

surrogate values. This adjustment is in accordance with the decision in *Sigma Corporation v. United States*, 117 F. 3d 1401, 1407–08 (CAFC 1997). For a detailed description of all the surrogate values used, see the FOP Memorandum.

For those Indian rupee values not contemporaneous with the period of review, we adjusted for inflation using wholesale price indices for India published in the International Monetary Fund's *International Financial Statistics*.

Surrogate-value data or sources to obtain such data were obtained from the petitioners, the respondents, and Departmental research.

Except as specified below, we valued raw material inputs using the weighted-average unit import values derived from the *World Trade Atlas*, provided by the Global Trade Information Services, Inc. The source of these values contemporaneous with the period of review, was the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics of the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry. We valued garlic seed based on pricing data from the *NHRDF News Letter*, published by India's National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation. We valued diesel fuel and electricity based on data from the International Energy Agency's *Energy Prices & Taxes: Quarterly Statistics* (Third Quarter, 2003). We valued water using the averages of municipal water rates from Asian Development Bank's *Second Water Utilities Data Book: Asian and Pacific Region* (October 1997).

The respondents reported packing inputs consisting of mesh bags, cartons,

plastic bands, tape, plastic jars, plastic jar lids, and metal clips. All of these inputs were valued using import data from the *World Trade Atlas* that covered the period of review.

For labor, consistent with 19 CFR 351.408(c)(3), we used the PRC regression-based wage rate that appears on the website for Import Administration (<http://ia.ita.doc.gov/wages/corrected00wages/corrected00wages.htm>). The source of the wage-rate data for the Import Administration's website is the International Labor Organization's *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 2001* (Geneva, 2001), chapter 5B: Wages in Manufacturing.

The respondents claimed an adjustment for revenue earned on the sale of garlic sprouts. We find that sprouts are a by-product of garlic and deducted an offset amount from normal value. As a surrogate value for the sale of sprouts in the PRC, we used an average of Indian wholesale prices for green onions published by the Azadpur Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee.

We valued the truck rate based on an average of truck rates that were published in the Indian publication *Chemical Weekly* during the period of review. We valued foreign brokerage and handling charges based on a value calculated for the LTFV investigation of certain hot-rolled carbon steel flat products from India. For ocean freight, we obtained rate quotes from Maersk Sealand (www.maersksealand.com) dating from the period of review for the movement of refrigerated containers

from the PRC to the east and west coasts of the United States. We used these quotes to calculate a surrogate freight rate for each coast.

As discussed in the *FOP Memorandum*, the respondents and the petitioners submitted the publicly available financial information of six companies. We concluded that the financial information of four of the companies reflected costs incurred for highly processed food products and that this processing was not comparable with the operations of the respondent garlic companies. We concluded that the financial information for a fifth company was not representative of the financial experiences of the respondent companies because this company did not grow the agricultural products that it sold and, in some cases, performed no processing on these products. We found that the financial information of a tea company was most representative of the financial experiences of the respondent companies because it produced and processed a product that was not highly processed or preserved prior to its sale. Thus, to value factory overhead, selling, general and administrative expenses, and profit, we used rates based on data taken from the 2001/2002 financial statements of Parry Agro Industries Limited.

Preliminary Results of the Reviews

For the administrative review, we preliminarily determine that the following dumping margins exist for the period November 1, 2001, through October 31, 2002:

Exporter	Weighted-average percentage margin
Jinan Yipin Corporation, Ltd.	168.06
Shandong Heze International Trade and Developing Company	0.00
PRC-wide rate (including Top Pearl and Wo Hing)	376.67

For the new shipper reviews we preliminarily determine that the following dumping margins exist for the

period November 1, 2001, through October 31, 2002:

Producer and Exporter Combinations	Weighted-average percentage margin
Grown By Jining Yun Feng Agriculture Products Co., Ltd. and Exported By Jining Trans-High Trading Co., Ltd. ...	0.00
Grown and Exported By Zhengzhou Harmoni Spice Co., Ltd.	0.00

Case briefs or other written comments in at least six copies must be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration no later than one week after the issuance of the Department's last verification report in these reviews.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(d)(2), rebuttal briefs are due no later than five days after the submission of case briefs. A list of authorities used, a table of contents, and an executive summary of issues should accompany any briefs

submitted to the Department. Executive summaries should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.310, we will hold a public hearing to afford interested parties an opportunity to