

interested parties. We conclude that there is no interest in an antidumping or countervailing duty order when no interested party has requested an administrative review for five consecutive review periods and no domestic interested party objects to revocation (19 CFR § 353.25(d)(4)(iii) and 355.25(d)(4)(iii)).

On November 25, 1994, the Department published in the Federal Register (59 FR 60604 & 60608) its notices of intent to revoke the antidumping duty order (December 15, 1989) and the countervailing duty order (December 19, 1989) on aluminum sulfate from Venezuela. Additionally, as required by 19 CFR § 353.25(d)(4)(ii) and 355.25(d)(4)(ii), the Department served written notice of its intent to revoke these orders on each domestic interested party on the service list. Domestic interested parties who might object to the revocation were provided the opportunity to submit their comments not later than the last day of the anniversary month.

In these cases, we received no requests for review for five consecutive review periods. Furthermore, as discussed below, no domestic interested party, as defined under § 353.2(k)(3), (k)(4), (k)(5), or (k)(6) and 355.2(i)(3), (i)(4), (i)(5), or (i)(6) of the Department's regulations, has expressed opposition to revocation. Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines "industry" generally as domestic producers of the like product. Likewise, the regulations define domestic interested parties as producers of the like product in the United States (i.e., the industry), as well as U.S. sellers (non-retail) of the industry's products and the industry's unions and associations. 19 C.F.R. §§ 353.2(k)(3), (4), (5) and (6); 355.2(i)(3), (4), (5) and (6).

Section 771(4)(C) of the Act further provides that "[i]n appropriate circumstances, the United States, for a particular product market, may be divided into two or more markets and the producers within each market *may be treated as if they were a separate industry.*" \* \* \* (Emphasis added). In such regional industry cases, the International Trade Commission (ITC) may find injury to the regional industry, even if the domestic industry as a whole is not injured. *Id.* In accordance with section 771(4)(C), the orders on aluminum sulfate from Venezuela were issued on the basis of the ITC's determinations that producers in Puerto Rico constituted a separate, regional industry, and that the regional industry was injured by dumped and subsidized imports.

Because the regulatory definition of domestic interested parties is drawn from the statutory definition of the industry, it follows that, in a regional industry case, domestic interested parties are the producers of the like product that are located in the region (i.e., the industry), as well as the U.S. sellers, unions and associations for that regional industry. This definition of domestic interested parties accurately defines those who are part of the industry found to have been injured and who, therefore, may have an interest in whether the orders are revoked. Accordingly, for purposes of evaluating objections to revocation of these orders, domestic interested parties are defined as producers or sellers of the like product located in Puerto Rico, as well as the unions and associations for that regional industry.

On December 29, 1994, General Chemical Corporation, a U.S. producer of aluminum sulfate, objected to revocation of the orders. However, because General Chemical Corporation does not produce the like product in Puerto Rico, it does not fall within the definition of domestic interested parties with standing to object to revocation of these orders. Based on these facts, we have concluded that the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on aluminum sulfate from Venezuela are no longer of any interest to domestic interested parties. Accordingly, we are revoking these orders in accordance with 19 CFR § 353.25(d)(4)(iii) and 355.25(d)(4)(iii).

#### *Scope of the Order*

Imports covered by the revocation are shipments of aluminum sulfate from Venezuela. This merchandise is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedules (HTS) item number 2833.22.00. The HTS number is provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written description remains dispositive.

Revocation of the antidumping duty order applies to all unliquidated entries of aluminum sulfate from Venezuela entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after December 1, 1994. Entries made during the period December 1, 1993 through November 30, 1994, will be subject to automatic assessment in accordance with 19 CFR 353.22(e). The Department will instruct the Customs Service to proceed with liquidation of all unliquidated entries of this merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after December 1, 1994, without regard to antidumping duties, and to refund any estimated antidumping duties collected with respect to those entries.

