

that it used two different methodologies to calculate its reported interest expenses in two separate interest fields, INTEX and INTEX2 for the cost database and INTEXCV and INTEXCV2 for the CV database. In the first methodology, the Viraj Group reported a reduced amount of interest expense based on its claims that it is not required to pay all of the interest owed on its bank loans due to its alleged bankruptcy protection and reorganization (“BIFR”) rehabilitation status (INTEX and INTEXCV). The second methodology reported by the Viraj Group calculates the total interest expense of the Viraj Group based on all of the loans owed without regard to the Viraj Group’s alleged BIFR status (INTEX2 and INTEXCV2) as instructed in the Original Questionnaire, dated January 29, 2002, at page D-17. For the *Final Results*, the Department added these two amounts of interest to obtain the total amount of

interest expense reported by the Viraj Group. See the model match and margin programs for the *Final Results* at lines 579 and 273, respectively. However, further examination of the record reveals that this calculation was in error because it added both the theoretical and actual interest expense amounts for the Viraj Group. The section D supplemental response demonstrates that the total amount of interest that the Viraj Group owes its banks, absent its alleged BIFR status (*i.e.*, the second methodology), is reflected in its financial statements. Therefore, for these amended final results of review, we have revised our calculation to take into account all of the interest expense that the Viraj Group owes its banks, as well as the adjustment explained in the *Preliminary Results*. See *Stainless Steel Wire Rods from India: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative*

Review, 68 FR 1040 (January 8, 2003) (“*Preliminary Results*”) and accompanying *Analysis for the Preliminary Results of Review for Stainless Steel Wire Rod from India for 2000–2001: The Viraj Group, Limited*, at page 2. Accordingly, we did not take into account the Viraj Group’s alleged BIFR status when calculating the Viraj Group’s revised interest expense ratio. See *Viraj Group Final Amended Analysis Memorandum* from Stephen Bailey to Robert Bolling dated June 12, 2003, at page 2.

Amended Final Results

Pursuant to section 751(h) of the Act and in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(e) of the Department’s regulations, we are amending the *Final Results* to reflect the correction of the above-cited ministerial errors. The revised final weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/manufacturer	Original weighted average margin percent for final	Revised weighted average margin percent
Mukand	26.38	26.38
The Viraj Group	3.25	0.00

The revised cash deposit rates for Mukand and the Viraj Group shown above are effective on all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice, and will remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

Accordingly, the Department will determine, and the U.S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (“BCBP”) will assess, antidumping duties on all entries of subject merchandise from Mukand and the Viraj Group during the period December 1, 2000 through November 30, 2001, in accordance with these amended final results.

International Trade Commission Notification

These amended final results and notice are in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221.

Dated: June 16, 2003.

Joseph Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 03–16342 Filed 6–26–03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-588–054] [A-588–604]

Tapered Roller Bearings, Four Inches or Less in Outside Diameter, and Components Thereof, from Japan, and Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, From Japan: Final Court Decisions and Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews

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

ACTION: Notice of Final Court Decisions and Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews.

SUMMARY: On April 27, 1998, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published the final results of its administrative reviews of the antidumping finding on TRBs, four inches or less in outside diameter, and components thereof, from Japan (A-588–054) and the antidumping duty order on tapered roller bearings (TRBs) and parts thereof, finished and unfinished, from Japan (A-588–604) for the period October 1, 1993 through September 30,

1994.¹ See *Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, From Japan, and Tapered Roller Bearings, Four Inches or Less in Outside Diameter, and Components Thereof, From Japan; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews and Termination in Part*, 63 FR 20585 (April 27, 1998) (1993–94 TRBs from Japan). Subsequent to our publication of these final results, parties to the proceedings challenged certain aspects of our final results before the United States Court of International Trade (the CIT) and, in certain instances, before the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (the Federal Circuit).

The CIT recently affirmed our final remand results with respect to *1993–94 TRBs from Japan*, and the time for appeal has lapsed. See *Koyo Seiko Co., Ltd. and Koyo Corporation of USA; NSK Ltd. and NSK Corporation; NTN Bearing Corporation of America, American NTN Bearing Manufacturing Corporation and NTN Corporation; The Timken Company v. United States*, Consol. Court No. 98–06–02274, Slip Op. 02–96 (CIT August 22, 2002) (*Koyo II*).

¹ These final results also covered the period October 1, 1992 through September 30, 1993 (1992–93 period of review) for one respondent, Koyo Seiko Co. Ltd.

