version) for a full discussion of this issue.

We agree with petitioner that the Department's practice is to include interest on loans from owners or shareholders when calculating a respondent's financial expense ratio. *See, e.g., Kiwifruit from New Zealand* (Department agreed with petitioners that any interest expenses that were necessary to produce kiwifruit should properly be included in the cost of production, since there was no evidence that the interest rate on the related-party loan did not reflect market interest rates.); and *Antifriction Bearings from Germany* (Department stated that the loan to respondent from a shareholder does not differ from other debt. Therefore, the interest paid on that loan was treated as an interest expense.).

In addition, if a respondent's financial statements classify the owners' or shareholders' holdings as a debt or loan, rather than as equity, Department practice is to include the payments on these holdings in the calculation of respondent's financial expense ratio. *See Roses from Ecuador* (Department noted that since the loan in question was not recorded originally as an equity investment and was reflected in the company's books and records as borrowings, we had no basis to reclassify it as equity.) and *Melamine Institutional Dinnerware Products from Taiwan* (Department stated that although respondent may have considered the transactions in question to serve as equity capital infusions, its audited financial statement classified them as long-term loans. Other than respondent's assertions, there was no basis on the record to reclassify these amounts.).

Finally, as stated in section 773(f)(1)(A) of the Act, the Department normally relies on foreign company's books and records for calculating COP/CV if these practices are: (1) consistent with their home country GAAP, and (2) reasonably reflect the costs associated with the production and sale of the merchandise. Due to the economic realities of these loans, Canadian GAAP has required the company to treat these loans as a note payable. Thus, the interest expense incurred on this debt should be reflected in the cost of production as any other interest expense.

Based on our analysis above, we continue to find that these payments by Husky are properly classified as interest expenses in the calculation of its financial expense ratio.

Final Results of Review

As a result of our review of the comments received, we determine that the following margin exists:

Manufacturer/Exporter	Time Period	Margin (percent)
Husky Oil, Ltd. ..	12/01/96–11/30/97	0.37

Because the final calculated margin is *de minimis*, the Department will instruct the U.S. Customs Service to liquidate entries of subject merchandise during the POR without regard to antidumping duties.

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of these final results for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for the reviewed company will be the rate listed above (except that if the rate is *de minimis, i.e.*, less than 0.5 percent, no cash deposit rate will be required for that company); (2) for previously investigated companies not listed above, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original less than fair value investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be the ''all others'' rate made effective by the final results of the 1993/94 administrative review of these orders (*see Elemental Sulphur from Canada: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 62 FR 37970 (July 15, 1997) (1992/93 and 1993/94 Final Results)). These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

Notification of Interested Parties

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of the antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APOs) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 353.34(d)(1), that continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return/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 is a sanctionable violation.

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 6, 1999.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99–17801 Filed 7–12–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–803]

Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews of Heavy Forged Hand Tools from the People's Republic of China

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

ACTION: Notice of extension of time limit for final results of reviews.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is extending the time limit for the final results of the administrative reviews of the antidumping duty orders on Heavy Forged Hand Tools from the People's Republic of China. These reviews cover five manufacturers/exporters of the subject merchandise to the United States for the period February 1, 1997 to January 31, 1998.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 13, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lyman Armstrong or James Terpstra, AD/CVD Enforcement, Office 4, Group II, Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th St. and Constitution Ave., NW Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202)–482–3601, or (202)–482–3965, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Because it is not practicable to complete the final results of these reviews within the initial time limit established by the

Uruguay Round Agreements Act (245 days after the last day of the anniversary month), pursuant to section 751(a)(3)A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the Department is extending the time limit for completion of the final results until August 4, 1999. *See* Memorandum from Bernard T. Carreau to Robert LaRussa, on file in the Central Records Unit located in room B–099 of the main Department of Commerce building (July 2, 1999).

This extension is in accordance with section 751(a)(3)A) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675 (a)(3)(A)).

Dated: July 7, 1999.

