

BACKGROUND: Each year during the anniversary month of the publication of an antidumping or countervailing duty order, finding, or suspension of investigation, an interested party, as defined in section 771(9) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, may request, in accordance with § 353.22 or 355.22 of

the Department of Commerce (the Department) Regulations (19 CFR 353.22/355.22 (1933)), that the Department conduct an administrative review of that antidumping or countervailing duty order, finding, or suspended investigation.

OPPORTUNITY TO REQUEST A REVIEW: Not later than April 30, 1995, interested parties may request administrative review of the following orders, findings, or suspended investigations, with anniversary dates in April for the following periods:

	Period
<i>Antidumping duty proceedings:</i>	
Canada: Sugar and Syrups, (A-122-085)	04/01/94-03/31/95
France: Sorbitol, (A-427-001)	04/01/94-03/31/95
Greece: Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide, (A-484-801)	04/01/94-03/31/95
Japan: Calcium-Hypochlorite, (A-588-401)	04/01/94-03/31/95
Japan: Cyanuric Acid, (A-588-019)	04/01/94-03/31/95
Japan: Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide, (A-588-806)	04/01/94-03/31/95
Japan: Lenses, (A-588-819)	04/01/94-03/31/95
Japan: 3.5" Microdisks and Media Thereof, (A-588-802)	04/01/94-03/31/95
Japan: Roller Chain, other than Bicycle, (A-588-028)	04/01/94-03/31/95
Kazakhstan: Ferrosilicon, (A-823-804)	04/01/94-03/31/95
Kenya: Standard Carnations, (A-779-602)	04/01/94-03/31/95
Korea: Color Television Receivers, (A-580-008)	04/01/94-03/31/95
Mexico: Certain Fresh Cut Flowers, (A-201-601)	04/01/94-03/31/95
Norway: Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon, (A-403-801)	04/01/94-03/31/95
Taiwan: Color Television Receivers, (A-583-009)	04/01/94-03/31/95
Ukraine: Ferrosilicon, (A-834-804)	04/01/94-03/31/95
<i>Countervailing duty proceedings:</i>	
Argentina: Wool, (C-357-002)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Argentina: Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat-Rolled Products, (C-357-005)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Brazil: Pig Iron, (C-351-062)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Malaysia: Carbon Steel Wire Rod, (C-557-701)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Mexico: Leather Wearing Apparel, (C-201-001)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Norway: Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon, (C-403-802)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Peru: Pompon Chrysanthemums, (C-333-601)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Thailand: Rice, (C-549-503)	01/01/94-12/31/94

In accordance with §§ 353.22(a) and 355.22(a) of the regulations, an interested party as defined by § 353.2(k) may request in writing that the Secretary conduct an administrative review. For antidumping reviews, the interested party must specify for which individual producers or resellers covered by an antidumping finding or order it is requesting a review, and the requesting party must state why it desires the Secretary to review those particular producers or resellers. If the interested party intends for the Secretary to review sales of merchandise by a reseller (or a producer if that producer also resells merchandise from other suppliers) which were produced in more than one country of origin, and each country of origin is subject to a separate order, then the interested party must state specifically which reseller(s) and which countries of origin for each reseller the request is intended to cover.

Seven copies of the request should be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Room B-099, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. The Department also asks parties to serve a copy of their requests of the Office of Antidumping

Compliance, Attention: John Kugelman, in room 3065 of the main Commerce Building. Further, in accordance with § 353.31(g) or 355.31(g) of the regulations, a copy of each request must be served on every party on the Department's service list.

The Department will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of "Initiation of Antidumping (Countervailing) Duty Administrative Review," for requests received by April 30, 1995. If the Department does not receive, by April 30, 1995, a request for review of entries covered by an order or finding listed in this notice and for the period identified above, the Department will instruct the Customs Service to assess antidumping or countervailing duties on those entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of (or bond for) estimated antidumping or countervailing duties required on those entries at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption and to continue to collect the cash deposit previously ordered.

This notice is not required by statute, but is published as a service to the international trading community.

Dated: March 29, 1995.

Roland L. MacDonald,
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Compliance.

[FR Doc. 95-8197 Filed 4-3-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-M

[A-588-836, A-580-826, A-570-842, A-583-824]

Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigations: Polyvinyl Alcohol From Japan, the Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 4, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Louis Apple or John Brinkmann at (202) 482-1769 or (202) 482-5288, Office of Antidumping Investigations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

Initiation of Investigations

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 (URAA).

