

responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Dated: October 31, 2000.

**Judith A. Canales,**

*Acting Administrator, Rural Business-Cooperative Service.*

[FR Doc. 00-29115 Filed 11-14-00; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-307-803, C-307-804]

#### Antidumping and Countervailing Duties; Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker From Venezuela

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

**ACTION:** Notice of final results of five-year ("sunset") review, termination of the suspended antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations on gray portland cement and cement clinker from Venezuela.

**SUMMARY:** On February 27, 2000, and March 3, 2000, the Department of Commerce ("the Department"), pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), determined that termination of the suspended antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations on gray portland cement and cement clinker from Venezuela would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping. *See Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker From Venezuela; Final Results of Sunset Review of Suspended Antidumping Duty Investigation*, 65 FR 41050 (July 3, 2000), and *Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker From Venezuela, Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review of Suspended Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 65 FR 11554 (March 3, 2000).

On November 1, 2000, the International Trade Commission ("the Commission"), pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, determined that termination of the suspended antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations on gray portland cement and cement clinker from Venezuela would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. *See Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Japan, Mexico, and Venezuela*, 65 FR 65327 (November

1, 2000). Therefore, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.222(i)(1), the Department is publishing this notice of termination of the suspended antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations on gray portland cement and cement clinker from Venezuela.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** January 1, 2000.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Martha V. Douthit or James P. Maeder, Office of Policy, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5050 or (202) 482-3330, respectively.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### Background

On August 2, 1999, the Department initiated, and the Commission instituted, sunset reviews of the suspended antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations on gray portland cement and cement clinker from Venezuela. *See* 64 FR 41915, 41958, respectively. As a result of its reviews, the Department found that termination of the suspended antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, and notified the Commission of the magnitude of the margins likely to prevail were the suspended investigations revoked.

On November 1, 2000, the Commission determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that termination of the suspended antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations covering cement and cement clinker from Venezuela would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. *See Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Japan, Mexico, and Venezuela*, 65 FR 65327 (November 1, 2000), and USITC Publication 3361, Investigation Nos. 303-TA-21 (Review) and 731-TA-451, 461, and 519 (Review) (October 2000).

#### Scope of the Suspended Investigations

The products covered by these investigations are gray portland cement and cement clinker ("portland cement") from Venezuela. Gray portland cement is a hydraulic cement and the primary component of concrete. Cement clinker, an intermediate material produced when manufacturing cement, has no use other than grinding into finished cement. Oil well cement is also included within the scope. Microfine

cement was specifically excluded from the scope. Gray portland cement is currently classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule ("HTS") item number 2523.29, and cement clinker is currently classifiable under HTS item number 2523.10. Gray portland cement has also been entered under item number 2523.90 as other hydraulic cements. The HTS item numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written product description remains dispositive as to the scope of the product coverage.

#### Determination

As a result of the determination by the Commission that termination of the suspended antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the termination of the suspended antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations on gray portland cement and cement clinker from Venezuela.

#### Effective Date of Termination

The termination of the suspended investigations is effective as to all entries, or withdrawals from warehouse, of the subject merchandise on or after January 1, 2000.

Dated: November 8, 2000.

**Joseph A. Spetrini,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. 00-29253 Filed 11-14-00; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-427-801, A-428-801, A-475-801, A-588-804, A-559-801, A-401-801, A-549-801, A-412-801]

#### Antifriction Bearings (Other Than Tapered Roller Bearings) and Parts Thereof From France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, and the United Kingdom; Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews

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

**ACTION:** Notice of final court decision and amended final results of administrative reviews.

**SUMMARY:** The United States Court of International Trade and the United

States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit have affirmed the Department of Commerce's final remand results affecting final assessment rates for the administrative reviews of the antidumping duty orders on antifriction bearings (other than tapered roller bearings) and parts thereof from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, and the United Kingdom. The classes or kinds of merchandise covered by these reviews are ball bearings and parts thereof, cylindrical roller bearings and parts thereof, and spherical plain bearings and parts thereof. The period of review is May 1, 1993, through April 30, 1994. As there are now final and conclusive court decisions in these actions, we are amending our final results of reviews and we will subsequently instruct the U.S. Customs Service to liquidate entries subject to these reviews.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 15, 2000.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Thomas Schauer or Richard Rimlinger, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-4733.

