

used in the calculation of freight expenses on whole live crawfish, we added, using surrogate values from India, a surrogate freight cost of the shorter of (a) the distances between the closest PRC port and the factory, or (b) the distance between the domestic supplier and the factory. (*See Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Collated Roofing Nails From the People's Republic of China*, 62 FR 51410 (October 1, 1997) (*Roofing Nails*).)

To value a by-product, wet crawfish scrap, we used a price quote from Indonesia for wet crab and shrimp shells. (*See Attachment 5 of the Factor Values Memo.*) Again, Indian data were not available, and this was the best information available.

To value coal, we used Indian import data, concurrent with the POR, from the *World Trade Atlas*. We adjusted the cost of coal to include an amount for transportation. To value electricity, we used the 2001 total cost per kilowatt hour (KWH) for "Electricity for Industry" as reported in the International Energy Agency's publication, *Key World Energy Statistics*, 2002. For water, we relied upon public information from the October 1997 *Second Water Utilities Data Book: Asian and Pacific Region*, published by the Asian Development Bank.

To achieve comparability of water prices to the factors reported for the POR, we adjusted this factor value to reflect inflation through the POR using the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for India, as published in the 2002 *International Financial Statistics (IFS)* by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

To value packing materials (plastic bags, cardboard boxes and adhesive tape), we used Indian import data from

the *World Trade Atlas*, concurrent with the POR. We adjusted the values of packing materials to include freight costs incurred between the supplier and the factory. For transportation distances used in the calculation of freight expenses on packing materials, we added, to surrogate values from India, a surrogate freight cost using the shorter of (a) the distances between the closest PRC port and the factory, or (b) the distance between the domestic supplier and the factory. (*See Roofing Nails.*)

To value factory overhead, selling, general, and administrative expenses (SG&A), and profit, we continued to use simple averages derived from the publicly available 1996–97 financial statements of four Indian seafood processing companies. We applied these rates to the calculated cost of manufacture. (*See Factor Values Memo*, at 6.)

For labor, we used the PRC regression-based wage rate at Import Administration's home page, Import Library, Expected Wages of Selected NME Countries, revised in September 2002, and corrected in February 2003. *See <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/wages/>*. Because of the variability of wage rates in countries with similar per capita gross domestic products, 19 CFR 351.408(c)(3) requires the use of a regression-based wage rate. The source of these wage rate data on the Import Administration's web site is the *Year Book of Labour Statistics 2000*, International Labour Office (Geneva: 2001), Chapter 5: Wages in Manufacturing.

To value truck freight expenses we used an average of nineteen Indian price quotes as reported in the February 14, 2000 issue of *The Financial Express* (an Indian business publication), which were used in the antidumping duty investigation of certain circular welded

carbon-quality steel pipe from the PRC. *See Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value: Certain Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from the People's Republic of China*, 67 FR 36570 (May 24, 2002) (*China Pipe*). We adjusted the rates to reflect inflation through the POR using the WPI for India from the *IFS*.

To value foreign brokerage and handling, we used a publicly summarized version of the average value for brokerage and handling expenses reported in *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from India*, 66 FR 50406 (October 3, 2001) (*Hot-Rolled from India*), which was also used in *China Pipe*. We used the average of the foreign brokerage and handling expenses reported in the U.S. sales listing of the public questionnaire response submitted in the antidumping investigation of Essar Steel Ltd. in *Hot-Rolled from India*. Charges were reported on a per metric ton basis, which we converted to a per pound basis. We adjusted these values to reflect inflation through the POR using the WPI for India from the *IFS*. *See Factor Values Memo*.

To value ocean freight we used September 2000 quotes from Maersk Sealand and TransOceanic from Shanghai to various U.S. ports, adjusted for inflation. *See Factor Values Memo*.

#### Currency Conversions

We made currency conversions using exchange rates obtained from the website of Import Administration at <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/exchange/index.html>.

#### Preliminary Results of Review

We preliminarily determine that the following dumping margins exist:

Manufacturer and exporter	Period of review	Margin (percent)
Shanghai Taoen .....	9/1/01 – 8/31/02	57.73
PRC-Wide Rate <sup>1</sup> .....	9/1/01 – 8/31/02	223.01

Shouzhou Huaxiang, Yangzhou Lakebest, Weishan Fukang, and Qingdao Rirong are included in the PRC-wide rate.

#### Cash Deposit Requirements

The following deposit rates will be effective upon publication of the final results of this administrative review for all shipments of freshwater crawfish tail meat from the PRC 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 Shanghai Taoen, a per kilogram cash deposit rate will be established (*see Memorandum to*

*Barbara E. Tillman through Maureen Flannery, from Mark Hoadley: Collection of Cash Deposits and Assessment of Duties on Freshwater Crawfish from the PRC*, August 27, 2001, and placed on the record of this review (*Cash Deposits Memo*)) ; (2) For all other exporters with separate rates, the deposit rate will be the company-specific per-kilogram or *ad valorem* rate established for the most recent period, as applicable; (3) For all other PRC

exporters, the rate will be the PRC-wide rate, 223.01 percent; (4) For all other non-PRC exporters of subject merchandise from the PRC, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the PRC exporter that supplied that exporter.

#### Assessment Rates

Upon completion of this administrative review, the Department shall determine, and the U.S. Customs