

adverse inference in selecting from the facts otherwise available. This adverse inference may include reliance on data derived from the petition, a previous determination in an investigation or review, or any other information placed on the record. For this review we have determined to assign 60.73 percent as the facts available rate to Acindar. This rate represents the highest rate for any respondent in any prior segment of this proceeding. See *Oil Country Tubular Goods: Final Results and Partial Recision of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 67 FR 13262 (March 19, 2003).

Information from prior segments of the proceeding constitutes secondary information, and section 776(c) of the Tariff Act provides that the Department shall, to the extent practicable, corroborate secondary information from independent sources reasonably at its disposal. The Statement of Administrative Action (SAA) provides that "corroborate" means simply that the Department will satisfy itself that the secondary information to be used has probative value. See Statement of Administrative Action accompanying the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, H.R. Doc. No. 103-316 at 870 (1994) and 19 CFR 351.308(d).

To corroborate secondary information, the Department will, to the extent practicable, examine the reliability and relevance of the information to be used. However, unlike other types of information, such as input costs or selling expenses, there are no independent sources for calculated dumping margins. Thus, in an administrative review, if the Department chooses as adverse facts available a calculated dumping margin from a prior segment of the proceeding, it is not necessary to question the reliability of the margin for that time period. With respect to the relevance aspect of corroboration, however, the Department will consider information reasonably at its disposal as to whether there are circumstances that would render a margin inappropriate. Where circumstances indicate that the selected margin is not appropriate as adverse facts available, the Department will disregard the margin and determine an appropriate margin. See, e.g., *Fresh Cut Flowers from Mexico: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 61 FR 6812, 6814 (Feb. 22, 1996) (where the Department disregarded the highest margin as adverse facts available because the margin was based on another company's uncharacteristic business expense resulting in an unusually high margin).

As discussed above, it is not necessary to question the reliability of a calculated margin from a prior segment of the proceeding. Further, there are no circumstances indicating that this margin is inappropriate as facts available. In fact, this margin is Acindar's own margin from the 2000-2001 administrative review of OCTG. See *Notice of Final Results and Recision in Part of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; Oil Country Tubular Goods, Other Than Drill Pipe, From Argentina*, 67 FR 13262 (March 19, 2003). Therefore, we determine that the 60.73 percent rate has probative value for use as adverse facts available.

Final Results of Review

As a result of our determination that it is appropriate to apply adverse facts available to Acindar, we determine that a the weighted-average dumping margin of 60.73 percent exists for Acindar for the period August 1, 2001, through July 31, 2002.

The Department will determine, and the U.S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (Customs) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. The Department will issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to Customs within 15 days of publication of these final results of review. We will direct Customs to assess the resulting assessment rate against the entered customs values for the subject merchandise on each entry during the review period.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of this notice of final results of administrative review for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the reviewed company will be the rate shown above; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not listed above, the cash deposit 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 investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be that established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) if neither the exporter nor the manufacturer is a firm covered in this review, any previous reviews, or the LTFV investigation, the cash deposit rate will be 1.36 percent, the "all others" rate established in the LTFV investigation. See *Antidumping*

Duty Order: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, 60 FR 41055 (August 11, 1995).

These deposit requirements 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 reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties or countervailing 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 or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties or countervailing duties.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APOs) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305, which 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 terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

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

Dated June 25, 2003.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 03-16665 Filed 7-1-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-588-861]

Antidumping Duty Order: Polyvinyl Alcohol From Japan

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 Japan.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 2, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael Strollo, 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) 482-0629.

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 June 18, 2003, pursuant to section 735(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the International Trade Commission (the ITC) notified the Department of Commerce (the Department) of its final determination that the industry in the United States producing PVA is threatened with material injury by reason of import of the subject merchandise from Japan. 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 administering authority, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the U.S. price of the merchandise for all relevant entries of PVA from Japan. In accordance with section 736(b)(2) of the Act, duties shall be assessed on subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the ITC's notice of final determination if that determination is based on the threat of material injury and is not accompanied by a finding that injury would have resulted but for the imposition of suspension of liquidation of entries since the Department's preliminary determination. In addition, section 736(b)(2) of the Act requires Customs to refund any cash deposits or bonds of estimated antidumping duties posted

since the Department's preliminary antidumping determination is based on a threat of material injury.

Because the ITC's final determination in this case is based on the threat of material injury and is not accompanied by a finding that injury would have resulted but for the imposition of suspension of liquidation of entries since the Department's preliminary determination, section 736(b)(2) of the Act is applicable to this order. Therefore, the Department will direct Customs to assess, upon further advice, antidumping duties on all unliquidated entries of PVA from Japan entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the ITC's notice of final determination of threat of material injury in the **Federal Register** and terminate the suspension of liquidation for entries of PVA from Japan entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption prior to that date. The Department will also instruct Customs to refund any cash deposits made, or bonds posted, between the publication date of the Department's preliminary antidumping determination and the publication of the ITC's final determination.

