

the Department had made ministerial errors in its final determination. We have determined, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224, that certain ministerial errors were made in the final determination.

For Ispat Sidbec Inc. (Ispat), we corrected errors pertaining to the calculation of credit expense, and revised further-manufacturing costs in the calculation of net U.S. prices.

For Ivaco Inc. (Ivaco), we made a number of corrections, including - revising freight to warehouse expense, freight revenue, warehousing expense, credit expense and U.S. inventory carrying costs for certain sales.

- revising the margin program to correctly distinguish between Ivaco's export price (EP) and constructed export price (CEP) sales,

- revising the below-cost test to exclude imputed inventory carrying costs, - subtracting early payment discounts from the gross unit price in the calculation of indirect selling expenses, - modifying the packing expenses for Ivaco's sales which were further processed by Sivaco Ontario, - and correcting the figure used for foreign exchange gains and losses, which changed the financial expense ratio.

Finally, for all three respondents we excluded the sales of non-prime

material from the arm's-length test. For a detailed discussion of the Department's analysis of the parties' allegations of ministerial errors, see Memorandum to Faryar Shirzad, Assistant Secretary, Import Administration, from Daniel O'Brien, AD/CVD Office 5, Ministerial Error Allegations, dated September 27, 2002. Therefore, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(e), we are amending the final determination of the antidumping duty investigation of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Canada to correct these ministerial errors.

The revised final weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Manufacturer/exporter	Original Weighted-Average Margin (Percent)	Amended Weighted-Average Margin (Percent)
ISI	2.54	3.86
Ivaco	13.35	9.90
Stelco	1.18*	1.18*
All Others	9.91	8.11

* *De minimis* - excluded from the calculation of the "All Others" rate.

Antidumping Duty Order

On October 15, 2002, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified the Department of its final determination that the industry in the United States producing carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the Act by reason of imports of the subject merchandise from Canada.

In accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct the Customs Service to assess, upon further advice by the Department, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the EP or CEP of the merchandise for all relevant entries of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Canada. These antidumping duties will be assessed on (1) all unliquidated entries of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Canada entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after April 10, 2002, the date on which the Department published its notice of preliminary determination in the **Federal Register**, and before October 7, 2002, the date on which the Department was required, pursuant to section 733(d)(3) of the Act, to terminate the suspension of liquidation; and (2) on all merchandise, with the exception of the merchandise produced by Stelco, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for

consumption, on or after the date of publication of this antidumping duty order in the **Federal Register**. Entries of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod made between October 7, 2002, and the day preceding the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, are not liable for the assessment of antidumping duties due to the Department's termination, effective October 7, 2002, of the suspension of liquidation. On or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, the Customs service 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 above.

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Canada, 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 issued and published in accordance with section 736(a) of Act and 19 CFR 351.211.

Dated: October 18, 2002.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-351-832, A-560-815, A-201-830, A-841-805, A-274-804, A823-812]

Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 29, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Victoria Schepker (Brazil) at (202) 482-1756, Michael Ferrier (Indonesia) at (202) 482-1394, Marin Weaver (Mexico) at (202) 482-2336, Thomas Gilgunn (Moldova) at (202) 482-4236, Tisha Loeper-Viti (Trinidad and Tobago) at (202) 482-7425, James Doyle (Ukraine) at (202) 482-0159; Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations are to the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are to the regulations at 19 CFR part 351 (2001).

Background

On August 26, 2002, the Department issued its final determinations in the antidumping duty investigations of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine. See *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Brazil*, 67 FR 55792 (August 30, 2002); *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Indonesia*, 67 FR 55798 (August 30, 2002); *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Mexico*, 67 FR 55800 (August 30, 2002); *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Moldova*, 67 FR 55790 (August 30, 2002); *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Trinidad and Tobago*, 67 FR 55788 (August 30, 2002); and *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Ukraine*, 67 FR 55785 (August 30, 2002).

On October 15, 2002, the International Trade Commission (the ITC) notified the Department of its final determination pursuant to section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of less-than-fair-value imports of subject merchandise from Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine. The antidumping duty order and amended final determination for carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Canada is published in a separate **Federal Register** notice. In addition, the ITC notified the Department of its final determination that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of subject merchandise from Moldova and Ukraine.

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise subject to these orders is certain hot-rolled products of carbon steel and alloy steel, in coils, of approximately round cross section, 5.00

mm or more, but less than 19.00 mm, in solid cross-sectional diameter.

