

recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) if neither the exporter nor the manufacturer is a firm covered in this or any previous review conducted by the Department in the LTFV investigation, the cash deposit rate will be 4.82%, the all others rate established in the LTFV investigation.

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

This notice serves as the 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 order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 353.34(d). Timely written notification or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of the APO is a sanctionable violation.

This amendment of final results of review and notice are in accordance with section 751(f) of the Tariff Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(f) and 19 CFR 353.28(c).

Dated: January 31, 1996.

Susan G. Esserman,
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 96-3065 Filed 2-9-96; 8:45 am]

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[A-538-802]

Shop Towels From Bangladesh; 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 September 21, 1995, the Department of Commerce (the Department) issued the preliminary results of its 1993-1994 administrative review of the antidumping duty order on shop towels from Bangladesh (60 FR 48970; September 21, 1995). The review

covers six manufacturers/exporters. The review period is March 1, 1993, through February 28, 1994. We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on our preliminary results. No comments were received. Therefore, the final results are the same as the preliminary results.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 12, 1996.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 21, 1995, the Department published in the Federal Register the preliminary results of its 1993-1994 administrative review of the antidumping duty order on shop towels from Bangladesh (60 FR 48970).

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 Review

The product covered by this administrative review is shop towels. Shop towels are absorbent industrial wiping cloths made from a loosely woven fabric. The fabric may be either 100 percent cotton or a blend of materials. Shop towels are currently classifiable under item numbers 6307.10.2005 and 6307.10.2015 of the *Harmonized Tariff Schedules* (HTS). Although HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this proceeding remains dispositive.

Final Results of Review

We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on our preliminary results. We received no comments. Therefore, we determine that the following percentage weighted-average margins exist for the period March 1, 1993, through February 28, 1994:

Manufacturer/exporter	Margin (per-cent)
Eagle Star Mills Ltd	42.31
Greyfab (Bangladesh) Ltd	0.00
Hashem International	0.00
Khaled Textile Mills Ltd	9.61

Manufacturer/exporter	Margin (per-cent)
Shabnam Textiles	1.74
Sonar Cotton Mills (Bangladesh) Ltd	42.31

¹ No shipments or sales subject to this review; rate is from LTFV investigation.

The Department shall determine, and the Customs Service shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Individual differences between United States price and foreign market value may vary from the percentages stated above. The Department will issue appraisement instructions on each exporter directly to the Customs Service.

Furthermore, the following deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of these final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rates for the reviewed companies will be those rates established above (except that if the rate for a firm is *de minimis*, i.e., less than 0.5 percent, a cash deposit of zero will be required for that firm); (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 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) if neither the exporter nor the manufacturer is a firm covered in this or any previous review or the original investigation, the cash deposit rate will be 4.60 percent, the "All Others" rate established in the LTFV investigation (57 FR 3996).

These 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)(1). 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: February 1, 1996.

Susan G. Esserman,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 96-3066 Filed 2-9-96; 8:45 am]

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[C-401-401]

Certain Carbon Steel Products From Sweden; Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review

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

ACTION: Notice of Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review.

SUMMARY: On August 24, 1995, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published in the Federal Register its preliminary results of administrative review of the countervailing duty order on certain carbon steel products from Sweden for the period January 1, 1993 through December 31, 1993. We have completed this review and determine the net subsidy to be 2.98 percent *ad valorem* for all companies. We will instruct the U.S. Customs Service to assess countervailing duties as indicated above.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 12, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephanie Moore or Gayle Longest, Office of Countervailing Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-2849; (202) 482-3338.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 24, 1995, Department published in the Federal Register (60 FR 44014) the preliminary results of its administrative review of the

countervailing duty order on certain carbon steel products from Sweden. The Department has now completed this administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

We invited interested parties to comment on the preliminary results. On September 25, 1995, a case brief was submitted on behalf of U.S. Steel Group, a unit of USX Corporation, petitioner. On October 2, 1995, rebuttal comments were submitted by SSAB Svenskt Stal AB (SSAB), respondent.

The review covers the period January 1, 1993 through December 31, 1993. The review involves one company, SSAB, the sole known producer/exporter of the subject merchandise during the review period, and nine programs.

Applicable Statute and Regulations

The Department is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act. Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute and to the Department's regulations are in reference to the provisions as they existed on December 31, 1994. However, references to the Department's *Countervailing Duties; Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Request for Public Comments*, 54 FR 23366 (May 31, 1989) (*Proposed Regulations*), are provided solely for further explanation of the Department's countervailing duty practice. Although the Department has withdrawn the particular rulemaking proceeding pursuant to which the *Proposed Regulations* were issued, the subject matter of these regulations is being considered in connection with an ongoing rulemaking proceeding which, among other things, is intended to conform the Department's regulations to the Uruguay Round Agreements Act. See 60 FR 80 (Jan. 3, 1995).

Scope of the Review

Imports covered by this review are shipments of certain carbon steel products from Sweden. These products include cold-rolled carbon steel, flat-rolled products, whether or not corrugated or crimped; whether or not corrugated or crimped; whether or not pickled, not cut, not pressed and not stamped to non-rectangular shape; not coated or pleated with metal and not clad; over 12 inches in width and of any thickness; whether or not in coils. During the review period, such merchandise was classifiable under the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule* (HTS) item number 7209.11.0000, 7209.12.0000, 7209.13.0000, 7209.21.0000, 7209.22.0000, 7209.23.0000, 7209.24.5000, 7209.31.0000,

7209.32.0000, 7209.33.0000, 7209.34.0000, 7209.41.0000, 7209.43.0000, 7209.44.0000, 7209.90.0000, 7211.30.5000, 7211.41.7000 and 7211.49.5000.

The HTS item numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written description remains dispositive.

Calculation Methodology for Assessment and Cash Deposit Purposes

Because SSAB is the only manufacturer/exporter of the subject merchandise to the United States, SSAB's net subsidy rate is also the country-wide rate.

Privatization

SSAB was partially privatized twice, in 1987 and in 1989. In the *Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determinations: Certain Steel Products from Sweden* (58 FR 37385; July 9, 1993) (*Final Determination*), the Department found that SSAB had received countervailable subsidies prior to these partial privatizations. Further, the Department found that a private party purchasing all or part of a government-owned company can repay prior subsidies on behalf of the company as part or all of the sales price (see the General Issues Appendix appended to the *Final Countervailing Duty Determination: Certain Steel Products from Austria* (58 FR 37217, at 37262; July 9, 1993) (*General Issues Appendix*)). Therefore, to the extent that a portion of the sales price paid for a privatized company can be reasonably attributed to prior subsidies, that portion of those subsidies will be extinguished.

To calculate the subsidies remaining with SSAB after each partial privatization, we performed the following calculations. We first calculated the net present value (NPV) of the future benefit stream of the subsidies at the time of the sale of the shares. We then multiplied the NPV by the percentage of shares the government retained after the sale and derived the amount of subsidies not affected by privatization. Next, we estimated the portion of the purchase price which represents repayment of prior subsidies in accordance with the methodology described in the "Privatization" section of the *General Issues Appendix* (58 FR at 37259). This amount was then subtracted from the NPV, and the result was divided by the NPV to calculate the ratio representing the amount of subsidies remaining with SSAB after each partial privatization.

With respect to sale of "productive units" by SSAB, we have followed the