

the interested party.⁷⁶ However, the Department notes that 19 CFR 351.301(c)(1), permits new information only insofar as it rebuts, clarifies, or corrects information recently placed on the record.⁷⁷ Furthermore, the Department generally will not accept business proprietary information in either the surrogate value submissions or the rebuttals thereto, as the regulation regarding the submission of surrogate values allows only for the submission of publicly available information. Additionally, for each piece of factual information submitted with surrogate value rebuttal comments, the interested party must provide a written explanation of what information that is already on the record of the ongoing proceeding that the factual information is rebutting, clarifying, or correcting.

Assessment Rates

Upon issuing the final results of the review, the Department shall determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. The Department intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of the final results of review. We will calculate importer-specific *ad valorem* duty assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of the dumping margins calculated for the examined sales to the total entered value of those same sales.⁷⁸ We will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review if any importer-specific assessment rate calculated in the final results of this review is above *de minimis*. However, the final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements, when imposed, will apply to all shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for Nha Trang Seaproduct Group and Minh Phu will be the rate established in the final

results of this administrative review; (2) for any previously reviewed or investigated Vietnam or non-Vietnam exporter, not covered in this administrative review, with a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the company-specific rate established in the most recent segment of this proceeding; (3) for all other Vietnam exporters, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the Vietnam-wide rate (*i.e.*, 25.76 percent); and (4) the cash-deposit rate for any non-Vietnam exporter of subject merchandise from Vietnam will be the rate applicable to the Vietnam exporter that supplied that exporter. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) 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.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213.

Dated: February 28, 2012.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-580-869]

Large Residential Washers From the Republic of Korea: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Justin Neuman, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0486.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 19, 2012, the Department of Commerce (the Department) initiated the countervailing duty investigation of large residential washers from the Republic of Korea. *See Large Residential Washers From the Republic of Korea: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 77 FR 4279 (January 27, 2012). The current deadline for the completion of the preliminary determination is March 26, 2012.¹

Postponement of Due Date for the Preliminary Determination

Section 703(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires the Department to issue the preliminary determination in a countervailing duty investigation within 65 days after the date on which the Department initiated the investigation. However, the Department may postpone making the preliminary determination until no later than 130 days after the date on which the administering authority initiated the investigation if, among other reasons, the petitioner makes a timely request for an extension pursuant to section 703(c)(1)(A) of the Act. In the instant investigation, the petitioner, Whirlpool Corporation, made a timely request on February 28, 2012, requesting a postponement of the preliminary countervailing duty determination to 130 days from the initiation date. *See* 19 CFR 351.205(e) and the petitioner's February 28, 2012, letter requesting postponement of the preliminary determination.

Therefore, pursuant to 703(c)(1)(A) of the Act and because the Department does not find any compelling reason to deny the request, we are extending the due date for the preliminary determination to no later than 130 days after the date on which this investigation was initiated, or May 28, 2012. Because May 28, 2012, falls on a federal holiday, the deadline for the completion of the preliminary determination is now May 29, 2012, the first business day after the 130th day from initiation. *See Next Business Day Rule.*

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 703(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(f)(1).

¹ The statutory deadline for the preliminary determination is March 24, 2012, which is a Saturday. When the statutory deadline falls on a weekend, it is the Department's practice to issue the determination on the next business day, which in this case would be March 26, 2012. *See Notice of Clarification: Application of "Next Business Day" Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, As Amended*, 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005) (*Next Business Day Rule*).

⁷⁶ See 19 CFR 351.301(c)(1).

⁷⁷ See, e.g., *Glycine from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Rescission*, in Part, 72 FR 58809 (October 17, 2007), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 2.

⁷⁸ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

Dated: March 1, 2012.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 2012-5567 Filed 3-6-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

U.S. Education Mission to Brazil; Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, Brazil, August 30–September 6, 2012

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

Mission Description

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service (US&FCS), is organizing an education mission to Brazil (Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo) and is partnering with the United States Department of State's EducationUSA Advising Centers. The emphasis will be on U.S. higher education, focusing on, in order of importance, intensive English language programs, undergraduate and graduate programs, and community college programs. English language programs and other continuing education programs seeking to participate should be part of a U.S. college or university and accredited through them. Community colleges, undergraduate and graduate programs seeking to participate should be accredited by a recognized accreditation body listed in Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA), in the Association of Specialized and Professional Accreditors (ASPA), or any accrediting body recognized by the U.S. Department of Education.

