

**SUMMARY:** On September 15, 2003, the United States Court of International Trade (CIT) affirmed the Department of Commerce's results of redetermination on remand of the final results of the fifth administrative review of the antidumping duty order on canned pineapple fruit from Thailand. See *Maui Pineapple Company, Ltd. v. United States*, Slip Op. 03-120 (September 15, 2003), Court No. 01-01017 (*Maui Pineapple*). Consistent with the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (Federal Circuit) in *Timken Co. v. United States*, 893 F.2d 337 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (*Timken*), the Department of Commerce (the Department) is notifying the public that *Maui Pineapple* and the CIT's earlier opinion in this case were "not in harmony" with the Department's original results.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 1, 2003.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** David Layton or Charles Riggle, Office 5, Group II, AD/CVD Enforcement, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0371 and (202) 482-0650, respectively.

#### Background

On October 17, 2001, the Department published a notice of the final results of the fifth review of canned pineapple fruit from Thailand. See *Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Rescission of Administrative Review in Part: Canned Pineapple Fruit From Thailand*, 66 FR 52744 (October 17, 2001) (Final Results). Subsequent to the Department's Final Results, Maui Pineapple Company, Ltd. filed a lawsuit challenging these results. Thereafter, the CIT issued an Order and Opinion dated April 16, 2003 in remanding two issues to the Department. See *Maui Pineapple Company, Ltd. v. United States*, 264 F.Supp.2d 1244 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2003) (September 15, 2003), Court No. 01-01017. Pursuant to the CIT's April 16, 2003 Order and Opinion, the Department filed its remand results on June 16, 2003. On September 15, 2003, the CIT affirmed the Department's final results of redetermination in *Maui Pineapple*.

#### Timken Notice

In its decision in *Timken*, the Federal Circuit held that, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1516a(e), the Department must publish notice of a decision of the CIT which is "not in harmony" with the Department's results. The CIT's decision

in *Maui Pineapple* and its April 16, 2003 Order and Opinion in this case were not in harmony with the Department's final antidumping duty results of review. Therefore, publication of this notice fulfills the obligation imposed upon the Department by the decision in *Timken*. In addition, this notice will serve to continue the suspension of liquidation. If this decision is not appealed, or if appealed, if it is upheld, the Department will publish amended final antidumping duty results.

Dated: September 25, 2003,  
**James J. Jochum**,  
*Assistant Secretary for Import Administration*.  
 [FR Doc. 03-24905 Filed 9-30-03; 8:45 am]  
**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### International Trade Administration

[A-570-879]

#### Antidumping Duty Order: Polyvinyl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China

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

**ACTION:** Notice of antidumping duty order.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to section 736(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the Department of Commerce is issuing an antidumping duty order on polyvinyl alcohol from the People's Republic of China.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 1, 2003.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Elizabeth Eastwood or Alice Gibbons, AD/CVD Enforcement Group I, Office 2, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-3874 or (202) 482-0498, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Scope of Order

The merchandise covered by this investigation is polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). This product consists of all PVA hydrolyzed in excess of 80 percent, whether or not mixed or diluted with commercial levels of defoamer or boric acid, except as noted below.

The following products are specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation:

(1) PVA in fiber form.

(2) PVA with hydrolysis less than 83 mole percent and certified not for use in the production of textiles.

(3) PVA with hydrolysis greater than 85 percent and viscosity greater than or equal to 90 cps.

(4) PVA with a hydrolysis greater than 85 percent, viscosity greater than or equal to 80 cps but less than 90 cps, certified for use in an ink jet application.

(5) PVA for use in the manufacture of an excipient or as an excipient in the manufacture of film coating systems which are components of a drug or dietary supplement, and accompanied by an end-use certification.

(6) PVA covalently bonded with cationic monomer uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(7) PVA covalently bonded with carboxylic acid uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than two mole percent, certified for use in a paper application.

(8) PVA covalently bonded with thiol uniformly present on all polymer chains, certified for use in emulsion polymerization of non-vinyl acetic material.

(9) PVA covalently bonded with paraffin uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(10) PVA covalently bonded with silan uniformly present on all polymer chains certified for use in paper coating applications.

(11) PVA covalently bonded with sulfonic acid uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(12) PVA covalently bonded with acetoacetyl uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(13) PVA covalently bonded with polyethylene oxide uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(14) PVA covalently bonded with quaternary amine uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(15) PVA covalently bonded with diacetoneacrylamide uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level greater than three mole percent, certified for use in a paper application.

The merchandise under investigation is currently classifiable under subheading 3905.30.00 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.

**Antidumping Duty Order:**

On September 25, 2003, the International Trade Commission (the ITC) notified the Department of Commerce (the Department) of its final determination pursuant to section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), that the industry in the United States producing PVA is materially injured by reason of less-than-fair-value imports of subject merchandise from the People's Republic of China (PRC). Therefore, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct the U.S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (Customs) to assess, upon further advice by the Department, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price of the merchandise for all relevant entries of PVA from the PRC. These antidumping duties will be assessed on all unliquidated entries of PVA from the PRC entered, or withdrawn from the warehouse, for consumption on or after March 20, 2003, the date on which the Department published its *Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination: Polyvinyl Alcohol From the People's Republic of China*, 68 FR 13674 (March 20, 2003).

On or after the date of publication of the ITC's notice of final determination in the **Federal Register**, Customs will require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this merchandise, cash deposits for the subject merchandise equal to the estimated weighted-average antidumping duty margins listed below. The PRC-wide rate applies to all exporters of subject merchandise except for Sinopec Sichuan Vinylon Works.

Manufacturer/exporter	Margin (percent)
Sinopec Sichuan Vinylon Works .....	6.91
PRC-wide .....	7.86

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to PVA from the PRC, pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties may contact the Department's Central Records Unit, Room B-099 of the Main Commerce Building, for copies of an updated list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect.

This order is published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act and 9 CFR 351.211.

Dated: September 25, 2003.

**James J. Jochum,**  
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 03-24899 Filed 9-30-03; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**International Trade Administration  
[A-580-850]**

**Antidumping Duty Order: Polyvinyl Alcohol from the Republic of Korea**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of antidumping duty order.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to section 736(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the Department of Commerce is issuing an antidumping duty order on polyvinyl alcohol from the Republic of Korea.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 1, 2003.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Irina Itkin or Jill Pollack, AD/CVD Enforcement Group I, Office 2, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-0656 or (202) 482-4593, respectively.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Scope of Order**

The merchandise covered by this investigation is polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). This product consists of all PVA hydrolyzed in excess of 80 percent, whether or not mixed or diluted with commercial levels of defoamer or boric acid, except as noted below.

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- (5) PVA for use in the manufacture of an excipient or as an excipient in the manufacture of film coating systems

which are components of a drug or dietary supplement, and accompanied by an end-use certification.

(6) PVA covalently bonded with cationic monomer uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(7) PVA covalently bonded with carboxylic acid uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than two mole percent, certified for use in a paper application.

(8) PVA covalently bonded with thiol uniformly present on all polymer chains, certified for use in emulsion polymerization of non-vinyl acetic material.

(9) PVA covalently bonded with paraffin uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(10) PVA covalently bonded with silan uniformly present on all polymer chains certified for use in paper coating applications.

(11) PVA covalently bonded with sulfonic acid uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

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(13) PVA covalently bonded with polyethylene oxide uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(14) PVA covalently bonded with quaternary amine uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

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