The Petition

On March 9, 1995, the Department of Commerce (the Department) received a petition filed in proper form by Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. (the petitioner), one of three U.S. producers of polyvinyl alcohol. Supplements to the petition were filed on March 21 and 24, 1995.

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Act, the petitioner alleges that imports of polyvinyl alcohol from Japan, the Republic of Korea (Korea), the People's Republic of China (PRC), and Taiwan are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.

The petitioner states that it has standing to file the petition because it is an interested party, as defined under section 771(9)(C) of the Act.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 732(c) of the Act, as amended by the URAA, requires that the Department determine, prior to the initiation of an investigation, that a minimum percentage of the domestic industry supports an antidumping petition. A petition meets those minimum requirements if (1) domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (2) those domestic producers or workers expressing support account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition.

The petitioner, one of three known domestic producers of the domestic like product, accounts for more than 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product as defined in the petition. One producer has informed the Department that it takes no position regarding this antidumping petition. Although the petition identified only two U.S. producers of polyvinyl alcohol, on March 29, 1995, the Department received a statement from another

company indicating that it is a producer of polyvinyl alcohol and that it opposes the petition. A review of production data reveals that the petitioner accounts for more than 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and for more than 50 percent of that produced by companies expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Accordingly, the Department determines that this petition is supported by the domestic industry.

Scope of the Investigations

The merchandise under investigation is polyvinyl alcohol. Polyvinyl alcohol is a dry, white to cream-colored, water-soluble synthetic polymer, usually prepared by hydrolysis of polyvinyl acetate. This product includes polyvinyl alcohols hydrolyzed in excess of 85 percent, whether or not mixed or diluted with defoamer or boric acid.

The merchandise under investigation is currently classifiable under item 3905.20.00 of the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

Export Price and Normal Value

Japan

Export price was based on a price offered by a Japanese trading company in late September 1994. The petitioner adjusted the price for foreign inland and ocean freight, storage and handling, U.S. duties, and U.S. inland freight.

The petitioner based normal value on the low end of a range of prevailing domestic invoice pricing obtained from a Japanese trading company. The petitioner made adjustments to normal value for home market inland freight, trading company mark-ups and differences between home market and U.S. credit.

Based on a comparison of the export price to normal value, the calculated dumping margin is 77.49 percent.

Korea

Export price was based on the average c.i.f. unit value of U.S. imports from the Korea during November 1994. The petitioner adjusted this price for foreign inland and ocean freight expenses.

The home market price was based on a letter from a Korean producer to a home market customer, announcing an increase from the price in effect during the fourth quarter of 1994. The petitioner adjusted the price in effect prior to the increase for home market inland freight.

The petitioner based the normal value on constructed value (CV) because it asserts that the Korean home market price provided in the petition represented sales that were made below the cost of production (COP) and, therefore, was not an appropriate basis for calculating normal value.

The two components of COP are the cost of manufacture (COM) and selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A). The petitioner calculated COM on the basis of its own cost and production experience and published prices in trade publications for certain chemical inputs, adjusted for known differences in Korean costs. For SG&A, including financial expenses, the petitioner relied upon the financial statements of the Korean producer of polyvinyl alcohol.

The allegation that the Korean producer is selling the foreign like product in its home market at prices below its COP is based upon a comparison of the adjusted home market price with the calculated COP. Based on this information, we find reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product were made at prices below COP in accordance with 773(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Act. Accordingly, the Department will initiate a cost investigation with respect to Korea.

Therefore, for purposes of this initiation, in accordance with section 773(b)(1) of the Act, we are accepting the petitioner's estimate of CV as the appropriate basis for Korean normal value. The petitioner based CV on its COP methodology, adding an amount for profit and export packing to arrive at a total CV. Prior to the amendment of the Act by the URAA, the Department used the greater of actual profit or an eight percent minimum profit to calculate CV. The URAA eliminated the statutory minimum for profit. In the petition, therefore, profit was calculated on the basis of the Korean producer's financial statements, a method that is consistent with the URAA amendments. Packing was based upon the petitioner's own cost experience.

For Korea, based on comparisons of export price to CV, the calculated dumping margin is 187.43 percent.

People's Republic of China

Export price was based on the average c.i.f. unit value of U.S. imports from the PRC during November 1994 and on a sales call report from the same month. In both cases, the petitioner adjusted the starting prices for ocean freight and U.S. credit. Because this is an export price calculation, and because the Department does not deduct direct selling expenses

from the export price, we have recalculated the petitioner's export price to remove the U.S. credit adjustment.

