

Memorandum. 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 Room B-099 of the main Commerce building.

In addition, a complete version of the Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the Web at www.ia.ita.doc. The paper copy and electronic version of the Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Final Results of Review

As a result of our review, we determine that the following percentage weighted-average margin exists for the period August 1, 1998, through July 31, 1999:

Manufacturer/exporter	Period	Margin (percent)
Ausimont S.p.A	08/01/98–07/31/99	0.72

The Department shall determine, and the Customs Service shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), we have calculated importer-specific assessment rates by dividing the dumping margin found on the subject merchandise examined by the entered value of such merchandise. We will direct the Customs Service to assess antidumping duties by applying the assessment rate to the entered value of the merchandise.

Furthermore, the following deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of these final results of administrative review, as provided by section 751(a) of the Act: (1) For Ausimont, the cash deposit rate will be the rate listed above; (2) for merchandise exported by manufacturers or exporters not covered in this review but covered in a previous segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published in the most recent final results in which that manufacturer or exporter participated; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review or in any previous segment of this proceeding, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be that established for the manufacturer of the merchandise in these final results of review or in the most recent final results in which that manufacturer participated; and (4) if neither the exporter nor the manufacturer is a firm covered in this review or in any previous segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will be 46.46 percent, the "all others" rate established in the less-than-fair-value investigation (50 FR 26019, June 24, 1985). These deposit requirements shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility 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 antidumping duties occurred, and in the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This notice also is the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 353.34(d). 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.

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

Dated: September 5, 2000.

Troy H. Cribb,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Appendix

List of Comments in the Issues and Decision Memorandum:

1. Application of the Special Rule for Value Added Merchandise; and
2. CEP Profit Calculation.

[FR Doc. 00-23392 Filed 9-11-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-428-802; A-475-802; A-599-802; A-588-807]

Revocation of the Antidumping Duty Orders on Industrial Belts From Germany, Italy, Singapore, and Japan

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

ACTION: Notice of revocation of antidumping duty orders on industrial belts from Germany, Italy, Singapore, and Japan.

SUMMARY: On December 30, 1999, the Department of Commerce ("the Department"), pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on industrial belts from Germany, Italy, Singapore, and Japan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping. See Final Results of Expedited Sunset Reviews: Industrial Belts from Germany, Italy, Singapore, and Japan ("Final Results"), 64 FR 73511 (December 30, 1999). On August 30, 2000, the International Trade Commission ("the Commission"), pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, determined that revocation of the above antidumping duty orders on industrial belts from Germany, Italy, Singapore, and Japan would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. See Certain Industrial Belts from Germany, Italy, Japan, and Singapore ("ITC Final Results"), 65 FR 52785 (August 30, 2000). Therefore, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.222(i)(1), the Department is publishing this notice of the revocation of the antidumping duty orders on industrial belts from Germany, Italy, Singapore, and Japan.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathryn B. McCormick or James Maeder, Office of Policy for Import

Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1930 or (202) 482-3330, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Background

On June 1, 1999, the Department initiated (64 FR 73511), and the Commission instituted (64 FR 29342), sunset reviews of the antidumping duty orders on industrial belts from Germany, Italy, Singapore, and Japan. As a result of its reviews, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping duty orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, and notified the Commission of the magnitude of the margins were the orders revoked.

On August 30, 2000, the Commission determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on industrial belts from Germany, Italy, Singapore, and Japan would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. See ITC Final Results, 65 FR 48733 (August 9, 2000), and USITC Publication 3341 (August 2000), Investigation Nos. 731-TA-413-415 and 419 (Review).

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by the antidumping duty order on Germany includes industrial belts other than V-belts and synchronous belts used for power transmission, in part or wholly of rubber or plastic, and containing textile fiber (including glass fiber) or steel wire, cord or strand, and whether in endless (*i.e.*, closed loops) belts, or in belting in lengths or links from Germany and Japan.¹ The antidumping duty order on imports from Italy covers industrial V-belts and synchronous belts and components used for power transmission, in part or wholly of rubber or plastic, and containing textile fiber (including glass fiber) or steel wire, cord or strand, and whether in endless (*i.e.*,

closed loops) belts, or in belting in length or links.² The antidumping duty order on imports from Singapore includes industrial V-Belts used for power transmission. These include industrial V-belts, in part or wholly of rubber or plastic, and containing textile fiber (including glass fiber) or steel wire, cord or strand, and whether in endless (*i.e.*, closed loops) belts, or in belting in lengths or links.³ The antidumping duty order on imports from Japan covers industrial V-belts and synchronous belts and other industrial belts, in part or wholly of rubber or plastic, and containing textile fiber (including glass fiber) or steel wire, cord or strand, and whether in endless (*i.e.*, closed loops) belts, or in belting in lengths or links.⁴

The above orders exclude conveyor belts and automotive belts as well as front engine drive belts found on equipment powered by internal combustion engines, including trucks, tractors, buses and lift trucks.

