termination of the program, during which castings exporters could file CCS applications. Therefore, we plan not to include the subsidy conferred by this program in the cash deposit rate to be established in the final results of this review. (See § 355.50(a) of the *Proposed Rules.*)

## 5. The Sale of Import Licenses

The GOI allows companies to transfer certain types of import licenses to other companies in India. During the review period, castings manufacturers/ exporters sold additional licenses and replenishment licenses. Because the companies received these licenses based on their status as exporters, we preliminarily determine that the sale of these licenses is countervailable. See the 1988 and 1989 Indian Castings Final Results. There has been no new information or evidence of changed circumstances in this review to warrant reconsideration of this program's countervailability.

A company receives an additional license based on its total export earnings from the previous year. Therefore, we calculated the subsidy by dividing the total amount of proceeds a company received from sales of additional licenses by the total value of its exports of all products to all markets.

A company receives replenishment licenses based on individual export shipments. Therefore, we calculated the subsidy by dividing the amount of proceeds a company received from sales of replenishment licenses that was attributable to shipments of subject castings to the United States by the total value of the company's exports of subject castings to the United States.

We preliminarily determine the net subsidy from the sale of all import licenses to be 0.18 percent *ad valorem* for all manufactures and exporters in India of certain iron-metal castings, except for those firms listed below which have significantly different aggregate benefits. The net subsidies for those firms are as follows:

Manufacturer/exporter	Net subsidy (percent)
Dinesh Brothers, Pvt. Ltd	0.00
Super Castings (India) Pvt. Ltd	0.00
Kajaria Iron Castings Pvt. Ltd	0.00

## 6. Advance Licenses

Generally, a company can receive an advance license if it has received a foreign purchase order or if it has an established history of exporting. Products imported under an advance license enter the country duty-free, and companies importing under advance licenses are obligated to export the products made using the duty-free imports. A product imported under an advance license does not necessarily have to be physically incorporated into the exported product. The amount of imports allowed under an advance license is closely linked to the amount of exports to be produced.

During the review period, eight of the respondent castings manufacturers/ exporters used advance licenses to import pig iron, an input which is physically incorporated into the subject iron-metal castings exported to the United States. We consider the use of advance licenses in this case to be the equivalent of a duty drawback program: Customs duties were not paid on imported products that were physically incorporated in the subject castings which were exported to the United States. See the 1988 and 1989 Indian Castings Final Results, and the Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination: Steel Wire Rope from India (Steel Wire Rope), (56 FR 46293, September 11, 1991). Therefore, we preliminarily determine that the use of advance licenses for the importation of pig iron is not countervailable.

## **Other Programs**

We also examined the following programs and preliminarily determine that exporters of certain iron-metal castings did not apply for or receive benefits under these programs with respect to exports of the subject merchandise to the United States during the review period: (1) Market Development Assistance; (2) the International Price Reimbursement Scheme; (3) Free Trade Zones; (4) Preferential Freight Rates; (5) a Preferential Diesel Fuel Program; and (6) the 100 Percent Export-Oriented Units Program.

We also determined that exporters did not apply for or receive benefits from a seventh program, called Exim Script. This program was introduced on July 4, 1991 to replace the replenishment license. The Exim Scrip program was terminated on March 1, 1992.

## **Preliminary Results of Review**

We preliminarily determine that the following net subsidies exist for the period January 1, 1991 through December 31, 1991:

Manufacturer/exporter	Net subsidy (percent)
Dinesh Brothers, Pvt. Ltd	0.00
Super Castings (India) Pvt. Ltd	41.75
Kajaria Iron Castings Pvt. Ltd	16.14
All Others	5.54

If the final results of this review remain the same as these preliminary results, the Department intends to instruct the Customs Service to assess countervailing duties at the above percentages of the f.o.b. invoice price on shipments of the subject merchandise exported on or after January 1, 1991, and on or before December 31, 1991. Because the total net subsidy for Dinesh Brothers Pvt., Ltd. is determined to be zero, we intend to instruct the Customs Service not to assess countervailing duties on shipments of the subject merchandise with respect to that company.

The Department also intends, as a result of the termination of benefits attributable to the CCS program, to instruct the Customs Service to collect a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties of 5.13 percent for all firms except Dinesh Brothers, Pvt. Ltd., Super Castings (India) Pvt. Ltd., and Kajaria Iron Castings Pvt. Ltd, on shipments of this merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review. Because Super Castings and Kajaria did not use the CCS program, the cash deposit rates for those companies will equal the calculated net subsidies of 41.75 percent and 16.14 percent, respectively. Because the net subsidy for Dinesh Brothers Pvt., Ltd. is zero, the Department intends to instruct the Customs Service not to collect cash deposits on shipments of this merchandise from this company entered or withdrawn for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review.

Parties to the proceeding may request disclosure of the calculation methodology and interested parties may request a hearing not later than ten days after date of publication of this notice. In accordance with 19 CFR 355.38(c)(1)(ii), interested parties may submit written arguments in case briefs on these preliminary results within 30 days of the date of publication. Rebuttal briefs, limited to arguments raised in case briefs, may be submitted seven days after the time limit for filing the case brief. Any hearing, if requested, will be held seven days after the scheduled date for submission of rebuttal briefs. Copies of case briefs and rebuttal briefs must be served on interested parties in accordance with 19 CFR 355.38(e).

Representatives of parties to the proceeding may request disclosure of proprietary information under administrative protective order no later than ten days after the representative's