This mission will seek to connect United States education institutions to potential students and university/institution partners in Brazil. The mission will include student fairs organized by EducationUSA, embassy briefings, site visits, and networking events. Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo are three of the top cities for recruiting Brazilian students to the United States. Participating in the Education Mission, rather than traveling to these markets independently, will enhance the schools' ability to secure the appropriate meetings, especially in light of the high level engagement and support of U.S. education by the U.S. Ambassador in Brazil.

Commercial Setting

There are several types of opportunities for U.S. universities and institutions of higher learning in Brazil: (1) Attracting Brazilian students to the United States (2) establishing a campus in Brazil to offer courses and programs and (3) online training programs.

In March 2010, the United States and Brazil issued a joint statement to reaffirm the U.S.-Brazil Partnership for Education. Under the Partnership, the two countries endeavor to share information and expand cooperation in areas including promoting educational excellence; promoting diversity and equal opportunity in education; assessment, indicators and accountability; professional development for teachers and administrators; vocational-technical education; second language learning (English/Portuguese); U.S. community colleges and Brazilian federal institutes; and higher education cooperation and mobility. The partnership is working to strengthen educational exchanges between research and higher education institutions in the Science, Technology, Environment and Math fields.¹ Science Without Borders, a Brazilian government program, provides scholarships to Brazilian undergraduate students for one year of study at colleges and universities in the U.S. Scholarships are given primarily in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics. Students then return to Brazil to complete their degrees.

The United States has long been a top destination for Brazilian students looking to study abroad. Since 2006, the United States has seen an increase in the number of Brazilian students. There are some 8,777 Brazilians currently studying in the United States, a 16% increase from 2006; placing Brazil in 13th place among country of origin of international students in the U.S. The majority (46.3%) of Brazilian students in the United States are undergraduate students with Brazilian graduate students not too far behind at 34.8%.² The new agreement between the United States and Brazil could help reverse a contraction in the number of Brazilians

¹ Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, *The United States and Brazil: An Education Partnership for the 21st Century*, <http://www.state.gov/p/wha/rls/fs/2011/158610.htm>, March 19, 2011.

² *Open Doors: Report on International Educational Exchange*, published annually by IIE with support from the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, <http://www.iie.org/Research-and-Publications/Open-Doors/Data/Fact-Sheets-by-Country/~media/Files/Corporate/Open-Doors/Fact-Sheets-2011/Country/Brazil%20Fact%20Sheet%20-%20Open%20Doors%202011.ashx>.

studying overseas that followed a fiscal squeeze in the 1990s³ when the government restricted fellowships for university study abroad, which made it possible for about 20,000 Brazilians to obtain their advanced degrees in the United States and Europe.⁴ Brazilian students and employers in Brazil have expressed the importance of education in areas that are well-aligned with the Brazilian job market. According to a recent Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) study, 5.5 million workers in Brazil were unable to find jobs because they lacked the training and skills needed for current job openings. Brazil hopes to expand educational opportunities for students in order to meet employer's needs in commerce, high technology, engineering, and construction sectors.⁵

The first stop on the mission itinerary is Brasilia, the capital city of Brazil. This visit would give the delegates an opportunity to directly interact with officials from the Government of Brazil regarding education policies. Brasilia has more than 114 universities recognized by the Ministry of Education (MEC). Brasilia would offer the delegates meetings with appropriate Brazilian government officials, an embassy reception, access to local bilingual high schools, and a student fair.

Then the group will travel to São Paulo. The highest rate of enrollment in schools is found in São Paulo, which is the economically wealthiest region of the nation. The mission participants will have the opportunity to participate in student recruitment fairs, high school/university visits and optional one-on-one meetings. The universities in São Paulo are leaders in terms of education and research in Brazil.⁶ The city of São Paulo has several colleges and universities while the state of São Paulo has more than 578 universities.

Finally, the delegation will travel to Rio de Janeiro to participate in a student recruitment fair and site visits to American and other bilingual high schools. The city of Rio de Janeiro boasts 99 higher education institutions which include 53 University-preparatory schools, 6 major universities and 47 private schools of higher education. The state of Rio de

³ Hennigan, Tom, *Brazil: US, Europe Pursue Higher Education Ties*, April 10, 2011, Issue 166.

⁴ U.S. Library of Congress, *Colleges and Universities: Brazil*, <http://countrystudies.us/brazil/53.htm>.

⁵ Nogueira, Danielle for Infosurhoy.com, *Brazil: Educational System Threatening Economic Growth*, 03/02/11.

⁶ <http://www.mapsofworld.com/cities/brazil/sao-paulo/education.html>.