

protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Timely notification of return and/or 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 are sanctionable violations.

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 751(a) and 777(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and section 351.213(d) of the Department's regulations.

Dated: May 13, 2003.

Holly A. Kuga,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 03-12635 Filed 5-19-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-122-822]

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Canada; Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review in Accordance with North American Free Trade Agreement Binational Panel Decision

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

SUMMARY: On September 13, 1999, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Panel affirmed the Department of Commerce's (the Department) second remand determination arising from the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products from Canada. *See North American Free Trade Agreement Article 1904 Binational Panel Review, USA-97-1904-3*, September 13, 1999. As a result of this final and conclusive Binational Panel Review decision, we are amending the final results of review in this matter and will instruct the U.S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (BCBP) to liquidate entries subject to these amended final results.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 20, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mark Hoadley or Julio Fernandez, Antidumping/Countervailing Duty Enforcement, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20230; telephone (202)

482-3148 and (202) 482-0961, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 18, 1993, the Department issued antidumping duty orders on certain corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products and certain cut-to-length carbon steel plate from Canada. *See Antidumping Duty Orders: Certain Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products and Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate From Canada*, 58 FR 44162 (August 19, 1993). On April 15, 1997, the Department issued its final results of the second administrative review of certain corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products for three exporters, Dofasco, Inc. (Dofasco), Continuous Colour Coat (CCC), and Stelco, Inc. (Stelco), and certain cut-to-length carbon steel plate for two exporters, Algoma Inc. and Stelco, covering the period of August 1, 1994 through July 31, 1995. *See Certain Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products and Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate From Canada; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews*, 62 FR 18448 (April 15, 1997) (*Final Results*).

At the request of Stelco, a NAFTA Binational Panel (the Panel) was established, and, on June 4, 1998, the Panel remanded the review of the final results on certain corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products to the Department. The Panel remanded the review for the Department to reconsider, among other issues, its valuation of coating services performed by Stelco's affiliate, Baycoat Partnership (Baycoat). The Panel instructed the Department to reconsider Stelco's costs for coating services under § 773(f)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), in conjunction with § 351.407(b) of the Department's regulations. At the same time, the Panel ruled that §§ 773(f)(2) and (f)(3) of the Act were inapplicable. *See NAFTA Binational Panel Decision of June 4, 1998 (Panel Decision I)*. The other two companies subject to the second administrative review of certain corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products from Canada (Dofasco and CCC) were not involved in the *Second Remand Determination*.

On September 3, 1998, in accordance with the Panel's remand order, the Department issued its first remand determination in this matter. *See Final Remand Determination: NAFTA, Article 1904 Binational Panel Review, USA-97-1904-3* (September 3, 1998). Stelco challenged the Department's decision not to adjust the transfer price by its

affiliate's return of profit. On January 29, 1999, the Panel remanded the review to the Department for the second time to reconsider the calculation of transfer price, and to take into account all evidence on the record. *See NAFTA Binational Panel Decision of January 20, 1999 (Panel Decision II)*. To ensure that the record contained all information necessary to make a final determination that would comply with the Panel's instructions, the Department reopened the record and verified the new information submitted by Stelco.

On June 14, 1999, in accordance with the Panel's remand order, the Department issued its second remand determination in this matter. *See Final Remand Determination: NAFTA, Article 1904 Binational Panel Review, USA-97-1904-3* (June 14, 1999) (*Second Remand Determination*). In this *Second Remand Determination*, the Department explained that there is a difference in Stelco's accounting records regarding Baycoat profits recorded and Baycoat profits remitted, as well as Baycoat profits on amounts charged to Stelco. Since profits remitted cannot be tied to any individual invoices, adjustments to transfer price cannot be made by profits remitted on individual sales. Baycoat profits, as recorded in Stelco's financial statements, may include profits on job orders performed for Baycoat's other owner, as well as other parties. Therefore, the Department made adjustments to the transfer price based on an allocated amount of the profits earned by Baycoat on Stelco job orders. The Department reallocated total per unit profit (Stelco's per-unit profit, as derived by Stelco, multiplied by two), by multiplying it by the ratio of the value charged to Stelco by Baycoat (as it appears in Baycoat's records) to the total value produced by Baycoat. We allocated interest and general and administrative expenses (G&A) by class by multiplying the interest and G&A per net ton times two, and then multiplying the product by the ratio of total value of Baycoat sales to Stelco to Baycoat's total sales value. We subtracted allocated interest and G&A expenses from the cost per net ton, since Baycoat's interest and G&A are already included and accounted for in Stelco's overall interest and G&A expense calculation. On September 13, 1999, the Panel upheld the Department's *Second Remand Determination*.

