

over 18 inches in length, track tools and wedges (bars and wedges); (3) picks/mattocks; and (4) axes/adzes.

HFHTs include heads for drilling, hammers, sledges, axes, mauls, picks, and mattocks, which may or may not be painted, which may or may not be finished, or which may or may not be imported with handles; assorted bar products and track tools including wrecking bars, digging bars and tampers; and steel woodsplitting wedges. HFHTs are manufactured through a hot forge operation in which steel is sheared to required length, heated to forging temperature, and formed to final shape on forging equipment using dies specific to the desired product shape and size. Depending on the product, finishing

operations may include shot-blasting, grinding, polishing and painting, and the insertion of handles for handled products. HFHTs are currently provided for under the following Harmonized Tariff System (HTS) subheadings: 8205.20.60, 8205.59.30, 8201.30.00, and 8201.40.60. Specifically excluded are hammers and sledges with heads 1.5 kg (3.33 pounds) in weight and under, hoes and rakes, and bars 18 inches in length and under. This review covers two exporters of HFHTs from the PRC, FMEC and SMC. The review period is February 1, 1993 through January 31, 1994.

Amended Final Results

On April 4, 1996, the respondents alleged that the Department had

committed a ministerial error in calculating the final antidumping duty margin. The respondents alleged that the Department had miscalculated the wholesale price index (WPI) for India for the period April 1993 through December 1993. We have reviewed this allegation, and agree with the respondents. We have therefore amended our final results for this ministerial error.

Final Results of Review

Upon review of the allegation submitted, the Department has determined that the following margins exist for the period February 1, 1993 through January 31, 1994:

Manufacturer/exporter	Time period	Margin (percent)
Fujian Machinery & Equipment Import & Export Corporation:		
Axes/Adzes	2/1/93-1/31/94	12.90
Bars/Wedges	2/1/93-1/31/94	30.36
Hammers/Sledges	2/1/93-1/31/94	18.61
Shandong Machinery Import & Export Corporation:		
Bars/Wedges	2/1/93-1/31/94	45.19
Hammers/Sledges	2/1/93-1/31/94	16.49
Picks/Mattocks	2/1/93-1/31/94	68.43

The Department shall determine, and the Customs Service shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Individual differences between United States price and foreign market value may vary from the percentages stated above. The Department will issue appraisal instructions directly to the Customs Service.

Furthermore, the following deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of this notice of final results of reviews for all shipments of HFHTs from the PRC entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided for by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rates for the reviewed companies named above which have separate rates will be the rates for those firms as stated above for the classes or kinds of merchandise listed above; (2) for picks/mattocks from FMEC and axes/adzes from SMC, which are not covered by this review, the cash deposit rates will be the rates established in the most recent review of those classes or kinds of merchandise in which those companies received separate rates—that is, the February 1, 1992 through January 31, 1993 review; (3) for all other PRC exporters, the cash deposit rates will be the PRC rates established in the LTFV investigation; and (4) the cash deposit rates for non-PRC exporters of the

subject merchandise from the PRC will be the rate applicable to the PRC supplier of that exporter. The PRC rates established in the LTFV investigations are 45.42 percent for hammers/sledges, 31.76 percent for bars/wedges, 50.81 percent for picks/mattocks, and 15.02 percent for axes/adzes. These deposit requirements shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under section 353.26 of the Department's regulations to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping 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 occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with section 353.34(d) 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.

This administrative review and notice is in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and section 353.22 of the Department's regulations.

Dated: May 6, 1996.

Paul L. Joffe,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 96-11942 Filed 5-13-96; 8:45 am]

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[A-588-836, A-570-842, A-583-824]

Notice of Antidumping Orders: Polyvinyl Alcohol From Japan, the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 14, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David J. Goldberger or Erik Warga, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4136 or (202) 482-0922, respectively.

Scope of Order

The merchandise covered by these orders is polyvinyl alcohol. Polyvinyl alcohol is a dry, white to cream-colored, water-soluble synthetic polymer. This product consists of polyvinyl alcohols hydrolyzed in excess of 85 percent, whether or not mixed or diluted with defoamer or boric acid. Excluded from this investigation are polyvinyl alcohols covalently bonded with acetoacetyl, carboxylic acid, or sulfonic acid uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than two mole percent, and polyvinyl alcohols covalently bonded with silane uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than one-tenth of one mole percent. Polyvinyl alcohol in fiber form is not included in the scope of these orders.

