Dated: September 2, 1999.

Dennis Puccinelli,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–23772 Filed 9–10–99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Docket 44–99]

Foreign-Trade Zone 44—Mt. Olive, NJ; Request for Manufacturing Authority, Givaudan Roure Corporation, (Flavor and Fragrance Products), Mt. Olive, NJ

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) by the New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission, Trenton, NJ, grantee of FTZ 44, pursuant to § 400.28(a)(2) of the Board's regulations (15 CFR part 400), requesting authority on behalf of Givaudan Roure Corporation (Givaudan) to manufacture flavor and fragrance products under FTZ procedures within FTZ 44. It was formally filed on September 3, 1999.

The Givaudan facility (186,000 sq. ft.) is located at 300 Waterloo Valley Road within FTZ 44 in Mt. Olive, New Jersey. The Givaudan facility (186 employees) is used to produce a variety of flavors and fragrances, which are used in soaps, detergents, perfumes, cosmetics, toiletries and household products blended from numerous natural and synthetic ingredients. Most of the finished products are categorized as fragrance compounds (duty rate—zero). The products are blended from a variety of natural and synthetic ingredients, a number of which are not available in the U.S. Foreign-sourced materials will account for, on average, 50 percent of the finished products' value, and include compounds such as tropional, peach pure, fixambrene, verdantiol, evernyl, hexenyl salicylate-cis-3, ethyl methyl butyrate, phenoxyethyl isobutyrate, phenyl ethyl acetate, linalyl acetate synthetic FCC, hexenyl acetate-CIS 3, jasnone cis, isoraldeine, ionone beta synthetic, nethylionantheme gamma, isoraldeine pure, lilial, cyclamen aldehyde extra, tricyclal, vernaldehyde, cyclal, lemarome, melonal, sandalore, linalool synthetic, ethyl linalool, rhodinol, tetrahydro linalool, and dimetol (duty rates on these items range from 3.7% to 12.2%). The application indicates that the company may also import under FTZ procedures a wide variety of other fragrance compounds, as well as other materials related to packaging and distribution of fragrance products.

Zone procedures would exempt Givaudan from Customs duty payments on foreign materials used in production for export. On domestic shipments, the company would be able to defer Customs duty payments on foreign materials and choose the duty rate that applies to the finished products (duty free) instead of the rates otherwise applicable to the foreign materials (noted above). The company would also be exempt from duty payments on foreign merchandise that becomes scrap/waste (1%). The application indicates that the savings from zone procedures would help improve the plant's international competitiveness.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, a member of the FTZ staff has been appointed examiner to investigate the application and report to the Board.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions (original and 3 copies) shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is November 12, 1999. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period (to November 29, 1999).

A copy of the application and accompanying exhibits will be available for public inspection at the following location: Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Room 3716, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

Dated: September 3, 1999.

Dennis Puccinelli,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–23773 Filed 9–10–99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–427–801, 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, Italy, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, and the United Kingdom; Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews

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

ACTION: Notice of 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, 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, 1992, through April 30, 1993. As there is now a final and conclusive court decision in these cases (with the exception of the case on Japan for which certain decisions are on appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit), we are amending our final results of reviews and we will instruct the U.S. Customs Service to liquidate entries subject to these reviews with the exception of those still under appeal.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 13, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Larry Tabash or Robin Gray, AD/CVD Enforcement, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482–5047 or (202) 482–4023, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the 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).

Background

On February 28, 1995, 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, Thailand, and the United Kingdom, covering the period May 1, 1992, through April 30, 1993 (*AFBs 4*). See *Antifriction Bearings (Other Than Tapered Roller Bearings) and Parts Thereof From France, et al.; Final Results of Antidumping Duty*

Administrative Reviews, Partial Termination of Administrative Reviews, and Revocation In Part of Antidumping Duty Orders, 60 FR 10900,10959 (February 28, 1995). These final results were amended on March 31, 1995, May 15, 1995, June 13, 1995, June 29, 1995, December 19, 1995, and August 8, 1997 (see 60 FR 16608, 60 FR 25887, 60 FR 31143, 60 FR 33791, 60 FR 65264, and 62 FR 42745, respectively). 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). A domestic producer, the Torrington Company, and a number of respondent interested parties filed lawsuits with the United States 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 and CAFC issued a number of orders and opinions, of which the following have resulted in changes to the antidumping margins calculated in *AFBs 4*:

The Torrington Company v. *United States,* Slip Op. 97–107 (CIT September 17, 1997) with respect to France;

The Torrington Company v. *United States,* Slip Op. 97–136 (CIT September 19, 1997) with respect to Sweden;

