company, calculate a dumping margin for each company, then weight-average the two margins to obtain a single dumping margin. Respondents make this assertion because the two companies: (1) Have separate production facilities, (2) are located in two different regions of Brazil, (3) are separately run on a day-to-day basis, (4) have different production costs, (5) possess different machinery and processes, and (6) maintain different cost accounting systems. Thus, given these differences it is unreasonable for the Department to expect either company to price its products above the other company's COP.

Further, respondents claim that the first court decision approving the Department's collapsing policy makes clear that it is limited to ''calculating a single dumping margin.'' According to respondents, the purpose for the policy was to protect against price manipulation. However, in the present case, the Department has allegedly extended the collapsing policy beyond the intended purpose of the policy for no reason.

Petitioners maintain that the Department has properly calculated a combined cost of manufacture and a combined G&A rate for USIMINAS and COSIPA. Petitioners contend that it is the Department's stated policy to treat collapsed companies as divisions of the same corporate entity, rather than as affiliated parties, for cost reporting purposes. See Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews: Certain Cold-Rolled and Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products From Korea, 63 FR 13170, 13185 (March 18, 1998). Petitioners counter respondent's argument against the use of a combined cost of manufacture by stating that USIMINAS is COSIPA's parent company and that the costs of the two companies are combined in the preparation of USIMINAS' consolidated financial statements. USIMINAS and COSIPA also produce essentially the same products and therefore the potential for cost and price manipulation exists.

Department's Position

We agree with the petitioners that it is the Department's standard practice to weight-average the collapsed entity's separate costs into a single COP. Section 351.401(f) of the regulations provides for special treatment of affiliated producers where the potential for manipulation of prices or production in an effort to evade antidumping duties imposed on the sale of subject merchandise exists. In accordance with this section of the regulations, we collapse all sales prices and production costs of the affiliated entities as if they were a single company with different production facilities. See, *e.g.,* Final Results and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Certain Pasta From Italy, 64 FR 6615, 6622 (February 10, 1999). See also Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews: Certain Cold-Rolled and Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products From Korea, 63 FR 13170, 13185 (March 18, 1998), wherein the Department weight-averaged the cost across all collapsed entities. Accordingly, in the final determination we calculated a combined cost of manufacture and a combined G&A rate for USIMINAS and COSIPA.

Suspension of Liquidation

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, we are instructing Customs to continue to suspend liquidation of all entries of cold-rolled flat-rolled, carbon-quality steel products from Brazil that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after August 12, 1999 (90 days prior to the date of publication of the Preliminary Determination in the **Federal Register**). The Customs Service shall continue to require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond equal to the estimated amount by which the normal value exceeds the U.S. price shown below. The suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice. The weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter manufacturer	Weighted-average margin (percent)
CSN	63.32
USIMINAS/COSIPA	46.68
All Others	46.68

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we have notified the International Trade Commission (ITC) of our determination. As our final determination is affirmative, the ITC will determine, within 45 days, whether these imports are causing material injury, or threat of material injury, to an industry in the United States. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of injury does not exist, the proceeding will be terminated and all securities posted will be refunded or canceled. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, the Department will issue in antidumping order directing Customs officials to assess antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation.

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: January 18, 2000.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 00–1850 Filed 2–3–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–852]

Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Creatine Monohydrate From the People's Republic of China

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 4, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Blanche Ziv, Rosa Jeong, or Ryan Langan, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4207, (202) 482–3853, and (202) 482–1279, respectively.

The Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the Act''), are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Act by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (''URAA''). In addition, all citations to the regulations of the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') are to 19 CFR part 351 (1998).

Scope of the Order

For purposes of this investigation, the product covered is creatine monohydrate, which is commonly referred to as ''creatine.'' The chemical name for creatine monohydrate is N-(aminoiminomethyl)-N-methylglycine monohydrate. The Chemical Abstracts Service (''CAS'') registry number for this product is 6020–87–7. Creatine monohydrate in its pure form is a white, tasteless, odorless powder, that is a naturally occurring metabolite found in muscle tissue. Creatine monohydrate is provided for in subheading 2925.20.90 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (''HTSUS''). Although

the HTSUS subheading and the CAS registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

