The Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act.

Background

The Department of Commerce (the Department) received a request from petitioners and respondents to conduct an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products and cut-to-length carbon steel plate from Canada. On September 25, 1997 (62 FR 50292), the Department published its initiation of this administrative review covering the period August 1, 1996 through July 31, 1997.

Extension of Time Limits for Preliminary Results

Because of the complexity of certain issues of this case, it is not practicable to complete this review within the time limits mandated by section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act. See Memorandum from Joseph A. Spetrini to Robert S. LaRussa, Extension of Time Limit for the Administrative Review of Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products and Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Canada, dated February 12, 1998.

Therefore, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, the Department is extending the time limits for the preliminary results sixty days to July 3, 1998. The final determination continues to be due 120 days after the publication of the preliminary results.

Dated: February 12, 1998.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for AD/CVD Enforcement III.

[FR Doc. 98–7164 Filed 3–18–98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–588–054, A–588–604]

Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, From Japan, and Tapered Roller Bearings, Four Inches or Less in Outside Diameter, and Components Thereof, From Japan; Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews

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

ACTION: Notice of amended final results of administrative reviews.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is amending its final results of the administrative reviews, published on January 15, 1998, of the antidumping duty order on tapered roller bearings (TRBs) and parts thereof, finished and unfinished, from Japan (A–588–604), and the antidumping finding on TRBs, four inches or less in outside diameter, and components thereof, from Japan (A–588–054), to reflect the correction of ministerial errors in those final results.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 19, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Ranado, Stephanie Arthur, or John Kugelman, Office of AD/CVD Enforcement III, Office 8, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230, telephone: (202) 482–3518, 6312, and 0649, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are in reference to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations are to the Department's regulations, 19 CFR part 353 (1997).

Background

On January 15, 1998, the Department published its final results of administrative review of the antidumping duty order (A–588–604) on TRBs and parts thereof, finished and unfinished, from Japan, and the antidumping finding (A–588–054) on TRBs, four inches or less in outside diameter, and components thereof, from Japan (63 FR 2558). The Department has now amended the final results of these reviews in accordance with section 751 of the Act.

On January 15, 1998, the petitioner filed clerical error allegations with respect to two of the respondents, NSK and NTN. On January 21, 1998, we received clerical error allegations from NSK, and on January 26, 1998, we received clerical error comments from NTN. None of the parties submitted rebuttal comments. The Department agreed that certain of the allegations constituted ministerial errors.

Scope of the Review

Imports covered by the A–588–054 finding are sales or entries of TRBs, four inches or less in outside diameter when assembled, including inner race or cone assemblies and outer races or cups, sold either as a unit or separately. This merchandise is classified under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) item numbers 8482.20.00 and 8482.99.30. Imports covered by the A–588–604 order include TRBs and parts thereof, finished and unfinished, which are flange, take-up cartridge, and hanger units incorporating TRBs, and tapered roller housings (except pillow blocks) incorporating tapered rollers, with or without spindles, whether or not for automotive use. Products subject to the A–588–054 finding are not included within the scope of the A–588–604 order, except for those manufactured by NTN Corporation (NTN). This merchandise is currently classifiable under HTS item numbers 8482.99.30, 8483.20.40, 8482.20.20, 8483.20.80, 8482.91.00, 8484.30.80, 8483.90.20, 8483.90.30, and 8483.90.60. These HTS item numbers and those for the A–588–054 finding are provided for convenience and Customs purposes. The written description remains dispositive.

The A–588–054 review covers TRB sales by two TRB manufacturers/exporters (Koyo Seiko Ltd. (Koyo) and NSK Ltd. (NSK)), and two resellers/exporters (Fuji Heavy Industries (Fuji) and MC International (MC)). The review of the A–588–604 case covers TRB sales by three manufacturers/exporters (Koyo, NSK and NTN Corporation (NTN)), and two resellers/exporters (Fuji and MC). Because Fuji and MC had no shipments in the A–588–604 review, and for the reasons explained in our notice of preliminary results, we have not assigned a rate to these firms for these amended final results. The period of review (POR) for both cases is October 1, 1995, through September 30, 1996.

Clerical Error Allegations

Comment 1: NTN asserts that the Department erroneously attempted to correct the currency conversion error related to the calculation of CEP profit which is mentioned in the final results memorandum. The respondent claims that as the program is currently written, EP sales are divided by the exchange rate, which is incorrect since EP sales are already reported correctly. The respondent maintains that this error has distortive effects on the calculation of the total cost of goods sold and total revenue.

Department's Position: We disagree with NTN. The final results computer program for NTN properly converts all of NTN's sales while calculating CEP profit. NTN's allegations regarding the calculation of the total costs of goods sold and total revenue is discussed in Comment 2.

