

average customs value for the corresponding HTSUS item for the month of June 1999.

The estimated dumping margins in the petition, based on a comparison between Nippon's home market prices and U.S. prices derived from IM-145 statistics, range from 0.78 percent to 95.29 percent.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by petitioners, there is reason to believe that imports of certain tin mill products from Japan are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value.

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petition alleges that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, and is threatened with material injury, by reason of the imports of the subject merchandise sold at less than fair value. Petitioners explained that the industry's injured condition is evident in the declining trends in net operating profits, net sales volumes, and capacity utilization. The allegations of injury and causation are supported by relevant evidence including U.S. Customs import data, lost sales, and pricing information. The Department assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury and causation, and determined that these allegations are supported by accurate and adequate evidence and meet the statutory requirements for initiation (see *Attachments to Initiation Checklist, Re: Material Injury*, November 17, 1999).

Initiation of Antidumping Investigations

Based upon our examination of the petition on TMP and petitioners' supplemental information clarifying the petition, we have found that the petition meets the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating an antidumping duty investigation to determine whether imports of certain tin mill products from Japan are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. Unless the deadline is extended, we will make our preliminary determination no later than 140 days after the date of publication of this notice.

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act, a copy of the public version of each petition has been provided to the representatives of Japan. We will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of each petition to each exporter named in the petition (as appropriate).

International Trade Commission Notification

We have notified the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will determine, by December 13, 1999, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of certain tin mill products from Japan are causing material injury, or threatening to cause material injury, to a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated; otherwise, these investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

This notice is published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: November 17, 1999.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99-30972 Filed 11-29-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-333-401]

Final Results of Full Sunset Review and Termination of Suspended Investigation: Cotton Shop Towels From Peru

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

ACTION: Notice of final results of full sunset review and termination of suspended investigation: Cotton shop towels from Peru.

SUMMARY: On July 29, 1999, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") published a notice of preliminary results of the full sunset review of the suspended countervailing duty investigation on cotton shop towels from Peru (64 FR 41089) pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"). We provided interested parties an opportunity to comment on our preliminary results. We did not receive comments from any interested party. As a result of this review, the Department finds that termination of the suspended countervailing duty investigation would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy. Therefore, we are terminating this suspended investigation effective January 1, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Scott E. Smith or Melissa G. Skinner, 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) 482-6397 or (202) 482-1560, respectively.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2000.

Statute and Regulations

This review was conducted pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Act. The Department's procedures for the conduct of sunset reviews are set forth in *Procedures for Conducting Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 63 FR 13516 (March 20, 1998) ("Sunset Regulations") and in 19 CFR Part 351 (1998) in general. Guidance on methodological or analytical issues relevant to the Department's conduct of sunset reviews is set forth in the Department's Policy Bulletin 98:3—*Policies Regarding the Conduct of Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders; Policy Bulletin*, 63 FR 18871 (April 16, 1998) ("Sunset Policy Bulletin").

Scope

The merchandise subject to this suspended countervailing duty investigation is cotton shop towels from Peru. Shop towels are absorbent industrial wiping cloths made from a loosely woven fabric. Shop towels are currently classifiable under item numbers 6307.10.2005 and 6307.10.2015 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS"). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description remains dispositive.

Background

On July 29, 1999, the Department issued the *Preliminary Results of Full Sunset Review: Cotton Shop Towels From Peru* (64 FR 41089) ("Preliminary Results"). In our *Preliminary Results*, we found that termination of the suspended countervailing duty investigation would not be likely to result in recurrence of a countervailable subsidy. In addition, we indicated our intent, pursuant to section 782(i)(2) of the Act, to verify the previously unverified information relied on in making our determination. Prior to verification, we invited interested parties to comment on the information to be verified. We received no comments.

From August 24, 1999, to August 26, 1999, we verified information used in making this determination. The Department's verification report was made available to the domestic and respondent interested parties. In addition, a copy of this report is available in the Central Records Unit of the Import Administration, Room B-099, Herbert C. Hoover Building, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230 (see Verification Report: Cotton Shop Towels from Peru, dated September 7, 1999).

