c). Requests should contain the party's name, address, and telephone number, the number of participants, and a list of the issues to be discussed. At the hearing, each party may make an affirmative presentation only on issues raised in that party's case brief, and may make rebuttal presentations only on arguments included in that party's rebuttal brief. Any hearing, if requested, will be held 37 days after the date of publication, or the first business day thereafter, unless the Department alters the date pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(d). Interested parties may submit case briefs no later than 30 days after the date of publication of these preliminary results of review. See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii). Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed no later than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice. See 19 CFR 351.309(d)(1). Parties who submit arguments in these proceedings are requested to submit with the argument: (1) A statement of the issue; (2) a brief summary of the argument; and (3) a table of authorities. Further, parties submitting written comments must provide the Department with an additional copy of the public version of any such comments on diskette. The Department will issue final results of this administrative review, including the results of our analysis of the issues in any such written comments or at a hearing, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results.

The Department shall determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Upon completion of this administrative review, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.212(b), the Department will calculate an assessment rate on all appropriate entries. Amtex has reported entered values for all of its sales of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR. Therefore, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), we will calculate importer-specific duty assessment rates on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of antidumping duties calculated for the examined sales to the total entered value of the examined

sales of that importer. These rates will be assessed uniformly on all entries the respective importers made during the POR if these preliminary results are adopted in the final results of review. Where the assessment rate is above *de minimis*, we will instruct CBP to assess duties on all entries of subject merchandise by that importer. In accordance with 19 CFR 356.8(a), the Department intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP on or after 41 days following the publication of the final results of review.

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). This clarification will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by the company included in these preliminary results that the company did not know were 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 intermediate company or companies involved in the transaction.

#### Cash Deposit Requirements

Furthermore, the following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of CMC from Mexico 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)(1) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for Amtex will be the rate established in the final results of review, unless that rate is less than 0.50 percent (*de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1)), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review or 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 merchandise; and (3) if neither the exporter nor the manufacturer is a firm covered in this or any previous review conducted by the Department, the cash deposit rate will be the all-others rate of 12.61 percent from the LTFV investigation. See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders: Purified Carboxymethylcellulose from Finland, Mexico, the Netherlands and Sweden*, 70 FR 39734 (July 11, 2005).

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.

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: April 4, 2011.

**Paul Piquado,**

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. 2011-8741 Filed 4-11-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-570-900]

#### **Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Final Rescission of Antidumping Duty New Shipper Review**

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

**SUMMARY:** On March 9, 2011, the Department of Commerce ("Department") issued its preliminary intent to rescind the new shipper review ("NSR") of Pujiang Talent Diamond Tools Co., Ltd. ("PTDT").<sup>1</sup> We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the Preliminary Intent to Rescind and, based upon our analysis of the comments and rebuttal comments received, we continue to determine that PTDT has failed to meet the minimum requirements for entitlement to an NSR.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* April 12, 2011.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Alan Ray, AD/CVD Operations, Office 9, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; *telephone:* (202) 482-5403.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Case History**

The Department received a timely request from PTDT, in what at the time appeared to be in accordance with 19

<sup>1</sup> See Memorandum to the File, from James C. Doyle, Office Director, through Gary Taverman, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, Preliminary Intent to Rescind the New Shipper Review of Pujiang Talent Diamond Tools Co., Ltd., dated March 9, 2011 ("Preliminary Intent to Rescind").

CFR 351.214(c), for an NSR of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof from the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). On June 28, 2010, the Department published the initiation of the NSR with a January 23, 2009, through April 30, 2010 period of review ("POR").<sup>2</sup>

On March 9, 2011, the Department issued its preliminary intent to rescind this NSR based on the sale of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR that had been produced by a company that had exported subject merchandise to the United States during the period of investigation ("POI"). See Preliminary Intent to Rescind.

On March 16, 2011, the Department received affirmative comments from PTDT, requesting that the Department not terminate the NSR. The Department received rebuttal comments from Petitioners, the Diamond Sawblades Manufacturers Coalition, on March 23, 2011, requesting that the Department terminate the NSR.

##### **Scope of the Order**

The products covered by the order are all finished circular sawblades, whether slotted or not, with a working part that is comprised of a diamond segment or segments, and parts thereof, regardless of specification or size, except as specifically excluded below. Within the scope of the order are semifinished diamond sawblades, including diamond sawblade cores and diamond sawblade segments. Diamond sawblade cores are circular steel plates, whether or not attached to non-steel plates, with slots. Diamond sawblade cores are manufactured principally, but not exclusively, from alloy steel. A diamond sawblade segment consists of a mixture of diamonds (whether natural or synthetic, and regardless of the quantity of diamonds) and metal powders (including, but not limited to, iron, cobalt, nickel, tungsten carbide) that are formed together into a solid shape (from generally, but not limited to, a heating and pressing process).

Sawblades with diamonds directly attached to the core with a resin or electroplated bond, which thereby do not contain a diamond segment, are not included within the scope of the order. Diamond sawblades and/or sawblade cores with a thickness of less than 0.025 inches, or with a thickness greater than 1.1 inches, are excluded from the scope of the order. Circular steel plates that have a cutting edge of non-diamond

<sup>2</sup> See *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Antidumping Duty New Shipper Review*, 75 FR 36632 (June 28, 2010).

material, such as external teeth that protrude from the outer diameter of the plate, whether or not finished, are excluded from the scope of the order. Diamond sawblade cores with a Rockwell C hardness of less than 25 are excluded from the scope of the order. Diamond sawblades and/or diamond segment(s) with diamonds that predominantly have a mesh size number greater than 240 (such as 250 or 260) are excluded from the scope of the order. Merchandise subject to the order is typically imported under heading 8202.39.00.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS"). When packaged together as a set for retail sale with an item that is separately classified under headings 8202 to 8205 of the HTSUS, diamond sawblades or parts thereof may be imported under heading 8206.00.00.00 of the HTSUS. The tariff classification is provided for convenience and customs purposes; however, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

##### **Summary of Comments Received<sup>3</sup>**

On March 16, 2011, PTDT submitted comments regarding the Department's Preliminary Intent to Rescind. PTDT raised four main arguments. First, the purpose of the NSR is to determine if PTDT was dumping subject merchandise and then to calculate its antidumping duty margin. To rescind the NSR based on an isolated incident, representing such a low volume, places too much weight on the insignificant incident at issue. To rescind the review would now be a significant waste of already spent time and resources. Second, PTDT exported subject merchandise produced by another company to fill a customer's order, not in an effort to assist that company in circumventing payment of antidumping duties. Third, the Department should exercise its discretion and overlook this technical violation by applying the same kind of logic it employs when it extends the POR of an NSR so as to capture non-entered sales, or the same logic employed in the application of the *de minimis* provision for antidumping duty margins of less than 0.5 percent. Finally, PTDT argues that if the Department determines that rescission is appropriate, it should instead consider

<sup>3</sup> Certain business proprietary information ("BPI") regarding the rescission of this NSR has been addressed in a public manner in this notice. For an explanation of the BPI relied upon, see Memorandum to the File, from Alan Ray, Case Analyst, Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: BPI Referenced in Final Rescission, dated concurrently with this notice.