

caustic soda and sulfuric acid used by Shanghai Ai Jian Reagent Works (AJ works), Ai Jian's PRC supplier. Where necessary, we adjusted the values reported in *Chemical Weekly* to exclude sales and excise taxes. For potassium sulfate and anhydrous ammonia, we relied on import prices contained in the *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India (Monthly Statistics)*. All values were contemporaneous with the POR; therefore, it was not necessary to adjust for inflation.

During the POR, AJ Works self-produced ammonium persulfates, which is a material input in the production of potassium persulfates and sodium persulfates. In order to value ammonium persulfates, we calculated the sum of the materials, labor, and energy costs based on the usage factors submitted by AJ Works in its questionnaire responses. Consistent with our methodology used in *Persulfates Fourth Review Final*, we then applied this value to the reported consumption amounts of ammonium persulfates used in the production of potassium and sodium persulfates.

We valued labor based on a regression-based wage rate, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.408(c)(3).

To value electricity, we used the 2000–2001 average rate for industrial consumption as published in the Government of India's Planning Commission report, *The Working of State Electricity Boards & Electricity Departments Annual Report (2001–02)*. For further discussion, see the FOP Memo.

To value water, we relied on public information reported in the October 1997 publication of *Second Water Utilities Data Book: Asian and Pacific Region*. To value coal, we relied on import prices contained in the March 2001 annual volume of *Monthly Statistics*. We adjusted the values to reflect inflation up to the POR using the WPI published by the IMF.

For the reported packing materials—polyethylene bags, woven bags, polyethylene sheet/film and liner, fiberboard, paper bags, and wood pallets—we relied upon Indian import data from the *Monthly Statistics*.

We made adjustments to account for freight costs between the suppliers and AJ Works' manufacturing facilities for each of the factors of production identified above. In accordance with our practice, for inputs for which we used CIF import values from India, we calculated a surrogate freight cost using the shorter of the reported distances either from the closest PRC ocean port to the factory or from the domestic supplier to the factory. See *Final*

Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate From the People's Republic of China, 62 FR 61964, 61977 (November 20, 1997) and the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit's decision in *Sigma Corp. v. United States*, 117 F.3d 1401 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

For factory overhead, selling, general, and administrative expenses (SG&A), and profit, we relied on the experience of a producer of identical merchandise, Gujarat Persalts (P) Ltd. (Gujarat), as reflected in its 2000–2001 financial statements.³ See the FOP

Memo. Consistent with our practice, we did not rely on the 2001–2002 financial statements of a producer of comparable merchandise (*i.e.*, National Peroxide Ltd.), as requested by the petitioner, because this producer did not produce persulfates during its fiscal year.⁴ See *Persulfates Fourth Review Final* and accompanying decision memorandum at *Comments 8, 9, and 10*. Because the petitioner has provided no new information which would cause us to reconsider our decision on this issue, we do not find any reason to alter our decision in the instant review.

Preliminary Results of Review

We preliminarily determine that the following margins exist for the period July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002:

Manufacturer/exporter	Margin (percent)
Shanghai Ai Jian Import & Export Corporation	0.00

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. Interested parties may request a hearing within 30 days of the publication. Any hearing, if requested, will be held 44 days after the publication of this notice, or the first workday thereafter. Interested parties may submit case briefs not later than 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues

³ Because we believe that SG&A labor is not classified as part of the SG&A costs reflected on Gujarat's financial statements, we have accounted for SG&A labor hours by calculating a dollar-per-MT labor hours amount and adding this amount to SG&A. For further discussion, see the July 31, 2003, memorandum from the Team, entitled "U.S. Price and Factors of Production Adjustments for the Preliminary Determination."

⁴ As explained in *Persulfates Fourth Review Final*, although the Department generally prefers data which is more contemporaneous with the POR, contemporaneity is not the only criterion taken into consideration. The Department's NME practice establishes a preference for selecting surrogate value sources that are producers of identical merchandise. See *id.*

raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice. The Department will publish a notice of the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of its analysis of issues raised in any such written briefs, within 120 days of the publication of these preliminary results.

The Department will determine and the U.S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (BCBP) shall assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. The Department will issue appropriate appraisement instructions directly to the BCBP upon completion of this review. The final results of this review will be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by this review and for future deposits of estimated duties.

For assessment purposes in this case, we do not have the information to calculate entered value. Therefore, we have calculated importer-specific duty assessment rates for the merchandise by aggregating the dumping margins calculated for all U.S. sales and dividing this amount by the total quantity of those sales. To determine whether the duty assessment rates were *de minimis* (*i.e.*, less than 0.50 percent), in accordance with the requirement set forth in 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we calculated importer-specific *ad valorem* ratios based on the EPs.

Furthermore, the following deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this administrative review for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for Ai Jian will be that established in the final results of this administrative review; (2) for any company previously found to be entitled to a separate rate and for which no review was requested, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established in the most recent review of that company; (3) the cash deposit rate for all other PRC exporters will be 119.02 percent, the PRC-wide rate established in the less than fair value investigation; and (4) for all other non-PRC exporters of subject merchandise from the PRC to the United States, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the PRC exporter that supplied that non-PRC exporter. These requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.