Although one party, NTN Bearing Corporation of America, American NTN Bearing Manufacturing Corporation and NTN Corporation (collectively NTN), appealed certain aspects of 1993–94 TRBs from Japan before the Federal Circuit, the Federal Circuit dismissed this appeal on April 4, 2003 pursuant to the parties' agreement. As there are now final and conclusive court decisions with respect to litigation for these parties, we are hereby amending our final results of review and have instructed the U. S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (BCBP) to liquidate entries subject to these reviews.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 27, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Deborah Scott at (202) 482–2657 or Robert James at (202) 482–0649, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Enforcement Group III, Office Eight, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Below is a summary of the litigation for the 1993–1994 final results² for which the CIT and Federal Circuit have issued final and conclusive decisions.

On April 27, 1998, we published in the *Federal Register* our notice of the final results of administrative reviews for the 1993–94 period of review (POR) for four manufacturers/exporters and ten resellers/exporters subject to the A-588–054 finding, and five manufacturers/exporters and ten resellers/exporters subject to the A-588–604 order (see 1993–94 TRBs from Japan). These final results also covered the 1992–93 POR for one manufacturer/exporter subject to both the A-588–054 finding and A-588–604 order. Subsequent to the publication of these final results, the petitioner (The Timken Co. (Timken)) and three respondents, Koyo Seiko Co., Ltd. and Koyo Corporation of USA (collectively Koyo), NSK Ltd. and NSK Corporation (collectively NSK), and NTN, challenged various aspects of our final results before the CIT. See *Koyo Seiko*

Co., Ltd. and Koyo Corporation of USA; NSK Ltd. and NSK Corporation; NTN Bearing Corporation of America, American NTN Bearing Manufacturing Corporation and NTN Corporation; and The Timken Company v. United States, Consol. Court No. 98–06–02274, Slip Op. 02–11 (CIT February 1, 2002) (*Koyo I*). In accordance with the CIT's order in *Koyo I*, we recalculated the antidumping margins for Koyo, NSK, and NTN for subject merchandise entered between October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1994, and the antidumping margins for Koyo for subject merchandise entered between October 1, 1992 and September 30, 1993. The CIT then affirmed the Department's remand results in *Koyo II*. Subsequent to *Koyo II*, NTN challenged one aspect of the CIT's decision before the Federal Circuit. See *Koyo Seiko Co., Ltd. and Koyo Corporation of USA; NSK Ltd. and NSK Corporation; NTN Bearing Corporation of America, NTN Corporation, and American NTN Bearing Manufacturing Corporation v. United States and The Timken Company*, Federal Circuit Court No. 03–1060 (*Koyo CAFC*). The CIT and Federal Circuit have issued decisions with respect to this litigation which are now final and conclusive.

The decisions issued by the CIT and Federal Circuit with respect to the Department's final results were as follows:

- *Koyo I*, Consol. Ct. No. 98–06–02274, Slip Op. 02–11 (CIT 2002). The CIT remanded the case to the Department to: (1) deduct Koyo's home market movement expenses from home market gross unit price for the purpose of calculating CV profit; (2) recalculate Koyo's marine insurance expenses for sales of further-processed merchandise using the correct factor reported by Koyo; (3) recalculate Koyo's CV using the commission factor provided by Koyo; (4) recalculate Koyo's CV direct selling expenses using the factor reported in Koyo's questionnaire response; (5) make corrections to programming language related to Koyo's product nomenclature; (6) recalculate Koyo's U.S. inventory carrying costs (ICCs) for sales of further-processed merchandise by applying the appropriate ICC factors to the landed cost for the 1992–93 POR and the appropriate ICC factors to the cost of manufacture (COM) for the 1993–94 POR; (7) apply the correct general and administrative (G&A) expense factor in

the calculation of NSK's cost of production (COP); and (8) correct a programming error with respect to NTN's sales by applying the revised indirect selling expense ratio only to NTN's purchase price sales.

- *Koyo II*, Consol. Ct. No. 98–06–02274, Slip Op. 02–96 (CIT August 22, 2002). The CIT affirmed the Department's remand results and dismissed the litigation for Consol. Court No. 98–06–02274.
- *Koyo CAFC*, No. 03–1060 (Fed. Cir. April 4, 2003). Pursuant to the parties' agreement, the Federal Circuit dismissed NTN's appeal of the CIT's decision in the 98–06–02274 litigation.

As there are now final and conclusive court decisions with respect to the 98–06–02274 litigation, we are amending our final results of review for Koyo, NSK and NTN based on our recalculation of each respondent's rates pursuant to the remand. The amended final results margins for Koyo are 37.80 percent and 29.94 percent for 1992–93 and 1993–94, respectively, in the A-588–054 review and 38.76 percent and 40.49 percent for 1992–93 and 1993–94, respectively, in the A-588–604 review. The amended final results margins for NSK are 11.24 percent in the A-588–054 review and 12.78 percent in the A-588–604 review. The amended final results margin for NTN in the A-588–604 review is 21.97 percent.³ We have issued instructions to BCBP to liquidate entries of subject merchandise made by Koyo, NSK and NTN during the relevant periods pursuant to these amended final results.