Comment 2: NTN maintains that the Department made a clerical error in its calculation of revenue for EP and CEP sales. The respondent claims that the final program calculates an EP and CEP revenue amount for all transactions, and that these two amounts are then added together to yield a total revenue amount.

Department's Position: We agree with NTN. Our final program for NTN incorrectly calculates both an EP revenue (EPREV) and a CEP revenue (CEPREV) amount for each U.S. sale. Therefore, for this amended final, we have changed our programming language such that each transaction is assigned only one revenue variable (CEPREV or EPREV), as appropriate. Because transaction-specific revenue amounts affect the calculation of total cost of goods sold and total revenue, the correction of this error addresses NTN's concerns from comment 1. This change ensures that the total cost of goods sold and total revenue calculations are correct.

Comment 3: Timken claims that in the final results computer program for NTN, the Department made a clerical error while attempting to adjust NTN's normal value (NV) billing adjustments. Timken maintains that the language added to the computer program for the final results failed to adjust NTN's billing adjustments as intended by the Department.

Department's Position: We agree with the petitioner that the programming language added to correct NTN's home market billing adjustments was not executing correctly and have revised our margin program accordingly.

Comment 4: Timken alleges that the Department made a ministerial error while attempting to correct the calculation of NSK's home market revenue (*i.e.*, by deducting home market post-sale price adjustments). The computer output log, Timken claims, indicates that there were missing values generated as a result of missing values in the variable fields used to adjust home market prices when calculating revenue. Timken suggests that the Department failed to identify these missing variables earlier in the program.

Department's Position: We agree with Timken that the missing values generated while calculating home market revenue resulted from our failure to identify the post-sale price adjustment variables earlier in the computer program. We have revised our final margin program as described in our Amended Final Results Analysis Memorandum.

Comment 5: NSK asserts that language in the Department's computer program which attempts to match negative quantity sales to the original sales for which the adjustment was made operates incorrectly.

Department's Position: We agree with NSK and have made the appropriate changes to our final results program. For further information, refer to the Department's Amended Final Results Memorandum for NSK.

Comment 6: NSK maintains that the Department calculated direct and indirect constructed value (CV) selling expense ratios based on imputed expenses (credit and inventory carrying costs (ICC)), multiplied these ratios by COP/CV to derive a direct and indirect selling expense amount, then added these amounts to other cost data to derive total CV. NSK asserts, however, that because total CV already includes imputed interest expenses, the Department double counted imputed expenses.

Department's Position: We agree with NSK that imputed expenses were double counted in the CV calculation. We have modified our program to calculate separate CV expense ratios for imputed credit and ICCs, deduct the credit expense from CV, and add ICCs to the home market indirect selling expenses used for the CEP offset (which effectively increases the CEP offset deduction by the ICC expense amount). In addition, because our CV calculation language for Koyo and NTN is identical to NSK's, we have likewise modified the margin programs for these firms.

Comment 7: NSK asserts that while the Department correctly added home market billing adjustments to calculate net home market price, it erroneously subtracted billing adjustments from gross unit price when calculating home market revenue.

Department's Position: We agree with NSK and have modified our program accordingly such that home market billing adjustments are properly added to, rather than deducted from, gross unit price when calculating home market revenue.

Amended Final Results of Review

Based on our review of the comments presented above, for these amended final results we have made changes in our final margin calculation programs. We determine that the following percentage weighted-average margins exist for the period October 1, 1995 through September 30, 1996:

Manufacturer/exporter/reseller	Margin (percent)
For the A–588–054 Case:	
Koyo Seiko	9.58
Fuji	.34
NSK	1.64
MC International	1.92
For the A–588–604 Case:	
Fuji	[1]
MC International	[2]
Koyo Seiko	28.65
NTN	21.41
NSK	10.17

[1] No shipments or sales subject to this review. These firms have no rate from any prior segment of this proceeding.

The Department shall determine, and the Customs Service shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. We will calculate importer-specific *ad valorem* duty assessment rates for the merchandise based on the ratio of the total amount of antidumping duties calculated for the examined sales made during the POR to the total customs value of the sales used to calculate those duties. This rate will be assessed uniformly on all entries that a particular importer made during the POR. (This is equivalent to dividing the total amount of antidumping duties, which are calculated by taking the difference between NV and U.S. price, by the total U.S. price of the sales compared and adjusting the result by the average difference between U.S. price and customs value for all merchandise examined during the POR.) While the Department is aware that the entered value of sales during the POR is not necessarily equal to the entered value of entries during the POR, use of entered value of sales as a basis of the assessment rate permits the Department to collect a reasonable approximation of antidumping duties which would have been determined if the Department had reviewed those sales of merchandise during the POR. The Department will issue appropriate appraisement instructions directly to the Customs Service.