Specifically excluded are steel products possessing the above-noted physical characteristics and meeting the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) definitions for (a) stainless steel; (b) tool steel; (c) high nickel steel; (d) ball bearing steel; and (e) concrete reinforcing bars and rods. Also excluded are (f) free machining steel products (*i.e.*, products that contain by weight one or more of the following elements: 0.03 percent or more of lead, 0.05 percent or more of bismuth, 0.08 percent or more of sulfur, more than 0.04 percent of phosphorus, more than 0.05 percent of selenium, or more than 0.01 percent of tellurium).

Also excluded from the scope are 1080 grade tire cord quality wire rod and 1080 grade tire bead quality wire rod. This grade 1080 tire cord quality wire 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 inclusions greater than 20 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 inclusions greater than 20 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).

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 investigation 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 this proceeding is dispositive.

Antidumping Duty Orders

In accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct the Customs Service to assess, upon further advice by the Department, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price or constructed export price of the merchandise for all relevant entries of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine. These antidumping duties will

be assessed on all (1) unliquidated entries of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after April 10, 2002, and before October 7, 2002, and from Brazil on or after April 15, 2002, and before October 12, 2002; and (2) merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of these antidumping duty orders in the **Federal Register**. The Department terminated the suspension of liquidation, pursuant to section 733(d)(3) of the Act on October 7, 2002, for Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad & Tobago, and Ukraine, and on October 12, 2002, for Brazil. Entries of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod made between October 12, 2002, for Brazil and between October 7, 2002, for Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine and the day preceding the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, are not liable for the assessment of antidumping duties. Regarding the negative critical circumstances determination, we will instruct the Customs service to lift suspension and to release any bond or other security, and refund any cash deposit made, to secure the payment of antidumping duties with respect to entries of the merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 10, 2002, but before April 10, 2002. January 10, 2002, is 90 days prior to April 10, 2002, the date of publication of the preliminary determinations in the **Federal Register**. The Department suspended liquidation of entries of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Indonesia on August 30, 2002, the **Federal Register** publication date of the final affirmative antidumping duty determination.

On or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, Customs 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. In the case of Brazil, we will adjust the deposit requirements to account for any export subsidies found in the amended final determination in the companion countervailing duty investigation. The "all others," "Moldova-wide," and "Ukraine-wide" rates apply to all exporters of subject merchandise not specifically listed. The weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/Manufacturer	Weighted-Average Margin
<i>Brazil.</i>	
Companhia Siderúrgica Belgo Mineira and Belgo-Mineira Participação Indústria e Comércio S.A. (BMP)	94.73%
All Others	74.35%
<i>Indonesia.</i>	
P.T. Ispat Indo	4.06%
All Others	4.06%
<i>Mexico.</i>	
Siderurgica Lazaro Cardenas Las Truchas, S.A. de C.V. (SICARTSA)	20.11%
All Others	20.11%
<i>Moldova.</i>	
Moldova-wide rate	369.10%
<i>Trinidad and Tobago.</i>	
Caribbean Ispat Ltd	11.40%
All Others	11.40%
<i>Ukraine.</i>	
Krivorohtsal State Metallurgical Works	116.37%
Ukraine-wide rate	116.37%

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty orders with respect to carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine 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.

These orders are issued and published in accordance with section 736(a) of Act and 19 CFR 351.211.

Dated: October 21, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-122-845, A-122-847]

Notice of Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigations: Certain Durum Wheat and Hard Red Spring Wheat From Canada

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

ACTION: Initiation of antidumping duty investigations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 29, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jarrod Goldfeder at (202) 482-0189 or

Judith Wey Rudman at (202) 482-0192, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

Initiation of Investigations

The Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act") by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act ("URAA"). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department of Commerce's ("the Department's") regulations are references to the provisions codified at 19 CFR part 351 (2002).

The Petitions

On September 13, 2002, the Department received petitions filed in proper form by the North Dakota Wheat Commission (hard red spring wheat), the Durum Growers Trade Action Committee (durum wheat), and the U.S. Durum Growers Association (durum wheat) (collectively, "the petitioners").¹ The Department received petition supplements from September 24 through October 21, 2002.

In accordance with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the petitioners allege that imports of durum wheat and hard red spring wheat from Canada 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 Act and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, an industry in the United States.

The Department finds that the petitioners filed these petitions on behalf of the respective domestic industries because they are interested parties as defined in section 771(9)(E) and (F) of the Act, and they have demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to each of the antidumping investigations that they are requesting the Department to initiate. See *infra*, "Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions."

¹ In the September 13, 2002 petitions, the petitioners identified the North Dakota Wheat Commission as a petitioner for both the durum wheat and hard red spring wheat petitions. However, in a petition supplement dated September 24, 2002, the petitioners informed the Department that, with respect to the petition on durum wheat, the petitioners were replacing the North Dakota Wheat Commission with the Durum Growers Trade Action Committee.