The petitioner asserts that the PRC is an NME within the meaning of sections 771(18)(A) and (C) of the Act and in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act. Accordingly, the normal value of the product should be based on the producer's factors of production, valued in a surrogate market economy country. In previous investigations, the Department has determined that the PRC is an NME, and the presumption of NME status continues for the initiation of this investigation. See, e.g., *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Glycine from the People's Republic of China*, 60 FR 5620 (Jan. 30, 1995).

It is our practice in NME cases to construct normal value from the factors of production of those factories that produced polyvinyl alcohol sold to the United States during the period of investigation.

In the course of this investigation, all parties will have the opportunity to provide relevant information related to the issues of the PRC's NME status and the granting of separate rates to individual exporters. See *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Silicon Carbide from the PRC*, 59 FR 22585 (May 2, 1994).

With the exception of two raw materials, the petitioner based the factors of production (i.e., raw materials, labor, and energy) on its own production process and usage experience. For the two exceptions, the petitioner made adjustments based on its knowledge of differences in the manufacturing processes in the PRC and estimated the raw material consumption and the amount of by-product based upon its knowledge of the production process of the other U.S. producer. Profit, SG&A, and factory overhead were based on rates calculated from a financial statement that included the chemical sector in India, published in the *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin* (September 1994).

The petitioner valued these factors, where possible, on publicly available published information from the surrogate country it selected. India was selected for the surrogate country because it is the only non-industrialized country listed in the *Directory of World Chemical Producers* (1995/1996 Standard Edition) that the petitioner knows is producing the merchandise subject to investigation. Further, India's gross domestic product is comparable to the PRC's.

Indian packing costs are not included in the valuation of the factors of

production because the petitioner was unable to obtain the necessary information. Factory overhead, SG&A, and profit are based on the financial statement for Indian chemical producers, as published in the September 1994 *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*.

Based on a comparison of the export price to the factors of production, the calculated dumping margins range from 139.82 to 183.72 percent.

Taiwan

Export price was based on the average c.i.f. unit value of U.S. imports from Taiwan during October 1994. The petitioner made adjustments for foreign inland and ocean freight expenses.

The home market price was based on a domestic invoice from a Taiwanese producer to a home market customer in October 1994. The petitioner adjusted this price for home market inland freight.

The petitioner based the normal value on CV because it asserts that the Taiwanese home market price provided in the petition represented sales that were made below the COP and, therefore, was not an appropriate basis for calculating normal value.

The components of COP are COM and SG&A. The petitioner calculated the COM on the basis of its own cost and production experience and published prices in trade publications for certain chemical inputs, adjusted for known cost differences in Taiwan. For SG&A, including financial expenses, the petitioner relied upon the financial statements of the Taiwanese producer of polyvinyl alcohol. This producer manufactures and sells products in multiple industries. Since the petitioner had submitted financial data for a Taiwanese chemical producer whose manufacturing activities are limited to the chemical sector, we recomputed SG&A using this data.

The allegation that the Taiwanese producer is selling the foreign like product in its home market at prices below its COP is based upon a comparison of the adjusted home market price with the calculated COP. Based on this information, we find reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product were made at prices below COP in accordance with section 773(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Act. Accordingly, the Department will initiate a cost investigation with respect to Taiwan.

Therefore, for the purposes of this initiation, we are accepting the petitioner's estimate of CV, as adjusted by the Department, as the appropriate basis for Taiwanese normal value. The

petitioner based CV on its COP methodology, described above, adding an amount for profit and packing to arrive at a total CV. The Department made the same adjustment to the petitioner's Taiwanese SG&A estimate as in the COP calculation. The petitioner calculated profit on the basis of financial data for three Taiwanese chemical producers, however only one of these chemical producers manufactured and sold solely chemical products. Therefore, the Department recomputed profit on the basis of the financial data for the one company whose operations were limited to chemicals. This treatment of profit is consistent with the URAA amendments. Packing costs were based on the petitioner's experience.

For Taiwan, based on comparisons of export prices to CV, the recalculated dumping margins are in a range from 82.23 to 91.83 percent.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of polyvinyl alcohol from Japan, Korea, the PRC, and Taiwan are being, or likely to be, sold at less than fair value. If it becomes necessary at a later date to consider the petition as a source of facts available, we may review the calculations.