Following the issuance of our verification report, we again received no comments from any interested party.

Final Results of Review

As a result of this review, we find that termination of the suspended countervailing duty investigation would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy for the reasons set forth in our *Preliminary Results* of review and confirmed in our verification report.

As a result of this determination by the Department that termination of the suspended countervailing duty investigation on cotton shop towels from Peru would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy, the Department, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, is terminating this suspended investigation. Pursuant to 751(c)(6)(A)(iv) of the Act, this termination is effective January 1, 2000. The Department will complete any pending administrative reviews of this suspended investigation and will conduct administrative reviews of subject merchandise entered prior to the effective date of revocation in response to appropriately filed requests for review.

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order ("APO") of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305 of the Department's regulations. Timely notification of 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.

Dated: November 22, 1999.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99-30962 Filed 11-29-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-489-502]

Preliminary Results of Full Sunset Review: Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes From Turkey

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

ACTION: Notice of Preliminary Results of Full Sunset Review: Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Turkey.

SUMMARY: On May 1, 1999, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") initiated a sunset review of the countervailing duty order on welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Turkey (63 FR 23596) pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"). On the basis of the notices of intent to participate and adequate substantive responses filed on behalf of the domestic and respondent interested parties, the Department is conducting a full (240 day) review. In conducting this sunset review, the Department preliminarily finds that termination of the countervailing duty order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy. The net countervailable subsidy and the nature of the subsidy are identified in the "Preliminary Results of Review" section of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathryn B. McCormick or Melissa G. Skinner, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1930 or (202) 482-1560, respectively.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 30, 1999.

Statute and Regulations

This review is being conducted pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Act. The Department's procedures for the conduct of sunset reviews are set forth in *Procedures for Conducting Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 63 FR 13516 (March 20, 1998) ("Sunset Regulations") and 19 C.F.R. Part 351 (1998) in general. Guidance on methodological or analytical issues relevant to the Department's conduct of sunset reviews is set forth in the Department's Policy Bulletin 98:3—*Policies Regarding the Conduct of Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*; Policy Bulletin, 63 FR 18871

(April 16, 1998) ("*Sunset Policy Bulletin*").

Scope

This order covers shipments of Turkish welded carbon steel pipes and tubes, having an outside diameter of 0.375 inch or more, but not more than 16 inches, of any wall thickness. These products, commonly referred to in the industry as standard pipe and tube or structural tubing, are produced in accordance with various American Society Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications, most notably A-53, A-120, A-500, or A-501. The subject merchandise was originally classifiable under item number 416.30 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated ("TSUSA"); currently, they are classifiable under item numbers 7306.30.10 and 7306.30.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS"). Although the TSUSA and HTSUS item numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description remains dispositive.

This review covers all producers and exporters of subject merchandise from Turkey.

History of the Order

The Department published its final affirmative countervailing duty determination on welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Turkey in the **Federal Register** on January 10, 1986 (51 FR 1268) and issued the countervailing duty order on March 7, 1986 (51 FR 7984). The Department found the following programs to confer subsidies: (1) *Export Tax Rebate and Supplemental Tax Rebate*; (2) *Preferential Export Financing*; ¹ (3) *Deduction from Taxable Income for Export Revenues*; and (4) *Resource Utilization Support Fund ("RUSF")*. The country-wide countervailing duty rate was 18.81 percent, and after taking into account several program-wide changes, the Department established a duty deposit rate of 17.80 percent. The following companies were investigated in the original investigation: the Borusan group of companies, Mannesmann-Suenerbank Boru Endustris ("Mannesmann-Suenerbank"), Yucel Boru ve Profil

¹ Short-term export financing under Decree number 84/7557 was abolished by Decree number 84/8861, which became effective on January 1, 1985. The Department verified that all such loans were repaid prior to our preliminary determinations, and we took the elimination of this program into account by excluding it from the duty deposit rate (see *Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determinations; Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube Products from Turkey*, 51 FR 1268 (January 10, 1986)).