

Dated: August 28, 1996.  
 John J. Da Ponte, Jr.,  
*Executive Secretary.*  
 [FR Doc. 96-23111 Filed 9-10-96; 8:45 am]  
 BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

**International Trade Administration**

[A-421-803]

**Amended Final Determination Pursuant to CIT Decision: Certain Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products From the Netherlands**

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

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce has prepared this amended final determination pursuant to the Order from the Court of International Trade (CIT), 93-09-000616.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 14, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** David J. Goldberger at (202) 482-4136, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On June 14, 1996, the United States Court of International Trade (CIT) affirmed the Department of Commerce's (the Department) redetermination on remand of the *Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value: Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products and Certain Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from the Netherlands* (58 FR 37199, July 9, 1993), as amended by the *Antidumping Duty Order* (58 FR 44172, August 19, 1993). *National Steel Corp. v. United States* ("National Steel"), Slip Op. 96-97, (CIT, June 14, 1996).

In affirming the Department's remand, the CIT accepted the Department's revised methodology for selecting the highest non-aberrant margin to be applied to certain unreported exporter's sales price (ESP) sales of respondent Hoogovens Groep B.V. The CIT also accepted the Department's revised value-added tax adjustment methodology, which is in accordance with *Federal-Mogul Corp. v. United States*, 63 F.3d 1572, 1580 (Fed. Cir. 1995).

**Results of Amended Final**

The recalculated weighted-average dumping margins are:

Company	Margin percentage
Hoogovens Groep, B.V. ....	19.32

Company	Margin percentage
All Others .....	19.32

This amended final determination is in accordance with *National Steel*, Slip Op. 96-97.

Dated: August 27, 1996.  
 Robert S. LaRussa,  
*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*  
 [FR Doc. 96-23107 Filed 9-10-96; 8:45 am]  
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[A-588-047]

**Polychloroprene Rubber From Japan; Preliminary Results and Partial Termination of Antidumping Administrative Review**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of Preliminary Results and Partial Termination of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce is partially terminating the administrative review of the antidumping finding on polychloroprene rubber from Japan with respect to Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (Denki), Tosoh Corporation (Tosoh), and Mitsui Bussan K.K. (Mitsui Bussan) This review covers shipments of this merchandise to the United States during the period December 1, 1994, through November 30, 1995, for five other manufacturers/exporters.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** September 11, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Roy F. Unger, Jr. or Thomas F. Futtner, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC, 20230; telephone (202) 482-0651 or 482-3814.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On December 6, 1973, the Department of the Treasury published in the Federal Register (38 FR 35393) the antidumping finding on polychloroprene rubber (rubber) from Japan. On December 6, 1995, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published a notice of "Opportunity to Request Administrative Review" (60 FR 62071). On January 11, 1996, the petitioner, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc. (Du Pont), requested that we conduct an administrative review for the period

December 1, 1994, through November 30, 1995, covering eight producers and/or exporters: Denki, Denki/Hoei Sangyo Co., Ltd. (Denki/Hoei Sangyo), Mitsui Bussan, Showa Neoprene K.K. (Showa), Showa/Hoei Sangyo Co., Ltd. (Showa/Hoei Sangyo), Suzugo Corporation (Suzugo), Tosoh (formerly Toyo Soda), and Tosoh/Hoei Sangyo Co., Ltd. (Tosoh/Hoei Sangyo).

We published a notice of initiation of the antidumping administrative review on these companies on February 1, 1996 (61 FR 3670).

**Applicable Statute and Regulations**

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are to the current regulations, as amended by the interim regulations published in the Federal Register on May 11, 1995 (60 FR 25130).

**Scope of the Review**

Imports covered by the review are shipments of polychloroprene rubber, an oil resistant synthetic rubber also known as polymerized chlorobutadiene or neoprene, currently classifiable under items 4002.42.00, 4002.49.00, 4003.00.00, 4462.15.21 and 4462.00.00. HTS item numbers are provided for convenience and for Customs purposes. The written descriptions remain dispositive.

**Preliminary Results and Partial Termination of Administrative Review**

Denki, Tosoh, and Mitsui Bussan responded that they had no shipments of the subject merchandise during the period of review (POR), and we confirmed this with the United States Customs Service. Therefore, in accordance with our practice, we are treating these firms as non-shippers for purposes of this review, and are terminating this review with respect to these companies. The cash deposit rates for these firms will continue to be the rates established in the most recently completed final review.

We were unable to locate the remaining companies, Showa, Suzugo, Denki/Hoei Sangyo, Showa/Hoei Sangyo, and Tosoh/Hoei Sangyo in spite of requests for assistance from various sources including the American Embassy in Tokyo, the Japanese Embassy in Washington, D.C., and the U.S. Customs Service. Therefore, we were unable to conduct administrative