

of the preliminary results until September 30, 1999, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act. On October 12, 1999, the preliminary results were published. See 64 FR 55249. The Department has now completed this review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act. We made no changes in the calculation methodology from the preliminary results.

Scope of the Review

The product covered by this review is silicon metal. During the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation, silicon metal was described as containing at least 96.00 percent, but less than 99.99 percent, silicon by weight. In response to a request by the petitioners for clarification of the scope of the antidumping duty order on silicon metal from the People's Republic of China, the Department determined that material with a higher aluminum content containing between 89 and 96 percent silicon by weight is the same class or kind of merchandise as silicon metal described in the LTFV investigation. See Final Scope Rulings—

Antidumping Duty Orders on Silicon Metal From the People's Republic of China, Brazil and Argentina (February 3, 1993). Therefore, such material is within the scope of the orders on silicon metal from the PRC, Brazil and Argentina. Silicon metal is currently provided for under subheadings 2804.69.10 and 2804.69.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) and is commonly referred to as a metal. Semiconductor-grade silicon (silicon metal containing by weight not less than 99.99 percent of silicon and provided for in subheading 2804.61.00 of the HTS) is not subject to this review. These HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes. Our written description of the scope of the proceeding is dispositive.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i)(3) of the Act, we verified sales and cost information provided by Andina at its headquarters in Buenos Aires and at its plant in San Juan, Argentina from May 17 through 28, 1999, using standard verification procedures, including inspection of the manufacturing

facilities, examination of relevant sales and financial records, and selection of original documentation containing relevant information. As a result of our findings at verification, we adjusted the costs of wood chips and electricity. See "Verification of Cost at Electrometalurgica Andina S.A.I.C., San Juan and Buenos Aires, Argentina, May 17–21, 1999," dated August 6, 1999, "Verification of Sales at Electrometalurgica Andina S.A.I.C., San Juan and Buenos Aires, Argentina, May 24–28, 1999," dated August 6, 1999, and "Analysis of Electrometalurgica Andina S.A.I.C. for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of Silicon Metal from Argentina for the Period September 1, 1997 through August 31, 1998," dated September 10, 1999, on file in the Central Records Unit, Room B–099 of the Department.

Final Results of the Review

As a result of this review, we have determined that the following margin exists for the period September 1, 1997 through August 31, 1998:

Manufacturer/exporter	Period	Margin (percent)
Electrometalurgica Andina S.A.I.C.	9/1/97–8/31/98	0.00

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), the Department will instruct the Customs Service to liquidate without regard to antidumping duties all entries of the subject merchandise during the POR for which the importer-specific assessment rate is zero or *de minimis* (i.e., less than 0.50 percent).

Further, the following deposit requirements shall be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise from Argentina that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided for by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for Andina will be the rate established above in the "Final Results of Review" section; (2) for previously 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, 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) the cash deposit rate for all other

manufacturers or exporters of this merchandise will continue to be 17.87 percent, the all others rate established in the amended final determination of the LTFV investigation. See *Notice of Amendment to Final Determination and Antidumping Duty Order: Silicon Metal From Argentina*, 60 FR 35551 (July 10, 1995). The deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) 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 serves as the only 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 of return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulation and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221.

Dated: January 24, 2000.

Robert S. LaRussa,
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 00–2417 Filed 2–2–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–804]

Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Sparklers From the People's Republic of China

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

ACTION: Notice of final results of expedited sunset review: Sparklers from the People's Republic of China.

SUMMARY: On July 1, 1999, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") initiated a sunset review of the antidumping duty order on sparklers from the People's Republic of China (64 FR 35588) pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"). On the basis of a notice of intent to participate and adequate substantive response filed on behalf of a domestic interested party, and inadequate response (in this case, no response) from respondent interested parties, the Department determined to conduct an expedited sunset review. As a result of this review, the Department finds that revocation of the antidumping duty order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the levels indicated in the *Final Results of Review* section of this notice.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 3, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martha V. Douthit or Melissa G. Skinner, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th St. & Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone (202) 482-5050 or (202) 482-1560, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Statute and Regulations

This review was conducted pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Act. The Department's procedures for the conduct of sunset reviews are set forth in *Procedures for Conducting Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 63 FR 13516 (March 20, 1998) ("*Sunset Regulations*") and in 19 CFR Part 351 (1999) in general. Guidance on methodological or analytical issues relevant to the Department's conduct of sunset reviews is set forth in the Department's Policy Bulletin 98:3—*Policies Regarding the Conduct of Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders; Policy Bulletin*, 63 FR 18871 (April 16, 1998) ("*Sunset Policy Bulletin*").

