

inconsistent with our practice and the holdings of the CIT.

FAG-Italy's errors were obvious from the record once brought to our attention. It is in accordance with our longstanding practice to exclude U.S. sales to related customers in favor of resales by such customers to unrelated parties. Therefore, we have removed FAG-Italy's sales to related U.S. customers from the margin calculations for these final results.

*Comment 19:* Torrington asserts that the Department should deny SKF-Italy's request to revoke the antidumping duty order regarding CRBs. Torrington notes that revocation is permissible only if the requesting company is unlikely to sell below FMV in the future. Torrington contends the circumstances indicate that this is doubtful, since SKF-Italy is part of a larger multinational organization which has preliminarily received dumping margins for CRBs in other countries. Furthermore, Torrington contends that the minuscule amount of CRBs sold in the U.S. market by SKF-Italy during the POR is not sufficient to show a pattern of continued fair pricing and may even indicate a fictitious market.

SKF responds that Torrington has presented no legal basis on which to deny revocation. SKF argues that since neither the antidumping law nor the Department's regulations mandate a different standard for revocation for multinational corporations, Torrington's argument concerning SKF's multinational activity for purposes of revocation is irrelevant.

SKF-Italy also contends that even if SKF-Italy's sales could be considered minimal, there is nothing in the Department's regulations to indicate that minimal sales in a given year would preclude revocation. Moreover, SKF-Italy argues that since the level of sales at issue in this review is significantly greater than the quantity of sales upon which the Department made its initial LTFV determination, and upon which the order was based, it should be considered an acceptable level on which to base revocation.

*Department's Position:* Under 19 CFR 353.25(a)(2)(i), the Department may revoke an order in part if it finds sales at not less than FMV for a period of at least three consecutive years. The results in this review, combined with the results in the two prior reviews, satisfies this requirement for SKF-Italy in the antidumping duty proceeding for CRBs. Additionally, the respondent has agreed, pursuant to 19 CFR 353.25(a)(2)(iii), to the immediate reinstatement of the order if circumstances develop indicating that it

has resumed dumping the subject merchandise. Furthermore, the record, including our verification findings, in the past three reviews does not indicate that SKF-Italy's U.S. market for CRBs is fictitious. We also find that Torrington's argument fails to make the case that SKF-Italy is likely to sell below FMV in the future merely because SKF is a multinational corporation. Torrington's argument merely points to a possibility of evasion by SKF-Italy in the future, and does not present any evidence that SKF-Italy is likely to engage in such behavior. If we find evidence of evasion, we will take appropriate action. Finally, since Torrington has made no other arguments indicating that SKF-Italy is likely to resume dumping, we are satisfied that the respondent is not likely to sell the merchandise in the future at less than FMV, and we agree with respondent that the requirements for revocation have been met.

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[A-588-804, A-428-801]

**Antifriction Bearings (Other Than Tapered Roller Bearings) and Parts Thereof From Japan and Germany; Amendment to Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of amendment to final results of antidumping duty administrative reviews.

**SUMMARY:** On February 3, 1995, the Department of Commerce (the Department) issued the final results of its administrative reviews of the antidumping duty orders on antifriction bearings (other than tapered roller bearings) and parts thereof (AFBs) from France, Germany, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, and the United Kingdom. The classes or kinds of merchandise covered by these reviews are ball bearings and parts thereof (BBs), cylindrical roller bearings and parts thereof (CRBs), and spherical plain bearings and parts thereof (SPBs). The reviews covered 29 manufacturers/exporters and the period May 1, 1992, through April 30, 1993. Based on corrections to the calculation of cost of production (COP) and constructed value (CV), we are amending the final results with respect to Japanese ball bearings and cylindrical roller bearings sold by one company, Koyo Seiko Co., Ltd. and Koyo Corporation of U.S.A. (collectively Koyo). We are also amending our final

results to indicate that we disregarded sales below cost with respect to sales of AFBs from Germany by two companies. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** February 28, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Richard Rimlinger or Michael Rill, Office of Antidumping Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-4733.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On February 3, 1995, the Department issued the final results of its administrative reviews of the antidumping duty orders on AFBs from France, Germany, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, and the United Kingdom. The notice of these final results is published in this issue of the **Federal Register**. The classes or kinds of merchandise covered by these reviews were BBs, CRBs, and SPBs. The reviews covered 29 manufacturers/exporters and the period May 1, 1992, through April 30, 1993.

Subsequent to the issuance of our final results, Koyo alleged a clerical error per its letter of February 7, 1995. We determined there was a ministerial error in the calculation of COP and CV in the final results for AFBs from Japan sold by Koyo. Specifically, in those instances where Koyo reported finished or semi-finished bearings purchased from other suppliers, we included both the total cost of manufacturing (COM) and the acquisition cost of such bearings in the calculation of COP and CV. This effectively doubled the COM for these purchased bearings since Koyo's acquisition cost is its COM for these bearings. We have therefore corrected our calculation of Koyo's COP and CV.

**Sales Below Cost in the Home Market—Germany**

With respect to AFBs from Germany, the final results issued on February 3, 1995, and published in this issue of the **Federal Register** inadvertently failed to indicate that we disregarded certain sales below cost in the home market. Those omitted were sales of SPBs by FAG and BBs by Fichtel & Sachs.

Concerning AFBs from Germany, the Department disregarded sales below cost for the following firms and classes or kinds of merchandise:

Country	Company	Class or kind of merchandise
Germany	FAG .....	BBs, CRBs, SPBs.
	INA .....	BBs, CRBs.

Country	Company	Class or kind of merchandise
	SKF .....	BBs, CRBs, SPBs.
	Fichtel & Sachs	BBs.

**Amended Final Results of Reviews**

As a result of our corrections, we have determined the following percentage weighted-average margins to exist for the period May 1, 1992 through April 30, 1993:

Company	BBs	CRBs
Koyo .....	14.28	3.54

Based on these results, we will direct the Customs Service to collect cash deposits of estimated antidumping duties on all appropriate entries in accordance with the procedures discussed in the final results of these reviews.

These deposit requirements are effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice and shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative reviews.

This notice also serves as a reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 353.26 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 notice is published in accordance with section 751(f) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1675(f) and 19 CFR 353.28(c).

Dated: February 17, 1995.

**Susan G. Esserman,**  
*Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

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