Section 11(h) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (currently codified at 50 U.S.C.A. app. §§ 2401–2420 (1991 & Supp. 1998)) (the Act),[1] provides that, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce,[2] no person convicted of violating the IEEPA, or certain other provisions of the United States Code, shall be eligible to apply for or use any license, including any License Exception, issued pursuant to, or provided by, the Act or the Export Administration Regulations (currently codified at 15 CFR Parts 730–774 (1998)) (the Regulations), for a period of up to 10 years from the date of the conviction. In addition, any license issued pursuant to the Act in which such a person had any interest at the time of conviction may be revoked.

Pursuant to sections 766.25 and 750.8(a) of the Regulations, upon notification that a person has been convicted of violating the IEEPA, the Director, Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, shall determine whether to deny that person permission to apply for or use any license, including any License Exception, issued pursuant to, or provided by, the Act or the Regulations, and shall also determine whether to revoke any license previously issued to such a person.

Having received notice of Khaled El-Awar's conviction for violating the IEEPA, and following consultations with the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, I have decided to deny Khaled El-Awar permission to apply for or use any license, including any License Exception, issued pursuant to, or provided by, the Act and the Regulations, for a period of eight years from the date of his conviction. The eight-year period ends on August 5, 2003. I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act in which Khaled El-Awar had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, it is hereby

Ordered

I. Until August 5, 2003, Khaled Khalil El-Awar, 8000 Cook Road, Apartment #314, Houston, Texas 77072, may not, directly or indirectly, participate in any way, in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as ''item'') exported or to be exported from the United States, that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations, including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license, License Exception, or export control document;

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity to the Regulations; or

C. Benefiting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations.

II. No person may do, directly or indirectly, any of the following:

A . Export or reexport to or on behalf of the denied person any item subject to the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by the denied person of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby the denied person acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from the denied person of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from the denied person in the United States any item subject to the Regulations with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or in intended to be, exported from the United States; or

E. Engage in any transaction to serve any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by the denied person, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by the denied person if such service involves the use of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States. For purposes of this paragraph, serving means installation, maintenance, repair, modification or testing.

III. After notice and opportunity for comment as provided in section 766.23 of the Regulations, any person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Khaled El-Awar by affiliation, ownership, control, or position of responsibility in the conduct of trade or related services may also be subject to the provisions of this Order.

IV. This Order does not prohibit any export, reexport, or other transaction subject to the Regulations where the only items involved that are subject to the Regulations are the foreign-produced direct product of U.S.-origin technology.

V. This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until August 5, 2003.

VI. A copy of this Order shall be delivered to Khaled El-Awar. This Order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: April 12, 1999.

Eileen M. Albanese,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 99–9889 Filed 4–19–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DT–M

[1] The Act expired on August 20, 1994. Executive Order 12924 (3 CFR, 1994 Comp. 917 (1995)), extended by Presidential Notices of August 15, 1995 (3 CFR, 1995 Comp. 501 (1996)), August 14, 1996 (3 CFR, 1996 Comp. (1997)), August 13, 1997 (3 CFR, 1997 Comp. 306 (1998)), and August 13, 1998 (63 Fed. Reg. 4412, August 17, 1998), continued the Export Administration Regulations in effect under the IEEPA.

[2] Pursuant to appropriate delegations of authority, the Director, Office of Exporter Services, in consolation with the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, exercises the authority granted to the Secretary by Section 11(h) of the Act.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–557–805]

Extruded Rubber Thread From Malaysia; Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 20, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shawn Thompson or Irina Itkin, AD/CVD Enforcement Group II, Office 5, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482–1776 or (202) 482–0656, respectively.

Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Act are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Act by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are to the regulations codified at 19 CFR Part 351 (1998).

Amendment to Final Results

In accordance with section 751(a) of the Act, on March 16, 1999, the Department published the final results of the 1996–1997 administrative review on extruded rubber thread from Malaysia, in which we determined that sales of extruded rubber thread from Malaysia were made at less than normal value (64 FR 12967). Also on March 16, 1999, we received allegations, timely filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(c)(2), from Filati Lastex Sdn. Bhd. (Filati) and Heveafil Sdn. Bhd./Filmax Sdn. Bhd. (Heveafil) that the Department made two ministerial errors in its final results. We did not receive comments from Rubberflex Sdn. Bhd. (Rubberflex), Rubfil Sdn. Bhd. (Rubfil), or the petitioner.