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, cash deposits for the subject merchandise equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margins listed below. The "All Others" rate applies to all exporters of subject merchandise not specifically listed below.

Manufacturer/exporter	Margin (percent)
Denki Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha	144.16
Japan VAM & POVAL Co., Ltd	144.16
Kuraray Co., Ltd	144.16
The Nippon Synthetic Chemical Industry Co., Ltd	144.16
All Others	76.78

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to PVA from Japan, 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 Act and 19 CFR 351.211.

Dated: June 25, 2003.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 03-16668 Filed 7-1-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-560-802]

Certain Preserved Mushrooms from Indonesia: Final Results of Antidumping Duty New Shipper Review

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

ACTION: Notice of final results of antidumping duty new shipper review.

SUMMARY: On April 4, 2003, the Department of Commerce published the preliminary results of the new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on certain preserved mushrooms from Indonesia. The review covers two manufacturers/exporters of the subject merchandise to the United States: PT Karya Kompos Bagas, and PT Eka Timur Raya. The period of review is February 1, 2002, through July 31, 2002.

No interested party submitted comments on the preliminary results. We have made no changes to the margin calculation. Therefore, the final results do not differ from the preliminary results. The final weighted-average dumping margins for the two manufacturers/exporters are listed below in the "Final Results of Review" section of this notice.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 2, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Trainor or Sophie Castro, AD/CVD Enforcement Group I, Office 2, Import Administration-Room B099, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4007, or 482-0588, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The new shipper review covers two manufacturers/exporters of the subject merchandise to the United States: PT Karya Kompos Bagas (KKB), and PT Eka Timur Raya (Etira).

On April 4, 2003, the Department of Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary results of the new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on certain preserved

mushrooms from Indonesia (68 FR 16469) (*Preliminary Results*).

We invited interested parties to comment on the preliminary results of the review, however no party submitted comments. The Department has conducted this new shipper review in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act").

Scope of the Order

The products covered by this order are certain preserved mushrooms, whether imported whole, sliced, diced, or as stems and pieces. The preserved mushrooms covered under this order are the species *Agaricus bisporus* and *Agaricus bitorquis*. "Preserved mushrooms" refer to mushrooms that have been prepared or preserved by cleaning, blanching, and sometimes slicing or cutting. These mushrooms are then packed and heated in containers including but not limited to cans or glass jars in a suitable liquid medium, including but not limited to water, brine, butter or butter sauce. Preserved mushrooms may be imported whole, sliced, diced, or as stems and pieces. Included within the scope of this order are "brined" mushrooms, which are presalted and packed in a heavy salt solution to provisionally preserve them for further processing.

Excluded from the scope of this order are the following: (1) All other species of mushroom, including straw mushrooms; (2) all fresh and chilled mushrooms, including "refrigerated" or "quick blanched mushrooms"; (3) dried mushrooms; (4) frozen mushrooms; and (5) "marinated," "acidified" or "pickled" mushrooms, which are prepared or preserved by means of vinegar or acetic acid, but may contain oil or other additives.

The merchandise subject to this order is currently classifiable under subheadings 2003.10.0127, 2003.10.0131, 2003.10.0137, 2003.10.0143, 2003.10.0147, 2003.10.0153, and 0711.51.0000 of the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States*¹ (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Final Results of the Review

As a result of our new shipper review, we determine that the following weighted-average margin percentages

¹ Prior to January 1, 2002, the HTS codes were as follows: 2003.10.0027, 2003.10.0031, 2003.10.0037, 2003.10.0043, 2003.10.0047, 2003.10.0053, and 0711.90.4000

apply for the period February 1, 2002, through July 31, 2002:

Manufacturer/Exporter	Margin (percent)
PT Karya Kompos Bagas	0.00
PT Eka Timur Raya	0.00

Assessment

The Department shall determine, and the U.S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection ("BCBP") shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. We will issue assessment instructions directly to BCBP within 15 days of publication of these final results of review. For assessment purposes, we do not have the actual entered values for all sales made by Etira. Accordingly, we have calculated importer-specific assessment rates by aggregating any dumping margins calculated for all of Etira's U.S. sales examined and dividing the respective amount by the total quantity of the sales examined. To determine whether the duty assessment rates are *de minimis* (i.e., less than 0.50 percent), in accordance with the requirement set forth in 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we have calculated importer-specific *ad valorem* ratios based on export prices. With respect to KKB, we have calculated importer-specific assessment rates for the subject merchandise by aggregating any dumping margins calculated for the examined sales and dividing this amount by the total entered value of the sales examined.

Cash Deposit Requirements

Bonding will no longer be permitted to fulfill security requirements for shipments from certain preserved mushrooms from Indonesia entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of the new shipper review. Furthermore, the following cash 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 review, as provided by section 751(2)(1) and 751(a)(2)(B) of the Act: (1) For subject merchandise produced and exported by Etira or by KKB, no cash deposit will be required; (2) for subject merchandise exported by Etira or KKB but not produced by them, the cash deposit rate will be 11.26 percent, the "All Others" rate made effective by the less-than-fair-value investigation. These requirements shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.