duties, foreign inland freight and U.S. freight.

The home market price was based on tax-inclusive price quotations from Mexican producers to a home market customer in December 1994. The petitioner adjusted the FOB warehouse prices for Mexico's value added tax.

The petitioner based the normal value on constructed value (''CV'') in accordance with section 773(a)(4) because it asserts that the Mexican home market price provided in the petition represented sales that were made below the cost of production (''COP'') and, therefore, was not an appropriate basis for calculating normal value.

The components of COP are cost of manufacture (''COM'') and selling, general and administrative expenses (''SG&A''). The petitioner calculated COM based on its own production experience, adjusted for known differences between costs incurred to produce LWR pipe and tube in the United States and production costs incurred for the merchandise in Mexico. To calculate SG&A expenses, including interest expense, the petitioner relied on data from the 1993 financial statement of a Mexican pipe and tube producer not named as a respondent in the petition. Petitioner maintained in its allegation that Mexican producers named as respondents in the petition did not publish financial statements and that the financial statements used to calculate SG&A expense provided the only available data for this expense.

The allegation that the Mexican producers are selling the foreign like product in their home market at prices below COP is based upon a comparison of the adjusted home market price with the calculated COP. Based on this information, we find reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product were made at prices below COP in accordance with section 773(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Act. Accordingly, the Department will initiate a cost of production investigation.

Therefore, for the purposes of this initiation, we are accepting the petitioner's estimate of CV, as adjusted by the Department for profit, as the appropriate basis for Mexican normal value. The petitioner based CV on its COP methodology, described above, adding an amount for profit to arrive at a total CV. Rather than use the Mexican pipe and tube producer's 1993 financial statements to compute profit, the petitioner calculated profit on the basis of public financial data for a Mexican steel producer. It did so because the Mexican pipe producer had incurred a loss in that year. Consistent with section 773(e) of the Act, the Department revised the profit figure included in the CV to be zero, the actual profit for the one Mexican company whose operations were limited to the production of the foreign-like product.

Based on comparisons of export prices to CV, the recalculated dumping margins range from 14.08 to 23.38 percent.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of LWR pipe and tube from Mexico are being, or likely to be, sold at less than fair value. If it becomes necessary at a later date to consider the petition as a source of facts available under section 776 of the Act, we may further review the calculations.

Initiation of Investigation

We have examined the petition on LWR pipe and tube and have found that it meets the requirements of section 732 of the Act, including the requirements concerning allegations of material injury or threat of material injury to a regional industry in a domestic-like product by reason of the complained-of imports, allegedly sold at less than fair value. Therefore, we are initiating an antidumping duty investigation to determine whether imports of LWR pipe and tube from Mexico are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value on a regional basis. Unless extended, we will make our preliminary determination by September 7, 1995.

Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act, copies of the public version of the petition have been provided to the representatives of the government of Mexico. We will attempt to provide copies of the public version of the petition to all the exporters named in the petition.

ITC Notification

We have notified the International Trade Commission (ITC) of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determination by the ITC

The ITC will determine by May 15, 1995, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of LWR pipe and tube from Mexico are causing material injury, or threaten to cause material injury to the regional industry. A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated; otherwise, this investigation will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

This notice is published pursuant to section 732(c)(2) of the Act.

Dated: April 20, 1995.

Susan G. Esserman,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 95–10524 Filed 4–27–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–M

[C–331–601]

Cut Flowers From Ecuador; Amendment to Notice of Determination To Revoke Countervailing Duty Order

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

ACTION: Amendment to notice of determination to revoke countervailing duty order.

SUMMARY: On April 12, 1995, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published a notice of determination to revoke the countervailing duty order on cut flowers from Ecuador (60 FR 18582). That notice stated, in error, that the effective date of revocation was April 12, 1995. We are correcting that clerical error; the effective date of revocation is January 1, 1995.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Albright or Maria MacKay, Office of Countervailing Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202)482–2786.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Clerical Error

We are correcting the following clerical error in the Department's April 12, 1995 determination to revoke the countervailing duty order on cut flowers from Ecuador:

The section which reads ''**EFFECTIVE DATE:** April 12, 1995'' is amended to read ''**EFFECTIVE DATE:** January 1, 1995.''

This notice is in accordance with 19 CFR 355.25(d)(4)(iii).