The merchandise under these orders 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 merchandise under these orders is dispositive.

Antidumping Duty Order

In accordance with section 735(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the Department of Commerce (the Department) made its final determination that polyvinyl alcohol from Japan, the People's Republic of China (PRC), and Taiwan is being sold at less than fair value (61 FR 14057-14063, March 29, 1996). On May 6, 1996, the International Trade Commission (ITC) notified the Department of its final determination, pursuant to section 735(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the Act, that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of the subject merchandise from Japan, the PRC, and Taiwan. The ITC did not determine, pursuant to section 735(b)(4)(B) of the Act, that, but for the suspension of liquidation of entries of the subject merchandise, the domestic industry would have been materially injured.

When the ITC finds threat of material injury, and makes a negative "but for" finding, the "Special Rule" provision of section 736(b)(2) applies. Therefore, only unliquidated entries of polyvinyl alcohol from Japan, the PRC, and Taiwan, except for imports from the PRC manufactured and sold to the United States by Sinopec Sichuan Vinylon Works, entered or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption *on or after* the date on which the ITC published its notice of final

determination of threat of material injury in the Federal Register are liable for the assessment of antidumping duties.

Accordingly, the Department will direct the Customs Service to terminate the suspension of liquidation for entries of polyvinyl alcohol imported from Japan, the PRC, and Taiwan, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption *before the date* on which the ITC published its notice of final determination of threat of material injury in the Federal Register, and to release any bond or other security, and refund any cash deposit, posted to secure the payment of estimated antidumping duties with respect to these entries.

In accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct Customs officers to assess, upon further advice by the administering authority, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the foreign market exceeds the United States price for all relevant entries of polyvinyl alcohol from Japan, the PRC, and Taiwan, except for imports from the PRC manufactured and sold to the United States by Sinopec Sichuan Vinylon Works. Customs officers must require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted-average antidumping duty margins as noted below. The "All Others" rate listed for each country applies to all exporters of polyvinyl alcohol not specifically listed below.

The ad valorem weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Manufacturer/producer/exporter	Weighted-average margin percentage
Japan:	
Kuraray Co. Ltd.	77.49
Nippon Synthetic Chemical	77.49
Industry Co. Ltd.	77.49
Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.	77.49
Unitika Ltd.	77.49
All Others	77.49
PRC:	
Guangxi GITIC Import/Export	116.75
Sinopec Sichuan Vinylon Works (also known as Sichuan Vinylon Works)	1 000.00
PRC-Wide rate	116.75
Taiwan:	
Chang Chun Petrochemical	19.21
All Others	19.21

¹ Excluded.

Allegations of ministerial errors were made with respect to the Department's final determinations for polyvinyl alcohol from the PRC and Taiwan. Upon

review, the Department determined that certain corrections to these determinations were appropriate. However, these corrections did not alter the margin percentages; therefore, no amendments to the final determinations were necessary.

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty orders with respect to polyvinyl alcohol from Japan, the PRC, and Taiwan. The Department of Commerce is excluding from the application of the order products from the PRC that are manufactured *and* sold to the United States by Sinopec Sichuan Vinylon Works. However, the ad valorem weighted-average dumping margin applicable to polyvinyl alcohol manufactured by any other PRC manufacturer and exported by Sinopec Sichuan Vinylon Works is 116.75 percent (the PRC-wide rate).

Interested parties may contact the Central Records Unit, Room B-099 of the Main Commerce Building, for copies of an updated list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect.

These orders are published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act.

Dated: May 9, 1996.

Paul L. Joffe,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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[C-122-815]

Pure and Alloy Magnesium from Canada; Extension of Time Limit for Countervailing Duty Administrative Review

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

ACTION: Notice of extension of time limit for countervailing duty administrative review.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is extending the time limit for preliminary and final results of the third administrative review of the countervailing duty order on pure and alloy magnesium from Canada. This extension is made pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (hereinafter, "the Act").

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 14, 1996

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Thirumalai or Kristie Strecker, Office of Countervailing Investigations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and