*Applicable Statute*

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Tariff Act), are references to the provisions in effect as of December 31, 1994. In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department of Commerce's (the Department's) regulations are to the regulations as codified at 19 CFR Part 353 (1995).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On June 28, 1996, the Department published its final results of administrative reviews of the antidumping duty order on antifriction bearings (other than tapered roller bearings) and parts thereof, from Thailand, covering the period May 1, 1993, through April 30, 1994 (61 FR 33711), and on December 17, 1996, the Department published its final results of administrative reviews of the antidumping duty orders on antifriction bearings (other than tapered roller bearings) and parts thereof, from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, covering the period May 1, 1993, through April 30, 1994 (61 FR 66471) (collectively, *AFBs 5*). The classes or kinds of merchandise covered by these reviews are ball bearings and parts

thereof (BBs), cylindrical roller bearings and parts thereof (CRBs), and spherical plain bearings and parts thereof (SPBs). Subsequently, one domestic producer, the Torrington Company, and a number of other interested parties filed lawsuits with the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) challenging the final results. These lawsuits were litigated at the CIT and the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC). In the course of this litigation, the CIT issued a number of orders and opinions, of which the following have resulted in changes to the antidumping margins calculated in *AFBs 5*:

*The Torrington Co. v. United States*, Slip Op. 97-105 (July 28, 1997), with respect to Thailand;

*FAG U.K. Ltd., The Barden Corporation (U.K.) Ltd., FAG Bearings Corporation, RHP Bearings Ltd., NSK Bearings Europe Ltd. and NSK Corporation v. United States*, Slip Op. 98-133 (September 16, 1998), with respect to the United Kingdom;

*SKF USA Inc. v. United States*, Slip Op. 99-43 (May 13, 1999), with respect to Italy;

*SKF USA Inc. v. United States*, Slip Op. 99-56 (June 29, 1999), with respect to France;

*NTN Bearing Corp. of America, et al. v. United States*, Slip Op. 99-71 (July 29, 1999), with respect to Japan;

*SKF USA Inc. v. United States*, Slip Op. 99-127 (December 2, 1999), with respect to Germany;

*SKF USA Inc. v. United States*, Slip Op. 00-2 (January 5, 2000), with respect to Sweden.

In the context of the above-cited litigation, the CIT ordered the Department to make methodological changes and to recalculate the antidumping margins for certain firms under review. Specifically, the CIT ordered the Department to make the following changes on a company-specific basis:

NMB Thailand—determine a proper methodology for calculating profit for constructed value;

FAG UK—(1) recalculate FAG U.K.'s dumping margin, treating it as a distinct entity from Barden, and (2) correct a clerical error;

Barden—(1) recalculate Barden's dumping margin, treating it as a distinct entity from FAG U.K., (2) recalculate the dumping margin without regard to the results of the test for below-cost sales, and (3) correct a clerical error;

NSK-RHP—(1) exclude transactions not supported by consideration from the U.S. sales database, (2) exclude sample transfers which lacked consideration from the home-market sales database for the purpose of calculating profit for

constructed value, (3) recalculate constructed value by applying the arm's-length and profit-variance tests to related-party transactions involving consideration and using sales of such or similar merchandise for any remaining unrelated-party sales, and (4) reduce the cost of manufacture and constructed value by post-sale domestic inland-freight costs;

SKF Italy—exclude sample transactions not supported by consideration from the U.S. sales database;

SKF France—exclude sample transactions not supported by consideration from the U.S. sales database;

NTN Japan—exclude sample transactions not supported by consideration from the U.S. sales database;

Koyo Seiko—determine whether it is possible to isolate and remove the portions of Koyo's home-market warranty expenses which relate to non-scope merchandise from the adjustment to foreign market value or to deny the adjustment if such an apportionment cannot be made;

SKF Germany—(1) exclude sample transactions not supported by consideration from the U.S. sales database, and (2) remove rebates paid on sales of non-scope merchandise from any adjustments made to SKF's foreign market value or, if there is no viable method to do so, deny the adjustment;

FAG Germany—apply the profit-variance test to each customer which failed the arm's-length test before calculating the profit element of constructed value;

SKF Sweden—(1) exclude sample transactions not supported by consideration from the U.S. sales database, (2) convert the difference-in-merchandise variable using the appropriate exchange rate, (3) convert the value for home-market variable cost of manufacturing from Swedish krona to U.S. dollars, (4) convert certain variables to reflect that they were reported in hundreds of Italian lira, and (5) correct the programming language that calculates home-market indirect selling expenses.

