

to which impurities reduced the value of its recovered acetic acid. Therefore, as BIA, we discounted this value by 52%, the amount calculated by petitioner, based on the lowest price on the LTFV investigative record for recovered acetic acid of unknown specifications sold in India. Additionally, we had no information on the impurities present in Tianjin Perfumery's hydrochloric acid. As BIA, we drew the adverse inference that it contained impurities which reduced its value. We had no information on the record from which to quantify the effect of these impurities beyond the adjustment for the concentration percentage. However, the Department had verified that this by-product was sold, and not given away, to unrelated parties during the POI. Therefore, as BIA, we did not value hydrochloric acid at zero. Rather, for the remand, instead of using petitioner's price quote as BIA as we did in the final LTFV determination, we used price information from export statistics which was lower. Finally, since Tianjin Perfumery refused to provide information about the impurities present in its alcohol by-product, as BIA, we made the adverse inference that the effect of impurities is great enough to render negligible the value of the recoverable alcohol. Accordingly, we revised Tianjin Perfumery's FMV calculation by valuing the offset for the recovered alcohol as zero.

On February 4, 1997, the CIT affirmed the remand results of the Department in the matter of: Coumarin from the People's Republic of China; Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, *Rhone Poulenc, Inc. v. United States*, Court No. 95-03-00275 (May 9, 1996). As a result, the margins changed as listed below.

Suspension of Liquidation

During the pendency of the court suit, on July 7, 1995, the Court of International Trade preliminarily enjoined liquidation on all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 30, 1994, the date of publication of the preliminary determination in the LTFV investigation. Therefore, because no request for review was made in the anniversary month of the first review, and in accordance with 19 USC 1516a(e)(2), the Department will instruct the Customs Service to liquidate entries from July 30, 1994, up to and including February 29, 1996, the period of the first review, at the rates set forth below. Additionally, the Department will instruct the Customs

Service to collect cash deposits at these same rates for entries of subject merchandise occurring on or after March 1, 1996.

Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, we have re-calculated the LTFV margins as follows:

Exporter	Margin (percent)
Jiangsu Native Produce Import and Export Corp.	31.02.
Tianjin Native Produce Import and Export Corp.	70.45.
PRC-Wide Rate	160.80 (no change).

Dated: February 18, 1997.
 Robert S. LaRussa,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.
 [FR Doc. 97-4509 Filed 2-24-97; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 3510-DS-M

[A-560-801, A-570-844, A-583-825]

Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders and Amendment to Final Determination: Melamine Institutional Dinnerware Products From Indonesia, the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 25, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Everett Kelly or David J. Goldberger, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4194, or (202) 482-4136, respectively.

Amended Final Determination

In accordance with section 735(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), on January 6, 1997, the Department of Commerce (the Department) made its final determinations that melamine institutional dinnerware from Indonesia, the People's Republic of China (PRC), and Taiwan is being sold at less than fair value (62 FR 1708-1733, January 13, 1997).

After publication of our final determinations, the American Melamine Institutional Dinnerware Association, the petitioner in these cases, alleged that the Department committed certain ministerial errors in calculating the

margins in these investigations. We have determined that ministerial errors were committed in calculating the margin from the Indonesian respondent P.T. Multi Rayah Indah Abah (Multiraya) (See, Memoranda to the file dated January 31, 1997, and February 3, 1997).

We are amending the final determination of the antidumping investigation of melamine institutional dinnerware from Indonesia to correct the ministerial error in the calculation for Multiraya. The correct cash deposit rate for Multiraya and the "all others" category producers/exporters of the subject merchandise from Indonesia is 8.95 percent.

With respect to the Department's final determinations for melamine institutional dinnerware from the PRC and Taiwan, the Department determined that certain corrections to these determinations were appropriate (see Memoranda to the file dated January 30 (Taiwan) and 31 (PRC), 1997). However, these corrections did not alter the margin percentages in the Taiwan case, nor alter the *de minimis* finding in the PRC case. Therefore, no amendments to the final determinations are necessary.

Scope of Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders is all items of dinnerware (e.g., plates, cups, saucers, bowls, creamers, gravy boats, serving dishes, platters, and trays) that contain at least 50 percent melamine by weight, have a minimum wall thickness of 0.08 inch, and are intended for use by institutions such as schools, hospitals, cafeterias, restaurants, and nursing homes. Melamine dinnerware that meets the physical characteristics described above that is generally sold to the retail sector and intended for use by households is not covered by these orders. Excluded as well from the scope of these orders are flatware products (e.g., knives, forks, and spoons).

The merchandise is classifiable under subheadings 3924.10.20, 3924.10.30, and 3924.10.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive.