Bernard T. Carreau,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99–17800 Filed 7–12–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–822]

Certain Helical Spring Lock Washers from the People's Republic of China; Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

ACTION: Notice of Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review.

SUMMARY: We preliminarily determine that sales of certain helical spring lock washers from the People's Republic of China by Zhejiang Wanxin Group Co., Ltd. were not made below normal value during the period October 1, 1997 through September 30, 1998. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 13, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sally Hastings or Vincent Kane, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone (202) 482–3464 or 482-2815, respectively.

Applicable Statute

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, as amended (the Act) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department of Commerce's (the Department's) regulations are to 19 CFR Part 351 (1998).

Background

On October 19, 1993, the Department published the antidumping duty order on certain helical spring lock washers (HSLWs) from the People's Republic of China (PRC) (58 FR 53914). The Department notified interested parties of the opportunity to request an administrative review of this order on October 9, 1998 (63 FR 54440). The petitioner, Shakeproof Industrial Products Division of Illinois Tool Works, Inc., and the respondent, Zhejiang Wanxin Group Co. (ZWG) (also known as Hangzhou Spring Washer Plant), requested that the Department conduct an administrative review of ZWG. These requests were received on October 29 and 30, 1998, respectively. The notice of initiation of this administrative review was published on November 30, 1998 (63 FR 65748). On December 14, 1998, we issued questionnaires to ZWG as well as to the President of China Chamber of Commerce for Machinery and Electronics' Products Import and Export and other PRC governmental entities. We received responses to our questionnaire from ZWG on February 11 and 17, 1999.

The Department is conducting this administrative review in accordance with Section 751 of the Act.

Scope of Review

The products covered by this review are HSLWs of carbon steel, of carbon alloy steel, or of stainless steel, heat-treated or non-heat-treated, plated or non-plated, with ends that are off-line. HSLWs are designed to: (1) Function as a spring to compensate for developed looseness between the component parts of a fastened assembly; (2) distribute the load over a larger area for screws or bolts; and, (3) provide a hardened bearing surface. The scope does not include internal or external tooth washers, nor does it include spring lock washers made of other metals, such as copper.

HSLWs subject to this review are currently classifiable under subheading 7318.21.0030 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

This review covers the period from October 1, 1997 through September 30, 1998.

Separate Rates Determination

To establish whether a company operating in a state-controlled economy is sufficiently independent to be entitled to a separate rate, the Department analyzes each exporting entity under the test established in the *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Sparklers from the People's Republic of China,* 56 FR 20588 (May 6, 1991) (*Sparklers*), as amplified by the *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Silicon Carbide from the People's Republic of China,* 59 FR 22585 (May 2, 1994) (*Silicon Carbide*). Under this policy, exporters in nonmarket economies (NMEs) are entitled to separate, company-specific margins when they can demonstrate an absence of government control, both in law and in fact, with respect to export activities. Evidence supporting, though not requiring, a finding of *de jure* absence of government control over export activities includes: (1) An absence of restrictive stipulations associated with the individual exporter's business and export licenses; (2) any legislative enactments decentralizing control of companies; and, (3) any other formal measures by the government decentralizing control of companies. *De facto* absence of government control over exports is based on four factors: (1) Whether each exporter sets its own export prices independently of the government and without the approval of a government authority; (2) whether each exporter retains the proceeds from its sales and makes independent decisions regarding the disposition of profits or financing of losses; (3) whether each exporter has the authority to negotiate and sign contracts and other agreements; and, (4) whether each exporter has autonomy from the government regarding the selection of management. (*See Silicon Carbide,* 59 FR at 22587 and *Sparklers,* 56 FR at 20589.)

In each of the previous administrative reviews of the antidumping duty order on HSLWs from the PRC, covering successive review periods from October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1997, we determined that ZWG merited a separate rate. We have found that the evidence on the record of this review also demonstrates an absence of government control, both in law and in fact, with respect to ZWG's export activities according to the criteria identified in *Sparklers,* and an absence of government control with respect to the additional criteria identified in *Silicon Carbide.* Therefore, we have continued to assign ZWG a separate rate.