Revocation of the countervailing duty order applies to all unliquidated entries of aluminum sulfate from Venezuela entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 1, 1995. Entries made during the period January 1, 1994, through December 31, 1994, will be subject to automatic assessment in accordance with 19 CFR 355.22(g). The Department will instruct the Customs Service to proceed with liquidation of all unliquidated entries of this merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 1, 1995, without regard to countervailing duties, and to refund any estimated countervailing duties collected with respect to those entries.

This notice is in accordance with 19 CFR 353.25(d) and 355.25(d).

Dated: September 26, 1995.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Compliance.*  
[FR Doc. 95-24602 Filed 10-2-95; 8:45 am]

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[A-588-032]

#### **Large Power Transformers From Japan; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review.

**SUMMARY:** On July 27, 1995, the Department of Commerce published the preliminary results of its administrative review of the antidumping finding on large power transformers from Japan. These final results of review cover one manufacturer/exporter of this merchandise. The review period is June 1, 1993, through May 31, 1994. The review indicates that no shipments of the subject merchandise took place during the review period. Although we gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results, we did not receive any comments.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 3, 1995.

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

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****Background**

On July 27, 1995, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published the preliminary results of its administrative review of the antidumping finding (37 FR 11773, June 14, 1972) on large power transformers from Japan in the Federal Register (57 FR 53468). The Department has now completed that administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Tariff Act).

**Applicable Statute and Regulations**

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute and to the Department's regulations are references to the provisions as they existed on December 31, 1994.

**Scope of the Review**

Imports covered by the review are shipments of large power transformers; that is, all types of transformers rated 10,000 kVA (kilovolt-amperes) or above, by whatever name designated, used in the generation, transmission, distribution, and utilization of electric power. The term "transformers" includes, but is not limited to, shunt reactors, autotransformers, rectifier transformers, and power rectifier transformers. Not included are combination units, commonly known as rectiformers, if the entire integrated assembly is imported in the same shipment and entered on the same entry and the assembly has been ordered and invoiced as a unit, without a separate price for the transformer portion of the assembly. This merchandise is currently classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) item numbers 8504.22.00, 8504.23.00, 8504.34.33, 8504.40.00, and 8504.50.00. The HTS item numbers are provided for convenience and Customs purposes. The written description remains dispositive.

The review covers one manufacturer/exporter of transformers, Fuji Electric Co., Ltd. (Fuji). The period of review is June 1, 1993, through May 31, 1994.

**Final Results of Review**

Although we gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results, we did not receive any comments. Because Fuji reported, and the Department verified through the Customs Service, that Fuji made no shipments to the United States during the period of review, a cash deposit rate of 5.90 percent, which is Fuji's rate from the final results of the last review period

in which Fuji made shipments, will remain in effect for Fuji.

Furthermore, the following deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of these final results of administrative review for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for the reviewed company will be the rate as listed above; (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 this review, a prior review, or the original less-than-fair-value investigation, 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) the cash deposit rate for all other manufactures or exporters will continue to be 10.63 percent (*see Large Power Transformers from Japan; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 59 FR 44498, August 23, 1993).

These cash deposit requirements shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

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

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

Dated: September 20, 1995.

Paul L. Joffe,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. 95-24601 Filed 10-2-95; 8:45 am]

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**Georgia State University, 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:* 95-047. *Applicant:* Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303. *Instrument:* Laser Ablation System, Model 266. *Manufacturer:* Finnigan MAT, United Kingdom. *Intended Use:* See notice at 60 FR 33190.

*Comments:* None received. *Decision:* Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument, for such purposes as it is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States. *Reasons:* This is a compatible accessory for an instrument previously imported for the use of the applicant.

The accessory is pertinent to the intended uses and we know of no domestic accessory which can be readily adapted to the previously imported instrument.

Frank W. Creel,

*Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff.*

[FR Doc. 95-24599 Filed 10-2-95; 8:45 am]

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**University of Rhode Island, 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:* 95-028. *Applicant:* University of Rhode Island, Narragansett, RI 02882. *Instrument:* Chlorophyll Fluorescence Measuring System, Model PAM 101. *Manufacturer:*