

and 1080 grade tire bead quality wire rod. This grade 1080 tire cord quality rod is defined as: (i) grade 1080 tire cord quality wire rod measuring 5.0 mm or more but not more than 6.0 mm in cross-sectional diameter; (ii) with an average partial decarburization of no more than 70 microns in depth (maximum individual 200 microns); (iii) having no non-deformable inclusions greater than 20 microns and no deformable inclusions greater than 35 microns; (iv) having a carbon segregation per heat average of 3.0 or better using European Method NFA 04-114; (v) having a surface quality with no surface defects of a length greater than 0.15 mm; (vi) capable of being drawn to a diameter of 0.30 mm or less with 3 or fewer breaks per ton, and (vii) containing by weight the following elements in the proportions shown: (1) 0.78 percent or more of carbon, (2) less than 0.01 percent of aluminum, (3) 0.040 percent or less, in the aggregate, of phosphorus and sulfur, (4) 0.006 percent or less of nitrogen, and (5) not more than 0.15 percent, in the aggregate, of copper, nickel and chromium.

This grade 1080 tire bead quality rod is defined as: (i) grade 1080 tire bead quality wire rod measuring 5.5 mm or more but not more than 7.0 mm in cross-sectional diameter; (ii) with an average partial decarburization of no more than 70 microns in depth (maximum individual 200 microns); (iii) having no non-deformable inclusions greater than 20 microns and no deformable inclusions greater than 35 microns; (iv) having a carbon segregation per heat average of 3.0 or better using European Method NFA 04-114; (v) having a surface quality with no surface defects of a length greater than 0.2 mm; (vi) capable of being drawn to a diameter of 0.78 mm or larger with 0.5 or fewer breaks per ton; and (vii) containing by weight the following elements in the proportions shown: (1) 0.78 percent or more of carbon, (2) less than 0.01 percent of soluble aluminum, (3) 0.040 percent or less, in the aggregate, of phosphorus and sulfur, (4) 0.008 percent or less of nitrogen, and (5) either not more than 0.15 percent, in the aggregate, of copper, nickel and chromium (if chromium is not specified), or not more than 0.10 percent in the aggregate of copper and nickel and a chromium content of 0.24 to 0.30 percent (if chromium is specified).

For purposes of the grade 1080 tire cord quality wire rod and the grade 1080 tire bead quality wire rod, an inclusion will be considered to be deformable if its ratio of length (measured along the axis - that is, the direction of rolling - of the rod) over

thickness (measured on the same inclusion in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the rod) is equal to or greater than three. The size of an inclusion for purposes of the 20 microns and 35 microns limitations is the measurement of the largest dimension observed on a longitudinal section measured in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the rod. This measurement methodology applies only to inclusions on certain grade 1080 tire cord quality wire rod and certain grade 1080 tire bead quality wire rod that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 24, 2003. *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review*, 68 FR 64079 (November 12, 2003).

The designation of the products as "tire cord quality" or "tire bead quality" indicates the acceptability of the product for use in the production of tire cord, tire bead, or wire for use in other rubber reinforcement applications such as hose wire. These quality designations are presumed to indicate that these products are being used in tire cord, tire bead, and other rubber reinforcement applications, and such merchandise intended for the tire cord, tire bead, or other rubber reinforcement applications is not included in the scope. However, should petitioners or other interested parties provide a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that there exists a pattern of importation of such products for other than those applications, end-use certification for the importation of such products may be required. Under such circumstances, only the importers of record would normally be required to certify the end use of the imported merchandise.

All products meeting the physical description of subject merchandise that are not specifically excluded are included in this scope.

The products under the order are currently classifiable under subheadings 7213.91.3010, 7213.91.3090, 7213.91.4510, 7213.91.4590, 7213.91.6010, 7213.91.6090, 7213.99.0031, 7213.99.0038, 7213.99.0090, 7227.20.0010, 7227.20.0020, 7227.20.0090, 7227.20.0095, 7227.90.6051, 7227.90.6053, 7227.90.6058, and 7227.90.6059 of the HTSUS. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

## Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review

Based on the information provided by Mittal, and the fact that the Department did not receive any comments during the comment period following the preliminary results of this review, the Department hereby determines Mittal is the successor-in-interest to CIL for antidumping duty cash deposit purposes.

## Instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection

The Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of all shipments of the subject merchandise produced and exported by Mittal entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after the publication date of this notice at 3.61 percent (*i.e.* CIL's cash deposit rate). This deposit rate shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the ongoing administrative review, in which Mittal/CIL is participating.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APOs) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.306. 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 sanctionable violation.