Scope

The products covered by this order are sparklers from the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). Sparklers are fireworks each comprising a cut-to-length wire, one end of which is coated with a chemical mix that emits bright sparks while burning. Sparklers are currently classified under Harmonized

Tariff Schedule ("HTS") of the United States subheading 3604.10.00. The HTS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written description remains dispositive.

The Department determined that Fritz Companies, Inc.'s 14 inch Morning Glory's are outside the scope of the order. *See Notice of Scope Rulings*, 60 FR 36782 (July 18, 1995).

History of the Order

On May 6, 1991, the Department issued a final determination of sales at less than fair value on imports of sparklers from the PRC (56 FR 20588). In the final determination of sales at less than fair value the Department assigned the following dumping margins: Gaungxi Native Produce Import & Export Corporation ("Gaungxi")—1.64 percent, Hunan Provincial F&F Import & Export (Holding) Corporation ("Hunan")—93.54 percent, and Jiangxi Native Produce Import & Export Corporation ("Jiangxi")—65.78 percent, and "all others"—75.88 percent. The antidumping duty order on the subject merchandise was published in the **Federal Register** (56 FR 27946) on June 18, 1991. On July 29, 1993, the Department published the amendment to the final determination of sales at less than fair value and antidumping duty order in accordance with decision upon remand, in which the Department adjusted the margins for Guangxi—41.75 percent, Jiangxi—93.54 percent, and all others—93.54 percent (58 FR 40624).

There have been three administrative reviews of this order¹ and no investigations of duty absorption. The antidumping duty order remains in effect for all producers and exporters of sparklers from the PRC.

Background

On July 1, 1999, the Department initiated a sunset review of the antidumping duty order on sparklers from the PRC pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (64 FR 35588). On July 13, 1999 we received a Notice of Intent to Participate on behalf of Diamond Sparklers Company ("Diamond") within the deadline specified in section 351.218(d)(1)(i) of the *Sunset Regulations*. We received a complete substantive response from Diamond on July 30, 1999, within the deadline

specified in section 351.218(d)(3)(i) of the *Sunset Regulations*. Diamond claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act as a U.S. producer of a domestic like product. Diamond was a petitioner in the original investigation. We did not receive any response from respondent interested parties in this review. As a result, and in accordance with our regulations (19 CFR § 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2)) we determined to conduct an expedited sunset review of this order.

In accordance with section 751(c)(5)(C)(v) of the Act, the Department may treat a review as extraordinarily complicated if it is a review of a transition order (*i.e.* an order in effect on January 1, 1995). Therefore, on November 16, 1999, the Department determined that the sunset review of the antidumping duty order on sparklers from the PRC is extraordinarily complicated and extended the time limit for completion of the final results of this review until not later than January 27, 2000, in accordance with section 751(c)(5)(B) of the Act (*see* 64 FR 62167).

Determination

In accordance with section 751(c)(1) of the Act, the Department conducted this review to determine whether revocation of the antidumping order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping. Section 752(c)(1) of the Act provides that, in making this determination, the Department shall consider the weighted-average dumping margins determined in the investigation and subsequent reviews and the volume of imports of the subject merchandise for the period before and the period after the issuance of the antidumping order. Pursuant to section 752(c)(3) of the Act, the Department shall provide to the International Trade Commission ("the Commission") the magnitude of the margin of dumping likely to prevail if the order is revoked.

The Department's determinations concerning continuation or recurrence of dumping and magnitude of the margin are discussed below. In addition, Diamond's comments with respect to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and the magnitude of the margin are addressed within the respective sections below.

Continuation or Recurrence of Dumping

Drawing on the guidance provided in the legislative history accompanying the Uruguay Round Agreements Act ("URAA"), specifically the Statement of Administrative Action ("the SAA"),

¹ *See Sparklers from the People's Republic of China; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 60 FR 16605 (March 31, 1995), *Sparklers from the People's Republic of China; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 60 FR 54335 (October 23, 1995), and *Sparklers from the People's Republic of China; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 61 FR 39630 (July 30, 1996).

H.R. Doc. No. 103-316, vol. 1 (1994), the House Report, H.R. Rep. No. 103-826, pt. 1 (1994), and the Senate Report, S. Rep. No. 103-412 (1994), the Department issued its *Sunset Policy Bulletin* providing guidance on methodological and analytical issues, including the basis for likelihood determinations. The Department clarified that determinations of likelihood will be made on an order-wide basis. See section II.A.2 of the *Sunset Policy Bulletin* (April 16, 1998 (63 FR 18871). Additionally, the Department normally will determine that revocation of an antidumping order is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping where (a) dumping continued at any level above *de minimis* after the issuance of the order, (b) imports of the subject merchandise ceased after the issuance of the order, or (c) dumping was eliminated after the issuance of the order and import volumes for the subject merchandise declined significantly (see section II.A.3 of the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*).