The subject merchandise was classifiable under Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated ("TSUSA") item numbers 358.0210, 358.0290, 358.0610, 358.0690, 358.0800, 358.0900, 358.1100, 358.1400, 358.1600, 657.2520, 773.3510, and 773.3520 in the orders for all four countries. Currently, subject merchandise is classifiable under item numbers 3926.90.55, 3926.90.56, 3926.90.57, 3926.90.59, 3926.90.60, 4010.10.10, 4010.10.50, 4010.91.11, 4010.91.15, 4010.91.19, 4010.91.50, 4010.99.11, 4010.99.15, 4010.99.19, 4010.99.50, 5910.00.10, 5910.00.90, and 7326.20.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS").⁵

In its substantive response, The Gates Rubber Company ("Gates") asserts that the HTSUS subheading of Chapter 40 were significantly revised in 1996, and,

as a result, the products covered by the orders became classifiable under HTSUS numbers 3626.90.55, 3926.90.56, 3926.90.57, 3926.90.59, 3926.90.60, 4010.21.30, 4010.21.60, 4010.22.30, 4010.22.60, 4010.23.30, 4010.23.41, 4010.23.45, 4010.23.50, 4010.23.90, 4010.24.30, 4010.24.41, 4010.24.45, 4010.24.50, 4010.24.90, 4010.29.10, 4010.29.20, 4010.29.30, 4010.29.41, 4010.29.45, 4010.29.50, 4010.29.90, 5910.00.10, 5910.00.90, and 7326.20.00.⁶ U.S. Customs officials confirmed the accuracy of the HTSUS numbers for subject merchandise suggested by Gates.⁷ However, the above HTSUS and TSUSA subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only and the written description remains dispositive.

The Department has made the following scope rulings for the orders on imports from Germany, Italy, and Japan:

With respect to the order on subject imports from Germany, the Department's sole administrative review clarified that the scope of the order includes round belts and flat belts (56 FR 9672, March 7, 1991). Additionally, the Department determined in a 1991 scope ruling that the scope of the order includes nylon core flat belts and excludes spindle belting.⁸

With respect to the order on subject imports from Italy, the Department, in the February 24, 1993, Scope Ruling, determined that "Panther" industrial belts from Pirelli Power Corp. are within the scope of the order (58 FR 11209).

With respect to the order on subject imports from Japan, the Department has made several scope rulings. The following products were determined to be within the scope of the order:

⁶ According to Gates, subject merchandise from Germany excludes item numbers 3926.90.55, 4010.21.30, 4010.21.60, 4010.22.30, 4010.22.60, 4010.23.30, 4010.23.41, 4010.23.45, 4010.23.50, 4010.23.90, 4010.24.30, 4010.24.41, 4010.24.45, 4010.24.50, 4010.24.90, 4010.29.10, and 4010.29.20 (see July 1, 1999, Substantive Response of Gates at 3); and subject merchandise from Singapore excludes item numbers 3926.90.56, 3926.90.57, 3926.90.59, 4010.23.30, 4010.23.41, 4010.23.45, 4010.23.50, 4010.23.90, 4010.24.30, 4010.24.41, 4010.24.45, 4010.24.50, 4010.24.90, 4010.29.50, 4010.29.90, 4010.29.41, 4010.29.45, 4010.29.50, 4010.29.90 for imports (see July 1, 1999, Substantive Response of Gates at 3).

⁷ See December 23, 1999, Memo to File of telephone conversation with George Barthes, U.S. Customs official, regarding new HTSUS numbers for industrial belts.

⁸ See Scope Rulings, 56 FR 57320 (November 8, 1991).

¹ See Antidumping Duty Order of Sales at Less Than Fair Value; Industrial Belts and Components and Parts Thereof, Whether Cured or Uncured, From the Federal Republic of Germany, 54 FR 25316 (March 17, 1991), and Antidumping Duty Order of Sales at Less Than Fair Value; Industrial Belts and Components and Parts Thereof, Whether Cured or Uncured, From Japan, 54 FR 25314 (June 14, 1989).

² See Antidumping Duty Order of Sales at Less Than Fair Value; Industrial Belts and Components and Parts Thereof, Whether Cured or Uncured, From Italy, 54 FR 25313 (June 14, 1989).