Initiation of Investigations

We have examined the petition on polyvinyl alcohol and have found that it meets the requirements of section 732 of the Act, including the requirements concerning the material injury or threat of material injury to the domestic producers of a domestic like product by reason of the complained-of imports, allegedly sold at less than fair value. Therefore, we are initiating antidumping duty investigations to determine whether imports of polyvinyl alcohol from the PRC, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. Unless extended, we will make our preliminary determinations by August 16, 1995.

Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act, copies of the public version of the petition have been provided to the representatives of the PRC, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. We will attempt to provide copies of the public version of the petition to all the exporters named in the petition.

ITC Notification

We have notified the International Trade Commission (ITC) of our

initiations, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determination by the ITC

The ITC will determine by April 24, 1995, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of polyvinyl alcohol from Japan, Korea, the PRC, and Taiwan are causing material injury, or threaten to cause material injury to a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination will result in the investigations being terminated; otherwise, these investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

This notice is published pursuant to section 732(c)(2) of the Act.

Dated: March 29, 1995.

Susan G. Esserman,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 95-8193 Filed 4-3-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

A-588-823

Professional Electric Cutting Tools From Japan; Termination of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

ACTION: Notice of Termination of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review.

SUMMARY: On August 24, 1994, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published in the **Federal Register** (55 FR 39033) the notice of initiation of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on professional electric cutting tools from Japan. This review has now been terminated as a result of the withdrawal by the petitioner of its request for review.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 4, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jack Dulberger or Maureen Flannery, 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 July 29, 1994, Black and Decker, Inc., a U.S. manufacturer of professional electric cutting tools, as an interested party, requested an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on professional electric cutting tools

from Japan, for the period January 4, 1993 through June 30, 1994, pursuant to 19 CFR 353.22(a)(2) (1994). On August 24, 1994, the Department published in the **Federal Register** (59 FR 43537) the notice of initiation of that administrative review.

Black and Decker timely withdrew its request for review on October 24, 1994, pursuant to 19 CFR 353.22(a)(5). As a result, the Department has terminated the review.

This notice is published in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1675) and 19 CFR 353.22(a)(5).

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Compliance.

[FR Doc. 95-8194 Filed 4-3-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

University of Washington, Notice of Decision on Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instrument

This decision is made pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 AM and 5:00 PM in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Docket Number: 94-153. **Applicant:** University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195. **Instrument:** Electron Microscope, Model CM100. **Manufacturer:** Philips, The Netherlands. **Intended Use:** See notice at 60 FR 7168, February 7, 1995. **Order Date:** April 30, 1994.

Comments: None received. **Decision:** Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument, for such purposes as this instrument is intended to be used, was being manufactured in the United States at the time the instrument was ordered. **Reasons:** The foreign instrument is a conventional transmission electron microscope (CTEM) and is intended for research or scientific educational uses requiring a CTEM. We know of no CTEM, or any other instrument suited to these purposes, which was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order of the instrument.

Frank W. Creel,

Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

[FR Doc. 95-8195 Filed 4-3-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-F

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Evaluation of State Coastal Management Programs and National Estuarine Research Reserve

AGENCY: Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), DOC.

ACTION: Notice of intent to evaluate.

SUMMARY: The NOAA Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) announces its intent to evaluate the performance of the Alaska and Northern Marianas Islands Coastal Zone Management Programs and the Old Woman Creek (Ohio) and South Slough (Oregon) National Estuarine Research Reserve Programs.

These evaluations will be conducted pursuant to Sections 312 and 315 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA), as amended. The CZMA requires a continuing review of the performance of coastal states with respect to coastal and estuarine management. Evaluation of Coastal Management Programs and National Estuarine Research Reserves requires findings concerning the extent to which a state has met the national coastal management objectives, adhered to its Coastal Program or Reserve Management Plan approved by the Secretary of Commerce, and adhered to the terms of financial assistance awards funded under the CZMA. The evaluations will include a site visit, consideration of public comments, and consultations with interested Federal, State, and local agencies and members of the public. Public meetings are held as part of the site visits.

Notice is hereby given of the dates of the site visits for the listed evaluations, and the dates, local times, and locations of public meetings during the site visits.

The Old Woman Creek National Estuarine Research Reserve in Ohio evaluation site visit will be from May 15-19, 1995. A public meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 17, 1995, at 7 p.m., at the Old Woman Creek Visitor's Center, 2514 Cleveland Road-East, Huron, OH.

The Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands Coastal Zone Management Program evaluation site visit will be from June 5-9, 1995. A public meeting will be held on Wednesday, June 7, 1995 at 7:30 p.m., in Saipan.

The Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program evaluation site visit will be from June 19-23, 1995. A public