Antidumping Duty Orders

In accordance with section 735(a) of the Act, the Department made its final determinations that melamine institutional dinnerware from Indonesia, the PRC, and Taiwan is being sold at less than fair value (62 FR 1708-1733, January 13, 1997). On February 18, 1997, the International Trade

Commission (ITC) notified the Department of its final determination, pursuant to section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of the subject merchandise from Indonesia, the PRC, and Taiwan. In its final determination, the ITC determined that two like products exist for the merchandise covered by the Commerce investigations: (a) Melamine dinnerware for institutional uses, and (b) melamine dinnerware for non-institutional uses. The ITC's affirmative injury determination covered only melamine dinnerware for institutional uses. Accordingly, the scope of the antidumping duty orders, as described above, reflects the ITC's distinction between institutional and non-institutional uses.

In accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct Customs officers to assess, upon further advice by the administering authority, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price (or the constructed export price) of the merchandise for all relevant entries of melamine institutional dinnerware from Indonesia, the PRC, and Taiwan, except for imports from the PRC manufactured and sold to the United States by Chen Hao (Xiamen) Plastic Industrial Co. Ltd. ("Chen Hao Xiamen"), Gin Harvest Melamine (Heyuan) Enterprises Co. Ltd. ("Gin Harvest"), and Sam Choan Plastic Co. Ltd. ("Sam Choan"), and for imports from Taiwan sold by Yu Cheer Industrial Co., Ltd. ("Yu Cheer"). Accordingly, all bonds may be released and entries of these exporters may be liquidated without regard to antidumping duties. For all other exporters, Customs officers must require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted-average antidumping duty margins as noted below. The "All Others" or "PRC-wide" rate listed for each country applies to all exporters of melamine institutional dinnerware not specifically listed below. For melamine dinnerware products intended for sale to the retail sector and for use by households, importers shall maintain on file a declaration as to the intended use of the imported merchandise. If the Customs officer is satisfied that the intended use of the imported merchandise is not for institutional purposes, the entry will not be covered by this order.

The ad valorem weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Producer/manufacturer/exporter	Margin percentage
I. Indonesia:	
P.T. Mayer Crocodile	12.90.
P.T. Multi Raya Indah Abah.	8.95.
All Others	8.95.
II. People's Republic of China:	
Chen Hao (Xiamen) Plastic Industrial Co. Ltd.	0.46 (<i>de minimis</i>).
Gin Harvest Melamine (Heyuan) Enterprises Co. Ltd.	0.47 (<i>de minimis</i>).
Sam Choan Plastic Co. Ltd.	0.04 (<i>de minimis</i>).
Tar-Hong Melamine Xiamen Co. Ltd.	2.74.
PRC-Wide Rate	7.06.
III. Taiwan:	
Chen Hao Plastic Industrial Co., Ltd.	3.25.
Yu Cheer Industrial Co., Ltd.	0.00.
IKEA Trading Far East Ltd	53.13.
Gallant Chemical Corporation.	53.13.
All Others	3.25.

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty orders with respect to melamine institutional dinnerware from Indonesia, the PRC, and Taiwan. The Department is excluding from the application of the orders products from Taiwan manufactured and sold to the United States by Yu Cheer. The Department is also excluding products from the PRC that are manufactured and sold to the United States by Chen Hao Xiamen, Gin Harvest, and Sam Choan; however, the ad valorem weighted-average dumping margin applicable to melamine institutional dinnerware manufactured by any other PRC manufacturer and exported by any of these companies is 7.06 percent (the PRC-wide rate).

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.

These orders are published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act.

Dated: February 18, 1997.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 97-4510 Filed 2-24-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-M

International Trade Administration

Notice of Compilation of Individuals and Companies That Are Prepared To Provide Guidance Regarding Doing Business in the Pacific Islands

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The International Trade Administration (ITA) is compiling a list of individuals and companies that are prepared to provide guidance regarding doing business in the Pacific Islands. ITA invites interested parties to express their interest to the Office of South Asia and Oceania.

DATES: Interested parties will be retained on the list for a period of two years. A party may request that it be removed from the list at an earlier date.

ADDRESSES: Send by fax expressions of interest to the Department's Office of South Asia and Oceania at (202) 482-5330. Letters may be sent to: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of South Asia and Oceania, 14th and Constitution Ave. N.W., Rm. 2308, Washington D.C. 20230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Contact Kent Stauffer at the above address, or at telephone number (202) 482-2955.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office of South Asia and Oceania coordinates activity for the U.S. side of the United States-Pacific Island Nations Joint Commercial Commission (JCC). The Island side is comprised of the following thirteen countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa.

The JCC plans to produce a listing of individuals and firms (Counselors) that are familiar with the business conditions and government procedures in the Pacific Islands. Interested individuals and firms should have extensive business experience and/or have worked with governments in fields involving economic developments in the region. The Counselors will serve without compensation from ITA or the JCC. The JCC will maintain and publicize a register of names for referral purposes. The Counselors will have access to JCC-generated information and will provide a link to people in the private sector seeking experienced guidance about doing business in the region.