The Department faced a similar issue in the subsequent administrative review of certain corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products from Canada, covering the period August 1, 1995 through July 31, 1996, which was also remanded to the Department by the

Panel for issues similar to those in the *Second Remand Determination*. See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products From Canada; Notice of Amended Final Results of Administrative Review in Accordance With North American Free Trade Agreement Panel Decision*, 66 FR 52095 (October 12, 2001).

Therefore, as there is a final and conclusive Binational Panel Review decision in this action, we are amending our final results of review for the period August 1, 1994 through July 31, 1995. The revised weighted average margins are as follows:

Manufacturer/exporter	Weighted-average margin percent
Stelco	0.55

The Department shall determine, and the BCBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. The Department will issue appraisal instructions directly to the BCBP.

This notice is published in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)), and 19 CFR 353.22.

Dated: May 14, 2003.

Jeffrey May,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 03-12638 Filed 5-19-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-878]

Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Saccharin From the People's Republic of China

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 20, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mark Hoadley (Suzhou Fine Chemicals Group Co., Ltd.) at (202) 482-3148, Javier Barrientos or Jessica Burdick (Shanghai Fortune Chemical Co., Ltd.) at (202) 482-2243 or (202) 482-0666, or Sally C. Gannon at (202) 482-0162; Office of AD/CVD Enforcement VII, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Final Determination

We determine that saccharin from the People's Republic of China (PRC) is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV), as provided in section 735 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). The estimated margins of sales at LTFV are shown in the "Suspension of Liquidation" section of this notice.

Background

The preliminary determination in this investigation was published on December 27, 2002. See *Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Saccharin From the People's Republic of China*, 67 FR 79049 (December 27, 2002) (*Preliminary Determination*). Since the issuance of the preliminary determination, the following events have occurred.

On January 8, 2003, petitioner, PMC Specialities Group Inc., requested a hearing. On January 8, 2003, the Department received a timely factor value submission from Shanghai Fortune Chemical Co. (Shanghai Fortune) and Suzhou Fine Chemicals Group Co., Ltd. (Suzhou) (collectively, "respondents") and Kaifeng Xinghua Fine Chemical Factory (Kaifeng). On February 11, 2003, the Department extended the due date for the final determination of this investigation (68 FR 6885). On February 21, 2003, the Department received timely factor value submissions from petitioner, respondents and Kaifeng, and Procter & Gamble Co. On March 3, 2003, the Department received a supplemental factor value submission from petitioner. On April 10, 2003, the Department received timely written case briefs from petitioner, respondents, Procter & Gamble Co., and Colgate Palmolive Co. On April 15, 2003, the Department received timely rebuttal comments from petitioner and respondents. On April 22, 2003, a public hearing was held in this proceeding. We have now completed this investigation in accordance with section 735 of the Act.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is saccharin. Saccharin is defined as a non-nutritive sweetener used in beverages and foods, personal care products such as toothpaste, table top sweeteners, and animal feeds. It is also used in metalworking fluids. There are four primary chemical compositions of saccharin: (1) sodium saccharin (American Chemical Society Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Registry 1128-44-9); (2) calcium saccharin (CAS Registry 16485-34-3); (3) acid (or

insoluble) saccharin (CAS Registry 181-07-2); and (4) research grade saccharin. Most of the U.S.-produced and imported grades of saccharin from the PRC are sodium and calcium saccharin, which are available in granular, powder, spray-dried powder, and liquid forms.

The merchandise subject to this investigation is classifiable under subheading 2925.11.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) and includes all types of saccharin imported under this HTSUS subheading, including research and specialized grades. Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and Customs (as of March 1, 2003, renamed the U.S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection) purposes, the Department's written description of the scope of this investigation remains dispositive.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2002 through June 30, 2002. This period corresponds to the two most recent fiscal quarters prior to the month of the filing of the Petition (*i.e.*, July 2002), and is in accordance with our regulations. See 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1).

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties to this investigation are addressed in the *Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination of the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Saccharin from the People's Republic of China*, to Joseph A. Spetrini, Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, from Barbara E. Tillman, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, dated May 12, 2003 (*Decision Memorandum*), which is hereby adopted by this notice. A list of the issues which parties have raised and to which we have responded, all of which are addressed in the *Decision Memorandum*, is attached to this notice as an appendix. Parties can find a complete discussion of all issues raised in this review and the corresponding recommendations in this public memorandum which is on file in the Central Records Unit, Room B-099 of the main Department building. In addition, a complete version of the *Decision Memorandum* can be accessed directly on the Web at <http://ia.ita.doc.gov>. The paper copy and electronic version of the *Decision Memorandum* are identical in content.

Non-Market Economy Country Status

The Department has treated the PRC as a non-market economy (NME) country in all past antidumping