The Torrington Company v. *United States,* Slip Op. 97–29 (CIT March 7, 1997) with respect to Sweden;

NSK Ltd. v. *United States,* Slip Op. 95–163 (CIT September 25, 1995) with respect to Japan;

NSK Ltd. v. *United States,* Slip Op. 97–154 (CIT November 20, 1997) with respect to Japan;

NSK Ltd. v. *United States,* Slip Op. 98–34 (CIT March 24, 1998) with respect to Japan;

FAG Italia S.p.A. and FAG Bearings Corporation; SKF USA Inc., and SKF Industrie S.p.A. v. *United States et al. (FAG/SKF/Torrington),* Slip Op. 96–187 (CIT November 22, 1996) with respect to Italy;

The Torrington Company v. *United States,* Slip Op. 98–116 (CIT August 12, 1998) with respect to Singapore;

The Torrington Company v. *United States,* Slip Op. 97–140 (CIT September 26, 1997) with respect to Thailand; the CAFC upheld the CIT on October 7, 1998, at 156 F. 3d 1361 (Fed. Cir. 1998);

FAG U.K. et al v. *United States,* Slip Op. 97–77 (CIT June 18, 1997) with respect to the United Kingdom; the CAFC dismissed appeal number 97–1550 on December 5, 1997.

In the context of the above-cited litigation, the CIT (in some cases based on decisions by the CAFC) ordered the Department to make methodological changes and to recalculate the antidumping margins for certain firms under review. Specifically, the CIT ordered the Department, *inter alia,* to make the following changes on a company-specific basis:

SNR France—correct a ministerial error;

SKF France—correct a ministerial error;

Nachi Japan—correct a clerical error;

NSK Japan—

(1) correct a clerical error,

(2) apply a tax-neutral methodology in computing the value-added tax adjustment,

(3) deny the adjustment to foreign market value for NSK's return rebates and post-sale price adjustments, and

(4) exclude NSK's zero-priced sample transfers from its U.S. sales database;

IKS Japan—

(1) correct the erroneous calculation of a negative United States price for certain observations and

(2) correct the erroneous inclusion of movement expenses incurred in Japan in the calculation of movement expenses for further-manufactured merchandise;

FAG Italy—

(1) use the approved tax-neutral methodology for adjusting for value-added taxes,

(2) explain the circumstances in which it will apply the reimbursement regulation in an exporter's sales price (ESP) situation, and

(3) correct the clerical error and recalculate FAG's margin to include margins for best information available sales;

SKF Italy—

(1) use the approved tax-neutral methodology for adjusting for value-added taxes,

(2) explain the circumstances in which it will apply the reimbursement regulation in an ESP situation, and

(3) correct a clerical error;

NMB/Pelmec—recalculate NMB's constructed value (CV) and cost of production (COP) after allocating research and development costs of Minebea Co., Ltd., over total consolidated cost of sales;

SKF Sweden—

(1) treat Astra and Asea Brown Bovery as unrelated to SKF Sverige AB,

(2) use a tax-neutral value-added tax methodology,

(3) explain when the reimbursement regulation would apply in an ESP situation,

(4) consider whether a company-specific arm's-length test is warranted and, if so, to apply such a test, and

(5) to correct clerical errors in the computer program;

NMB/Pelmec Thailand—

(1) recalculate NMB's CV and COP after allocating research and development costs of Minebea Co., Ltd., over total consolidated cost of sales, and

(2) correct the packing expense clerical error;

FAG-Barden and NSK–RHP U.K.—

(1) correct the clerical error with respect to FAG's U.S. sales,

(2) use the approved tax-neutral methodology for adjusting for value-added taxes,

(3) correct the clerical error in the conversion of insurance costs to dollars in cases in which the U.S. sales were already valued in dollars, and

(4) correct a clerical error in the application of value-added tax to the HEDGE value.

The CIT affirmed the Department's final remand results affecting final assessment rates for all the above cases (except the reviews involving certain Japanese companies which are still subject to further litigation). As there are now final and conclusive court decisions in these actions, we are amending our final results of review in these matters, with the exception of those cases which are still under appeal, and we will subsequently instruct the Customs Service to liquidate entries subject to these reviews.

Amendment to Final Results

Pursuant to section 516A(e) of the 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, Italy, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, and the United Kingdom, except for those cases still under appeal, for the period May 1, 1992, through April 30, 1993. The revised weighted-average margins are as follows:

Company	BBs	CRBs	SPBs
FRANCE			
SKF	2.37	(1)	37.98
SNR	1.89	2.58	(2)
ITALY			
FAG	2.48	(1)	.....
SKF	3.68	0.00	.....
JAPAN			
IKS	4.65	(2)	(2)
Nachi	12.46	1.03	(2)
NSK	16.10	10.37	(1)
SINGAPORE			
NMB/Pelmec	4.70	.....	.....
SWEDEN			
SKF	13.55	10.62	.....
THAILAND			
NMB/Pelmec	0.01	.....	.....