³ See Antidumping Duty Order of Sales at Less Than Fair Value; Industrial Belts and Components and Parts Thereof, Whether Cured or Uncured, From Singapore, 54 FR 25315 (June 14, 1989).

⁴ See Industrial Belts and Components and Parts Thereof, Whether Cured or Uncured, From Japan; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 60 FR 39929 (August 4, 1995).

⁵ Subject merchandise from Germany excludes item numbers 3926.90.55, 4010.10.10, and 4010.10.50; subject merchandise from Singapore excludes item numbers 3926.90.56, 3926.90.57, 3926.90.59, 3926.90.60, 4010.91.11, 4010.91.15, 4010.91.19, 4010.99.11, 4010.99.15, 4010.99.19, and 4010.99.50.

Product within scope	Importer	Citation
V-volt model 5L118 Closed loop synthetic timing belt used in the Epson LX-800 desk-top personal computer printer.	Japan Freight Consolidators (Calif.), Inc Tower Group International, Inc. and Epson America, Inc.	57 FR 16602 (May 7, 1992). 58 FR 47124 (Sept. 7, 1993).

The following products were determined to be not within the scope of the order:

Product outside scope	Importer	Citation
59011 series of belts Certain round and flat belts which are com- posed of rubber or plastics but are not rein- forced with a tensile member.	Kawasaki Motors Corp., USA Matsushita Electric Corp., Matsushita Floor Care Company and Panasonic Company.	57 FR 19692 (May 7, 1992). 57 FR 57420 (December 4, 1992).
Conveyor Belts of five-series comprised of 30 models.	Nitta Industries Corp., and Nitta International, Inc.	58 FR 59991 (Nov. 12, 1993).
Eight-drive and blade belts	Honda Power Equipment Manufacturing Inc ...	62 FR 30569 (June 4, 1997).
Twenty-two drive and blade belts	American Honda Motor Co	62 FR 30569 (June 4, 1997).

Determination

As a result of the determination by the Commission that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on industrial belts from Germany, Italy, Singapore, and Japan would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the revocation of the antidumping duty orders on industrial belts from Germany, Italy, Singapore, and Japan. The Department will instruct the Customs Service to discontinue suspension of liquidation and collection of cash deposits, and to refund any cash deposits collected, on entries of subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse on or after January 1, 2000 (the effective date). The Department will complete any pending administrative reviews of these orders and will conduct administrative reviews of subject merchandise entered prior to the effective date of revocation in response to appropriately filed requests for review.

Dated: September 6, 2000.

Troy H. Cribb,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-479-801]

Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order: Industrial Nitrocellulose From Yugoslavia

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

ACTION: Revocation of antidumping duty order: Industrial nitrocellulose from Yugoslavia.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), the United States International Trade Commission ("the Commission") determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on industrial nitrocellulose from Yugoslavia is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. See 65 FR 52786 (August 30, 2000). Therefore, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(1), the Department of Commerce ("the Department") is revoking the antidumping duty order on industrial nitrocellulose from Yugoslavia. Pursuant to section 751(c)(6)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(2), the effective date of revocation is January 1, 2000.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martha V. Douthit or James P. Maeder, 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) 482-5050 or (202) 482-3330, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 1, 1999, the Department initiated, and the Commission instituted, a sunset review (64 FR 29261 and 64 FR 29344) of the antidumping duty order on industrial nitrocellulose from Yugoslavia pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. As a result of its review, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping duty

order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and notified the Commission of the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail were the order revoked. See Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Industrial Nitrocellulose From Yugoslavia, 64 FR 57852 (October 27, 1999).

On August 30, 2000, the Commission determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping duty order on industrial nitrocellulose from Yugoslavia would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. See Industrial Nitrocellulose From Brazil, China, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, the United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia 65 FR 52786 (August 30, 2000), and USITC Publication 3342, Inv. No. 731-TA-96 (Review) (August 2000).

Scope

The merchandise subject to this antidumping duty order is industrial nitrocellulose from Yugoslavia. Industrial nitrocellulose is a dry, white, amorphous synthetic chemical with a nitrogen content between 10.8 and 12.2 percent, and is produced from the reaction of cellulose with nitric acid. Industrial nitrocellulose is used as a film-former in coatings, lacquers, furniture finishes, and printing inks. The scope of this order does not include explosive grade nitrocellulose, which has a nitrogen content greater than 12.2 percent. Industrial nitrocellulose is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule ("HTS") item number 3912.20.00. The HTS item number is provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description remains dispositive.