The CAFC affirmed the Department's final remand results affecting final assessment rates for all the above cases. As there are now final and conclusive court decisions in these actions, we are amending our final results of review in these matters, and we will subsequently instruct the U.S. Customs Service to liquidate entries subject to these reviews.

**Amendment to Final Results**

Pursuant to section 516A(e) of the Tariff Act, we are now amending the final results of administrative reviews of

the antidumping duty orders on antifriction bearings (other than tapered roller bearings) and parts thereof from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, and the

United Kingdom, for the period May 1, 1993, through April 30, 1994. The revised weighted-average margins are as follows:

Company	BBs	CRBs	SPBs
France: SKF .....	3.73	( <sup>1</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 18.80
Germany:			
FAG .....	12.93	13.57	<sup>3</sup> 2.00
SKF .....	3.04	9.45	14.36
Italy: SKF .....	3.21	( <sup>2</sup> )	
Japan:			
Koyo Seiko .....	<sup>3</sup> 14.90	<sup>3</sup> 6.53	( <sup>1</sup> )
NTN .....	14.33	<sup>3</sup> 11.05	<sup>3</sup> 32.33
Sweden: SKF .....	1.93	<sup>3</sup> 0.00	
Thailand: NMB/Pelmec .....	0.23		
United Kingdom:			
Barden .....	1.06	( <sup>1</sup> )	
FAG .....	3.31	( <sup>1</sup> )	
NSK/RHP .....	7.14	7.12	

(<sup>1</sup>) No shipments or sales subject to this review.  
 (<sup>2</sup>) Not subject to review.  
 (<sup>3</sup>) No change to the margin as a result of litigation.

Accordingly, the Department will determine and the U.S. Customs Service will assess appropriate antidumping duties on entries of the subject merchandise made by firms covered by these reviews. Individual differences between United States price and foreign market value may vary from the percentages listed above. For companies covered by these amended results, the Department will issue appraisal instructions to the U.S. Customs Service after publication of these amended final results of reviews.

This notice is published pursuant to section 751(a) of the Tariff Act.

Dated: November 3, 2000.

**Richard W. Moreland,**  
*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. 00-29257 Filed 11-14-00; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION**

[A-580-812]

**Dynamic Random Access Memory Semiconductors of One Megabit or Above From the Republic of Korea: 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 June 6, 2000, the Department of Commerce (the "Department") published the preliminary results of administrative review of the antidumping duty order on dynamic random access memory semiconductors of one megabit or above ("DRAMs") from the Republic of Korea. The merchandise covered by this order are DRAMs from the Republic of Korea. The review covers two manufacturers, Hyundai Electronics Industries Co., Ltd. and Hyundai Electronics America (collectively "Hyundai"), and LG Semicon Co., Ltd. and LG Semicon America (collectively "LG"), and four exporters, G5 Corporation ("G5"), Kim's Marketing, Jewon Trading ("Jewon"), and Wooyang Industry Co., Ltd. ("Wooyang"). The period of review ("POR") is May 1, 1998, through April 30, 1999.

Based on our analysis of the comments received, we have made changes in the margin calculations. Therefore, the final results differ from the preliminary results. The final weighted-average dumping margins for the reviewed firms are listed below in the section entitled "*Final Results of the Review.*"

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 15, 2000.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** John Conniff or Alexander Amdur, AD/CVD Enforcement, Office 4, Group II, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1009 or 482-5346, respectively.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**The Applicable Statute**

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (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 19 CFR Part 351 (1999).

**Background**

On June 6, 2000, the Department published the preliminary results of administrative review of the antidumping duty order on DRAMs from Korea. See *Dynamic Random Access Memory Semiconductors of One Megabit or Above From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Notice of Intent Not to Revoke Order in Part*, 65 FR 35886 (June 6, 2000). We invited parties to comment on our preliminary results of review. On September 5, 2000, we received case briefs from Micron Technology, Inc. ("Micron"), the petitioner, Hyundai, and LG. On September 12, 2000, we received rebuttal briefs from Micron, Hyundai, and LG. The petitioner requested a public hearing on June 12, 2000, and a public hearing was held on September 20, 2000. The Department has conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Act.

Effective January 1, 2000, the Department revoked the antidumping duty order on dynamic random access memory semiconductors of one megabit and above ("DRAMs") from the