Company	BBs	CRBs	SPBs
UNITED KINGDOM			
FAG-Barden	4.65	8.22	.....
NSK-RHP	14.49	20.03	.....

[1] No U.S. sales during the review period.
[2] No review requested.

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. The Department has already issued appraisement instructions to the Customs Service for certain companies whose margins have not changed from those announced in *AFBs 4* and the previous amendments. For companies covered by these amended results, the Department will issue appraisement instructions to the U.S. Customs Service after publication of these amended final results of reviews.

We are issuing and publishing this determination in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: September 1, 1999.

Richard W. Moreland,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99–23775 Filed 9–10–99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–401–601]

Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Brass Sheet and Strip From Sweden

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

ACTION: Notice of Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Brass Sheet and Strip from Sweden.

SUMMARY: On February 1, 1999, the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') initiated a sunset review of the antidumping order on brass sheet and strip from Sweden (64 FR 4840) 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, a waiver) from respondent interested parties, the Department determined to conduct an expedited 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: September 13, 1999.

Statute and Regulations

This review was conducted pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(c) 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*''). 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

This order covers shipments of brass sheet and strip, other than leaded and tinned, from Sweden. The chemical composition of the covered products is currently defined in the Copper Development Association (''C.D.A.'') 200 Series or the Unified Numbering System (''U.N.S.'') C2000. This review does not cover products with chemical compositions that are defined by anything other than either the C.D.A. or U.N.S. series. In physical dimensions, the products covered by this review have a solid rectangular cross section over .0006 inches (.15 millimeters) through .1888 inches (4.8 millimeters) in finished thickness or gauge, regardless of width. Coiled, wound-on-reels (traverse wound), and cut-to-length products are included. The merchandise is currently classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule (''HTS'') item numbers 7409.21.00 and 7409.29.00. The HTS numbers are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes. The written description remains dispositive.

History of the Order

The antidumping duty order on brass sheet and strip from Sweden was published in the **Federal Register** on March 6, 1987 (52 FR 6998).[1] In that order, the Department indicated that the weighted-average dumping margin for all entries of brass sheet and strip from Sweden is 9.49 percent.[2] Since that time, the Department has completed several administrative reviews.[3] The order remains in effect for all manufacturers and exporters of the subject merchandise.

Background

On February 1, 1999, the Department initiated a sunset review of the antidumping order on brass sheet and strip from Sweden (64 FR 4840), pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. The Department received a Notice of Intent to Participate on behalf of Heyco Metals, Inc. (''Heyco''), Hussey Copper Ltd. (''Hussey''), Olin Corporation-Brass Group (''Olin''), Outokumpu American Brass (''OAB'') (formerly American Brass Company),[4] PMX Industries, Inc. (''PMX''), Revere Copper Products, Inc. (''Revere''), the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, the United Auto Workers (Local 2367), and the United Steelworkers of America (AFL/CIO) (collectively ''the domestic interested parties'') on February 16, 1999, within the deadline specified in section 351.218(d)(1)(i) of the *Sunset Regulations*. The domestic interested parties claimed interested party status under sections 771(9)(C) and 771(9)(D) of the Act as U.S. brass mills, rerollers, and unions whose workers are engaged

[1] *See Antidumping Duty Order: Brass Sheet and Strip From Sweden,* March 6, 1987 (52 FR 6998).

[2] However, the order and subsequent reviews dealt with only one Swedish company, Outokumpu (in the original investigation, Outokumpu was doing business under the name Metallverken Nederland B.V., *see* March 3, 1999, Substantive Response of the domestic interested parties at 27).

[3] *See Brass Sheet and Strip From Sweden: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,* November 27, 1990 (55 FR 49317); *Brass Sheet and Strip From Sweden: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews,* January 23, 1992 (57 FR 2706); *Brass Sheet and Strip From Sweden: Amendment to Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,* May 7, 1991 (56 FR 21128); *Brass Sheet and Strip From Sweden: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,* July 1, 1992 (57 FR 29278); *Brass Sheet and Strip From Sweden: Affirmation of the Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand,* April 28, 1994 (59 FR 21958); and *Brass Sheet and Strip From Sweden: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,* January 18, 1995 (60 FR 3617).

[4] Outokumpu American Brass is opposing continuation of the antidumping duty order against Sweden. *See* March 3, 1999 Substantive Response of the domestic interested parties at page 3, footnote 1.