After analyzing the submissions, we have determined, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224, that a ministerial error was made in our final margin calculation for Heveafil. Specifically, we find that we failed to incorporate in our calculation a revision to U.S. insurance expenses for purposes of the final results. Regarding the other error alleged by Filati and Heveafil, however, we determined that the allegation actually questioned the Department's methodology underlying the calculation of uncollected duties. Consequently, we have determined that this allegation does not constitute a ministerial error as defined in 19 CFR 351.224(g). For a detailed discussion of the ministerial error allegations and the Department's analysis, see the memorandum to Louis Apple from the Team, dated April 12, 1999.

Therefore, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(e), we are amending the final results of the 1996–1997 antidumping duty administrative review on extruded rubber thread from Malaysia.

The revised weight-averaged dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/manufacturer	Original final margin percentage	Revised final margin percentage
Filati	2.07	2.07
Heveafil	4.78	4.77
Rubberflex	1.22	1.22
Rubfil	54.31	54.31

Scope of the Review

The product covered by this review is extruded rubber thread. Extruded rubber thread is defined as vulcanized rubber thread obtained by extrusion of stable or concentrated natural rubber latex of any cross sectional shape, measuring from 0.18 mm, which is 0.007 inch or 140 gauge, to 1.42 mm, which is 0.056 inch or 18 gauge, in diameter. Extruded rubber thread is currently classifiable under subheading 4007.00.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written description of the scope of this review is dispositive.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)), section 777(i) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1677f(i)), and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: April 14, 1999.

Richard W. Moreland,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99–9878 Filed 4–19–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–835–802, A–844–802]

Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Investigation on Uranium from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan

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

ACTION: Notice of price determination on uranium from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section IV.C.1. of the agreements suspending the antidumping investigation on uranium from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, as amended, (antidumping suspension agreement on uranium from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan), the Department of Commerce (the Department) calculated a price for uranium of $10.05/pound of U_3O_8 for the relevant period, as appropriate. This price will be used, as appropriate, according to Section IV.A. of the Uzbek agreement.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 1, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Letitia Kress, Office of Antidumping Countervailing Duty Enforcement—Group III, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6412.

Price Calculation

Background

Sections IV.C.1. of the antidumping suspension agreements on uranium from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan prescribe that the Department issue its determined market price on April 1, 1999, and use it to determine the quota applicable to Uzbekistan during the period of October 13, 1998 to October 12, 1999. Consistent with the February 22, 1993 letter of interpretation, the Department provided interested parties with the applicable preliminary price determination on March 26, 1999. No interested party submited comments.

Calculation Summary

Sections IV.C.1. of these agreements specify how the components of the market price are to be determined. In order to determine the spot market price, the Department utilized the monthly average of the Uranium Price Information System Spot Price Indicator (UPIS SPI) and the weekly average of the Uranium Exchange Spot Price (Ux Spot). In order to determine the long-term market price, the Department utilized the weighted-average long-term price as determined by the Department on the basis of information provided by market participants and a simple average of the UPIS U.S. Base Price for the months in which there were new contracts reported.

The Department's letters to market participants provided a contract summary sheet and directions requesting the submitter to report his/her best estimate of the future price of merchandise to be delivered in accordance with the contract delivery schedules (in U.S. dollars per pound U_3O_8 equivalent). Using the information reported in the proprietary summary sheets, the Department calculated the present value of the prices reported for any future deliveries assuming an annual inflation rate of 1.51 percent, which was derived from a rolling average of the annual Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflator index from the past four years. The Department then calculated weight-averaged annual prices according to the specified nominal delivery volumes for each year to arrive at the long-term contract price. The Department then calculated a simple average of the UPIS U.S. Base Price and the long-term contract price as determined by the Department.

Weighting

The Department used the average spot and long-term volumes of U.S. utility and domestic supplier purchases, as reported by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to weight the spot and long-term components of the observed price. In this instance, we have used the purchase data from the period 1994–1997 since the EIA information for 1998 is not available. During this