Dated: April 21, 1995.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Compliance.

[FR Doc. 95–10521 Filed 4–27–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

Determination Not To Revoke Countervailing Duty Orders

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

ACTION: Notice of determination not to revoke countervailing duty orders.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is notifying the public of its determination not to revoke the countervailing duty orders listed below.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 28, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Albright or Maria MacKay, Office of Countervailing Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2786.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 31, 1995, the Department published in the Federal Register (60 FR 5901) its intent to revoke the countervailing duty orders listed below. Under 19 CFR 355.25(d)(4)(iii), the Secretary of Commerce will conclude that an order is no longer of interest to interested parties and will revoke the order if no domestic interested party (as defined in sections 355.2(i)(3), (i)(4), (i)(5), and (i)(6) of the regulations), objects to revocation and no interested party requests an administrative review by the last day of the fifth anniversary month.

Within the specified time frame, we received an objection from a domestic interested party to our intent to revoke these countervailing duty orders. Therefore, because the requirements of 19 CFR 355.25(d)(4)(iii) have not been met, we will not revoke these orders.

This determination is in accordance with 19 CFR 355.25(d)(4).

Countervailing duty orders	
Peru: Cotton Sheeting and Sateen (C–331–001).	02/01/83 48 FR 4501
Thailand: Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings (C–549–803).	02/10/89 54 FR 6439

Dated: April 21, 1995.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Compliance.

[FR Doc. 95–10522 Filed 4–27–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[C–201–405]

Certain Textile Mill Products From Mexico; Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review

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

ACTION: Notice of final results of countervailing duty administrative review.

SUMMARY: On January 26, 1995, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published the preliminary results of its administrative review of the countervailing duty order on certain textile mill products from Mexico for the period January 1, 1992, through December 31, 1992. We have now completed this review and determine the total net subsidy to be 0.15 percent *ad valorem* for all companies during this review period. In accordance with 19 CFR 355.7, any rate less than 0.50 percent *ad valorem* is *de minimis.*

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 28, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anne D'Alauro, Office of Countervailing Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2786.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 26, 1995, the Department published in the Federal Register (60 FR 5166) the preliminary results of its administrative review of the countervailing duty order on certain textile mill products from Mexico (50 FR 10824; March 18, 1985). The Department has now completed this review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of Review

Imports covered by this review are certain textile mill products from Mexico. Shipments of such merchandise are classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) item numbers listed in the Appendix to this notice.

Analysis of Comments Received

We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results. We received no comments.

Final Results of Review

We determine the total net subsidy to be 0.15 percent *ad valorem* during the period January 1, 1992, through December 31, 1992. In accordance with 19 CFR 355.7, any rate less than 0.5 percent *ad valorem* is *de minimis.*

As a result of this review, the Department will instruct the Customs Service to liquidate, without regard to countervailing duties, all shipments of the subject merchandise from Mexico, exported on or after January 1, 1992, and on or before December 31, 1992. Further, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will instruct Customs to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at a rate of zero percent for all shipments of the subject merchandise from Mexico entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review. These instructions shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and 19 CFR 355.22.

Dated: April 19, 1995.

Susan G. Esserman,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Appendix—Certain Textile Mill Products from Mexico C–201–405 Harmonized Tariff System (HTS) Numbers

4010.10.10	5109.10.60	5109.90.60	5111.11.70	5111.19.60
5111.20.90	5111.30.90	5112.20.30	5112.30.30	5204.11.00
5204.19.00	5204.20.00	5205.11.10	5205.12.10	5205.12.20
5205.13.10	5205.13.20	5205.14.10	5205.23.00	5205.24.00
5205.25.00	5205.31.00	5205.32.00	5205.33.00	5205.34.00
5205.42.00	5205.43.00	5205.44.00	5206.11.00	5206.12.00
5206.13.00	5206.14.00	5206.15.00	5206.31.00	5206.32.00
5206.33.00	5206.34.00	5206.35.00	5206.41.00	5206.42.00
5206.43.00	5206.44.00	5206.45.00	5207.10.00	5207.90.00
5208.11.20	5208.12.40	5208.13.00	5208.19.40	5208.21.20
5208.21.40	5208.22.40	5208.22.60	5208.23.00	5208.29.40