In addition to considering the guidance on likelihood cited above, section 751(c)(4)(B) of the Act provides that the Department shall determine that revocation of an order is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping where a respondent interested party waives its participation in the sunset review. In the instant review, the Department did not receive a response from any respondent interested party. Pursuant to section 351.218(d)(2)(iii) of the *Sunset Regulations*, this constitutes a waiver of participation.

With respect to whether dumping continued at any level above *de minimis* after the issuance of the order, Diamond argues that over the history of this order the Department has imposed a 93.54 percent dumping margin on all sparklers from the PRC. Dumping continued after the issuance of the order, and continues to the present day. Diamond therefore argues that under the Department's own standard, this order cannot be revoked. Citing to the Department's *Sunset Policy Bulletin*, Diamond maintains that if companies continue to dump with the discipline of an order in place, it is reasonable to assume that dumping would continue if the discipline were removed.

With respect to import volumes of the subject merchandise, Diamond states that sparklers enter the U.S. under a single tariff code with other fireworks and, therefore, statistical data on sparklers alone is not available. However, Diamond provided data from the ITC's final determination (based on questionnaire responses) that illustrate a

substantial increase of imports prior to the antidumping duty order. See Diamond's July 30, 1999, Substantive Response at 5.

Finally, Diamond concludes that because a dumping margin of 93.54 percent continues to exist, import volumes are increasing, and exporters and producers of the subject merchandise continue to undersell the subject merchandise in the United States, the Department should determine that there is likelihood of the continuation of dumping of sparklers from the PRC if the order were revoked. See Diamond's July 30, 1999, Substantive Response at 5).

As discussed in section II.A.3 of the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*, the SAA at 890, and the House Report at 63-64, existence of dumping margins after the order is issued is highly probative of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping. If companies continue to dump with the discipline of an order in place, the Department may reasonably infer that dumping would continue if the discipline of the order were revoked. After examining published findings with respect to the weighted-average dumping margins in previous administrative reviews,² we determined that Chinese manufacturers/exporters continued to dump the subject merchandise after the issuance of the order.

Based on information available from Customs in its annual reports to Congress on the administration of the antidumping and countervailing duty statutes (available on the Department's sunset web site) annual import values have fluctuated between fiscal years 1993 and 1998.

We agree with Diamond that dumping above *de minimis* rates continued to exist in this case. Given that dumping above *de minimis* continued, respondent interested parties waived their right to participate in the instant review, and absent argument and evidence to the contrary, the Department determines that dumping would likely continue or recur if the order on sparklers from the PRC were revoked.

Magnitude of the Margin

In the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*, the Department stated that, consistent with the SAA and House Report, the Department will provide to the Commission the company-specific margin from the investigation because that is the only calculated rate that

reflects the behavior of exporters without the discipline of an order. Further, for companies not specifically investigated, or for companies that did not begin shipping until after the order was issued, the Department normally will provide a margin based on the "all others" rate from the investigation. (See section II.B.1 of the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*.) Exceptions to this policy include the use of a more recently calculated margin, where appropriate, and consideration of duty absorption determinations. (See sections II.B.2 and 3 of the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*.)

With respect to the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail if the order were revoked, Diamond urges the Department to reject the margins from the original investigation, and to select instead 93.54 percent the dumping margin from the administrative reviews. Diamond bases its argument on the respondents' failure to either request or participate in administrative reviews since the issuance of the order.

As noted above, consistent with the SAA and House Report, the Department normally will provide to the Commission the company-specific margin from the investigation because that is the only calculated rate that reflects the behavior of exporters without the discipline of an order. Further, we stated in the *Sunset Policy Bulletin* that where a company chooses to increase dumping in order to maintain or increase market share, an increasing margin may be more representative of a company's behavior in the absence of the order. In this case, however, Diamond has merely asserted that a more recent rate is appropriate based on respondents failure to request or participate in an administrative review. Therefore, we disagree with Diamond on selecting 93.54 percent for all producers and exporters as the margin likely to continue if the order is revoked.

Rather, consistent with the *Sunset Policy Bulletin* we find that the margins from the original investigation are probative of the behavior of exporters of sparklers without the discipline of the order and we will report to the Commission the margins contained in the Final Results of Review section of this notice.

Final Results of Review

As a result of this review, the Department finds that revocation of the antidumping order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the levels indicated below.

² See Footnote 1. In each administrative reviews the Department found dumping margins of 93.54 percent.