In addition, as we have not amended the margins of any of the remaining manufacturers/resellers/exporters subject to the 1993–94 administrative reviews of TRBs from Japan, we have issued instructions to BCBP to liquidate entries of subject merchandise based on the rates published in 1993–94 TRBs from Japan.

AMENDMENT TO FINAL DETERMINATIONS

Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1516(f), we are now amending the final results of the 1993–94 administrative reviews of the antidumping finding and duty order on TRBs from Japan. The amended weighted-average margins are:

² These final results also covered the period October 1, 1992 through September 30, 1993 for one respondent, Koyo Seiko Co. Ltd.

³ The A-588-054 antidumping finding does not cover TRBs manufactured by NTN.

FOR THE A-588-054 REVIEW:

Manufacturer/Exporter	Period of Review	Weighted-Average Margin (%)	
		Original:	Revised:
Koyo Seiko	10/1/1992 - 9/30/1993	38.07	37.80
Koyo Seiko	10/1/1993 - 9/30/1994	35.27	29.94
NSK	10/1/1993 - 9/30/1994	11.25	11.24

FOR THE A-588-604 REVIEW:

Manufacturer/Exporter	Period of Review	Weighted-Average Margin (%)	
		Original:	Revised:
Koyo Seiko	10/1/1992 - 9/30/1993	40.12	38.76
Koyo Seiko	10/1/1993 - 9/30/1994	41.04	40.49
NSK	10/1/1993 - 9/30/1994	12.78	12.78
NTN	10/1/1993 - 9/30/1994	20.80	21.97

Accordingly, the Department has determined and BCBP has assessed appropriate antidumping duties on entries of the subject merchandise made by firms covered by the review of the periods listed above. The Department has issued assessment instructions directly to BCBP.

Dated: June 4, 2003.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-427-825, A-580-853, A-588-863]

Notice of Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Thermal Transfer Ribbons From France, Japan and the Republic of Korea

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

ACTION: Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 27, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julio Fernandez (France) at 202-482-0961, Alex Villanueva (Japan) at 202-482-3208, Fred Baker (South Korea) at 202-482-2924 or Robert James at 202-482-0649, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230.

Initiation of Investigation

The Petition

On May 30, 2003, the Department of Commerce (the Department) received a petition filed in proper form by International Imaging Materials, Inc. (IIMAK, or petitioner). On June 2, 13, and 18, 2003, petitioner submitted clarifications of the petition. IIMAK is a domestic producer of thermal transfer ribbons. In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Tariff Act), the petitioner alleges imports of thermal transfer ribbon from France, Japan and the Republic of Korea (South Korea) are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 731 of the Tariff Act, and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the U.S. industry.

The Department finds the petitioner filed its petition on behalf of the domestic industry because it is an interested party as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Tariff Act, and it has demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the investigations it is presently seeking. See, "Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions," below.

Scope of the Investigations

These investigations cover wax and wax/resin thermal transfer ribbons (TTR), in slit or unslit ("jumbo") form originating from France, Japan or South Korea, with a total wax (natural or synthetic) content of all the image side layers, that transfer in whole or in part, of equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight and a wax content of the colorant layer of equal to or greater than 10 percent by weight, and a black color as defined by industry standards by the CIELAB (International Commission on

Illumination) color specification such that $L^* < 35$, $-20 > a^* < 35$ and $-40 < b^* < 31$, and black and near-black TTR. TTR is typically used in printers generating alphanumeric and machine-readable characters, such as bar codes and facsimile machines.

The petition does not cover pure resin TTR, and finished thermal transfer ribbons with a width greater than 212 millimeters (mm), but not greater than 220 mm (or 8.35 to 8.66 inches) and a length of 230 meters (m) or less (*i.e.*, slit fax TTR, including cassetted TTR), and ribbons with a magnetic content of greater than or equal to 45 percent, by weight, in the colorant layer.

The merchandise subject to this investigation may be classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at heading 3702 and subheadings 3921.90.40.25, 9612.10.90.30, 3204.90, 3506.99, 3919.90, 3920.62, 3920.99 and 3926.90. The tariff classifications are provided for convenience and Customs purposes; however, the written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

As discussed in the preamble to the Department's regulations, we are setting aside a period for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage. See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties; Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997). The Department encourages all interested parties to submit such comments within 20 days of publication of this notice. Comments should be addressed to Import Administration's Central Records Unit, Room 1870, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230. This period of scope consultations is intended to provide the Department with ample opportunity to consider all comments and consult with parties