This notice is in accordance with sections 751(b) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and section 351.216(e) of the Department's regulations.

Dated: June 29, 2005.

**Joseph A. Spetrini,**  
Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

(A-475-703, A-588-707)

### Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin from Italy and Japan; Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping Duty Orders; Final Results

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

**SUMMARY:** On December 1, 2004, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") initiated a sunset review

of the antidumping duty orders on Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin ("PTFE Resin") from Italy and Japan, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, ("the Act"). On the basis of the notice of intent to participate and adequate substantive responses filed on behalf of the domestic interested parties and inadequate responses from respondent interested parties, the Department conducted expedited sunset reviews. As a result of these sunset reviews, the Department finds that revocation of the antidumping duty orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the levels listed below in the section entitled "Final Results of Reviews."

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 6, 2005.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Martha V. Douthitt or Dana Mermelstein, Office 6, Antidumping/Countervailing Duty Operations, 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) 482-1391.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On December 1, 2004, the Department initiated sunset reviews of the antidumping duty orders on PTFE Resin from Italy and Japan pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. *See Initiation of Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews*, 69 FR 69891 (December 1, 2004). The Department received notices of intent to participate from a domestic interested party, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company ("DuPont"), within the deadline specified in section 351.218(d)(1)(i) of the Department's regulations. DuPont claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act as a U.S. producer of a domestic like product. We received a complete substantive response from the domestic interested party within the 30-day deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3)(i). However, we did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties. As a result, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2), the Department conducted expedited sunset reviews of these orders.

On April 7, 2005, the Department extended the time limit for final results of these sunset reviews to not later than June 29, 2005. *See Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings From Brazil, Japan, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, and Thailand, and Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin From Italy*

*and Japan; Extension of Time Limit for the Final Results of Sunset Reviews of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 70 FR 17647 (April 7, 2005).

**Scope of the Orders**

*Italy*

The merchandise covered by this order is PTFE Resin, filled or unfilled, from Italy. The antidumping duty order also covers PTFE Resin wet raw polymer exported from Italy to the United States. *See Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin From Italy; Final Determination of Circumvention of Antidumping Duty Order*, 58 FR 26100 (April 30, 1993). This order excludes PTFE dispersions in water and fine powders. The subject merchandise is classified under subheading 3904.61.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS").

*Japan*

The merchandise covered by this order is PTFE Resin, filled or unfilled, from Japan. PTFE Resin dispersions in water and PTFE Resin fine powders are excluded from the order. The merchandise covered by this antidumping duty order is currently classifiable under subheading 3904.61.00 of the HTS.

**Analysis of Comments Received**

All issues raised in these cases are addressed in the "Issues and Decision Memorandum" from Barbara E. Tillman, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, to Joseph A. Spetrini, Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, dated June 29, 2005 ("Decision Memorandum"), which is hereby adopted by this notice. The issues discussed in the Decision Memorandum include the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail if the orders were revoked. Parties can find a complete discussion of all issues raised in these sunset reviews and the corresponding recommendations in this public memorandum, which is on file in room B-099 of the main Department building.

In addition, a complete version of the Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the Web at <http://ia.ita.doc.gov>, under the heading "July 2005". The paper copy and electronic version of the Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

**Final Results of Reviews**

We determine that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on PTFE Resin from Italy and Japan would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of

dumping at the following percentage weighted-average margins:

Manufacturers/Exporters/Producers	Weighted-Average Margin (Percent)
<b>Italy.</b>	
Montefluos S.p.A./Ausimont U.S.A. ....	46.46 <sup>1</sup>
All Others .....	46.46
<b>Japan.</b>	
Daikin Industries, Inc. ...	103.00
Asahi Fluoropolymers, Inc. ....	51.45
All Others .....	91.74

<sup>1</sup> Solvay Solexis S.p.A. and Solvay Solexis, Inc., are the successors-in-interest to Ausimont S.p.A. and Ausimont U.S.A., Inc.

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders ("APO") of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305 of the Department's regulations. Timely notification of the return or 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 these results and notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752, and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: June 29, 2005.

**Joseph A. Spetrini,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**International Trade Administration**

**[A-570-863]**

**Honey from the People's Republic of China: Final Results and Final Rescission, In Part, of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review**

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

**SUMMARY:** On December 27, 2004, the Department published the *Preliminary Results* of the second administrative review of the antidumping duty order on honey from the People's Republic of China ("PRC") (69 FR 77184). This review covers nine exporters or producer/exporters: (1) Zhejiang Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import & Export Group Corp. ("Zhejiang"); (2) Shanghai Eswell