Antidumping Duty Order

On January 28, 2000, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, the U.S. International Trade Commission (''ITC'') notified the Department that a U.S. industry is ''materially injured,'' within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A) of the Act, by reason of less-than-fair-value imports of creatine monohydrate from the PRC. Therefore, the Department will direct the United States Customs Service to assess, upon further advice by the Department, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the subject merchandise exceeds the export price of the subject merchandise for all relevant entries of creatine monohydrate from the PRC, except for subject merchandise imported from Tianjin Tiancheng Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (''Tiancheng'') and Nantong Medicines and Health Products Import and Export Co., Ltd. (''Nantong''), which both received a zero final margin. Antidumping duties will be assessed on all unliquidated entries of creatine monohydrate from the People's Republic of China (''PRC'') (except entries from Tiancheng and Nantong) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 30, 1999, the date of publication of the Department's preliminary determination in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 41375). Furthermore, we will instruct Customs to refund all cash deposits, or bonds posted, for entries of subject merchandise from Tiancheng and Nantong.

The ITC further found that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of the subject merchandise from the PRC. As a result, the Department will direct Customs officers to refund any cash deposits made, or bonds posted, pursuant to the Department's affirmative determination of critical circumstances on merchandise produced/exported by Shanghai Freemen International Trading Co., Ltd., Shanghai Greenmen International Trading Co., Ltd. and by any companies subject to the PRC-wide rate which were entered on or after May 1, 1999 (which is 90 days prior to the Department's preliminary determination publication date of July 30, 1999) and before July 30, 1999.

On or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, Customs officers must require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties, cash deposits for the subject merchandise equal to the weighted-average antidumping duty margins as noted below:

Exporter/manufacturer	Weighted-average margin percentage
Blue Science International Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	58.10
Nantong Medicines and Health Products Import and Export Co., Ltd.	0.00
Shanghai Desano International Trading Co., Ltd.	24.84
Shanghai Freemen International Trading Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Greenmen International Trading Co., Ltd.	44.43
Suzhou Sanjian Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.	50.32
Tianjin Tiancheng Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	0.00
PRC-wide rate	153.70

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to creatine monohydrate from the PRC, pursuant to section 735(a) of the Act. Interested parties may contact the Central Records Unit, Room B–099 of the Main Commerce Building for copies of an updated list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect.

This order is published in accordance with sections 736(a) and 19 CFR 351.211.

Dated: January 31, 2000.

Holly A. Kuga,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 00–2582 Filed 2–3–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–403–801]

Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon From Norway

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

ACTION: Notice of Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon from Norway.

SUMMARY: On July 1, 1999, the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') initiated a sunset review of the antidumping duty order on fresh and chilled Atlantic salmon from Norway (64 FR 35588) pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the Act''). On the basis of a notice of intent to participate and adequate substantive comments filed on behalf of domestic interested parties, and inadequate response (in this case, no response) from respondent interested parties, the Department determined to conduct an expedited (120 day) review. As a result of this review, the Department finds that revocation of the antidumping duty order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the levels indicated in the Final Results of Review section of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathryn B. McCormick or Melissa G. Skinner, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1930 or (202) 482–1560, respectively.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 4, 2000.

Statute and Regulations

This review was conducted pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Act. The Department's procedures for the conduct of sunset reviews are set forth in *Procedures for Conducting Five-year (''Sunset'') Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 63 FR 13516 (March 20, 1998) (''*Sunset Regulations*''), and in 19 CFR Part 351 (1999) in general. Guidance on methodological or analytical issues relevant to the Department's conduct of sunset reviews is set forth in the Department's Policy Bulletin 98:3—*Policies Regarding the Conduct of Five-year (''Sunset'') Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders; Policy Bulletin*, 63 FR 18871 (April 16, 1998) (''*Sunset Policy Bulletin*'').

Scope

The product covered by this order is the species Atlantic salmon (Salmon Salar) marketed as specified herein; the order excludes all other species of salmon: Danube salmon, Chinook (also called ''king'' or ''quinnat''), Coho (''silver''), Sockeye (''redfish'' or ''blueback''), Humpback (''pink'') and Chum (''dog''). Atlantic salmon is a whole or nearly-whole fish, typically (but not necessarily) marketed gutted, and cleaned, with the head on. The subject merchandise is typically packed in fresh-water ice (''chilled''). Excluded from the subject merchandise are fillets, steaks and other cuts of Atlantic salmon. Also excluded are frozen, canned, smoked or otherwise processed Atlantic salmon. Atlantic salmon was classifiable under item number 110.2045 of the