Furthermore, the following deposit requirements will be effective after the publication date of these amended final results for all shipments of TRBs from Japan entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of these amended final results of these administrative reviews, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act:

(1) The cash deposit rates for the reviewed companies will be those rates established in the amended final results of these reviews;

(2) For previously reviewed or investigated companies not listed above, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period;

(3) If the exporter is not a firm covered in these reviews, a prior review, or the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigations, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and

(4) If neither the exporter nor the manufacturer is a firm covered in these or any previous reviews conducted by the Department, the cash deposit rate for the A–588–054 case will be 18.07 percent, and 36.52 percent for the A–588–604 case (see Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews; Tapered Roller Bearings, Finished and Unfinished, and Parts Thereof, from Japan and Tapered Roller Bearings, Four Inches or less in Outside Diameter, and Components Thereof, From Japan, 58 FR 51061 (September 30, 1993)).

The cash deposit rate has been determined on the basis of the selling price to the first unaffiliated U.S. customer. For appraisement purposes, where information is available, the Department will use the entered value of the merchandise to determine the assessment rate.

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility 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. These administrative reviews and this notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and 19 CFR 353.22.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 353.34(d) or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

These administrative reviews and this notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1) and 19 CFR 353.22.

Dated: March 10, 1998.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–7170 Filed 3–18–98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Business Development Mission to Belfast and Londonderry (Derry), Northern Ireland and Sligo, Ireland, the Week of June 8th, 1998

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice serves to inform the public of a business development mission to Belfast and Londonderry, Northern Ireland and Sligo in the border counties of Ireland to be held the week of June 8th, 1998; provides interested U.S. firms with the opportunity to submit an application to participate in the mission; sets forth objectives, procedures, and selection review criteria for the mission; and requests applications. The recruitment and selection of private sector participants in the mission will be conducted in accordance with the Statement of Policy Governing Department of Commerce Overseas Trade Missions announced by Secretary William Daley on March 3, 1997 and reflected herein.

DATES: The mission is scheduled for the week of June 8th, 1998. Recruitment will begin after March 18th and conclude by April 24, 1998. Applications received after that date will be considered only if space permits.

ADDRESSES: Requests for and submission of applications:

Applications are available from Lucie Naphin, Director, Office of Business Liaison at (202) 482–1360, fax (202) 482–4054, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 5062, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230. An original and two copies of the required application materials should be sent to the Director at the above address. Applications sent by facsimile must be immediately followed by submission of the original application.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Mission Description

The U.S. Department of Commerce will organize a business development mission to Belfast and Londonderry, Northern Ireland (NI) and Sligo in the border counties of Ireland, the week of June 8th, 1998. The Secretary of Commerce, William M. Daley, will lead the mission which will be comprised of about 20 U.S. company executives from five industry sectors: environmental technology, food technology/processing, health technology, information technologies, and wood/timber products.

The business purpose of the mission is the promotion of U.S. trade, exports, and investment in Northern Ireland and the Border Counties of Ireland. The present state of the Northern Ireland and Ireland economies and the ready access to the $7.8 trillion European market provide strong and growing markets for U.S. products and services.

The itinerary of the mission will include stops in Belfast and Londonderry (Derry), Northern Ireland and in County Sligo in the border counties of Ireland. The private sector participants will be offered:

(1) One-on-one, pre-screened, business appointments with Northern Ireland and Ireland companies; (2) expert market briefings with senior U.K. (Northern Ireland) and Ireland (regional) Government officials; (3) site visits to U.S. companies operating in Northern Ireland and the Border Counties of Ireland; and, (4) logistical support and transportation in and between Belfast and Londonderry, Northern Ireland and Sligo in the border counties of Ireland.

Mission Goals

The goals of the mission are to: (1) Reaffirm the U.S. Government's commitment and support to underpin the peace process through U.S. commercial activity in the region; (2) increase sales of U.S. products and services to Northern Ireland, Ireland, and the European Union; (3) foster the increase of joint ventures and investments involving U.S. companies in Northern Ireland and the border counties of Ireland, especially those likely to result in U.S. exports; (4) seek resolution of outstanding bilateral commercial issues, specific problems, and opportunities and advocate interests in the key sectors targeted for this mission; and, (5) facilitate and establish meetings between U.S. companies and Northern Ireland/Border Counties of Ireland businesses.

Participation Criteria

About 20 companies will be selected to participate in the mission. Participants must fall into one of the five sectors of environmental technology, food technology/processing, health technology, information technologies, and wood/timber products. A company's product or