Manufacturer/exporter	Margin (percent)
Gaungxi Native Produce Import & Export Corporation, Behai Fireworks and Firecrackers Branch	41.75
Hunan Provincial Firecrackers & Fireworks Import & Export (Holding) Corporation	93.54
Jiangxi Native Produce Import & Export Corporation Guangzhou Fireworks Company	93.54
All others	93.54

This notice serves as the only 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 351.305 of the Department's regulations. Timely notification of 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 five-year ("sunset") review and notice are in accordance with sections 751(c), 752, and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: January 27, 2000.

Holly Kuga,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 00-2294 Filed 2-2-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-533-808]

Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Stainless Steel Wire Rods From India

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

ACTION: Notice of final results of expedited sunset review: Stainless steel wire rods from India.

SUMMARY: On July 1, 1999, the Department of Commerce (the "Department") initiated a sunset review of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel wire rods from India (64 FR 35588) pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the "Act"). On the basis of a notice of intent to participate and adequate substantive response filed on behalf of domestic interested parties and inadequate response (in this case, no response) from respondent interested parties, the

Department determined to conduct an expedited sunset review. As a result of this review, the Department finds that revocation of the antidumping duty order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the levels indicated in the Final Result of Review section of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eun W. Cho or Melissa G. Skinner, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1698 or (202) 482-1560, respectively.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 3, 2000.

Statute and Regulations

This review was conducted pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Act. The Department's procedures for the conduct of sunset reviews are set forth in Procedures for Conducting Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders, 63 FR 13516 (March 20, 1998) ("Sunset Regulations") and in 19 CFR Part 351 (1999) in general. Guidance on methodological or analytical issues relevant to the Department's conduct of sunset reviews is set forth in the Department's Policy Bulletin 98:3—Policies Regarding the Conduct of Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders; Policy Bulletin, 63 FR 18871 (April 16, 1998) ("Sunset Policy Bulletin").

Scope

Imports covered by this order are shipments of stainless steel wire rods ("SSWR") from India. SSWR are products which are hot-rolled or hot-rolled annealed and/or pickled rounds, squares, octagons, hexagons or other shapes, in coils. SSWR are made of alloy steels containing, by weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements. These products are only manufactured by hot-rolling and are normally sold in coiled form, and are of solid cross-section. The majority of SSWR sold in the United States are round in cross-section shape, annealed and pickled. The most common size is 5.5 millimeters in diameter. The SSWR subject to this review are currently classifiable under subheadings 7221.00.0005, 7221.00.0015, 7221.00.0020, 7221.00.0030, 7221.00.0040, 7221.00.0045, 7221.00.0060, 7221.00.0075, and 7221.00.0080 of the Harmonized Tariff

Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS").

The HTSUS item numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written product description of the scope of this order remains dispositive.

History of the Order

The antidumping duty order on SSWR from India was published in the **Federal Register** on December 1, 1993 (58 FR 63335). In that order, the Department determined that the weighted-average dumping margins for Mukand Ltd. ("Mukand"), Sunstar Metals Ltd. ("Sunstar"), Grand Foundry, Ltd. ("Grand Foundry"), and all others were 48.80 percent.¹ Since that time, the Department has completed one administrative review and two new shipper reviews.² We note that the Department has not conducted any duty-absorption investigation with respect to the subject merchandise. The order remains in effect for all manufacturers and exporters of the subject merchandise.

Background

On July 1, 1999, the Department initiated a sunset review of the antidumping duty order on SSWR from India (64 FR 35588) pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. The Department received a joint Notice of Intent to Participate on behalf of AL Tech Specialty Steel Corp., Carpenter Technology Corp., Republic Engineered Steels, Inc., Talley Metals Technology, Inc., and the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO/CLC (hereinafter referred to as "domestic interested parties") on July 16, 1999, within the deadline specified in section 351.218(d)(1)(i) of the Sunset Regulations. In their Notice of Intent to Participate, the domestic interested parties note that they are not related to foreign producers/exporters or to domestic importers of the subject merchandise, nor are they importers of the subject merchandise within the meaning of section 771(4)(B) of the Act.

We received a complete substantive response from the domestic interested parties on August 2, 1999, within the 30-day deadline specified in section 351.218(d)(3)(i) of the Sunset Regulations. The domestic interested

¹ See Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Stainless Steel Wire Rods from India, 58 FR 63335 (December 1, 1993).

² See Certain Stainless Steel Wire Rod From India; Final Results of New Shipper Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 62 FR 38976 (July 21, 1997); and Certain Stainless Steel Wire Rod from India; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative and New Shipper Reviews, 64 FR 856 (January 6, 1999).