

calculation of GNA to reflect the findings at the cost verification (*see* the August 5, 2002, "Cost of Production and Constructed Value Calculation Adjustments for the Final Determination" memorandum), and we added an adjustment for U.S. billing adjustments (BILADJU) to reflect information in Saarstahl's April 30, 2002, submission.

The methodologies employed to incorporate the above changes in our programming are described in the Final Analysis Memorandum.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act, the Department will direct the U.S. Customs Service to continue to suspend liquidation of all entries of wire rod from Germany that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on after 90 days prior to the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. The U.S. Customs Service shall continue to require a cash deposit or posting of a bond equal to the weighted-average amount by which the NV exceeds the EP, as indicated in the chart below. These suspension-of-liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice. The weighted-average margins for this proceeding are as follows:

Exporter/manufacture	Margin (percent)
Saarstahl AG	15.12
All Others	15.12

Commission Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Tariff Act, we have notified the International Trade Commission of our determination. As our final determination is affirmative, the Commission shall, within 45 days, determine whether these imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the U.S. industry. If the Commission determines that material injury, or threat of material injury does not exist, the proceeding will be terminated and all securities posted will be refunded or canceled. If the Commission determines such injury does exist, the Department will issue an antidumping duty order.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of business proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305.

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 the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act.

Dated: August 23, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Appendix of Issues in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- Comment 1: Indirect Selling Expenses Incurred in Germany on U.S. Sales
- Comment 2: Adverse Facts Available for Unreported U.S. Sales
- Comment 3: Interest Rates for Euro-Denominated Sales
- Comment 4: Missing Payment Dates
- Comment 5: Credit Expense Calculations for "Split Payments"
- Comment 6: Critical Circumstances
- Comment 7: Use of Facts Available for Freight Expenses
- Comment 8: Use of Facts Available for Packing Expenses
- Comment 9: Exclusion of Tire Cord Wire Rod and Tire Bead Wire Rod
- Comment 10: The "Zeroing" Methodology
- Comment 11: The Arm's-Length Test
- Comment 12: Level of Trade

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-351-833]

Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Negative Critical Circumstances Determination: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil

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

ACTION: Notice of final affirmative countervailing duty determination and final negative critical circumstances determination.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce has made a final determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to certain producers and exporters of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Brazil. For information on the estimated countervailing duty rates, please see the "Suspension of Liquidation" section, below. We have also made a final determination that critical circumstances do not exist with respect

to imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Brazil.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 30, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Melani Miller, Jennifer D. Jones, Andrew Smith, or Daniel J. Alexy, Office of AD/CVD Enforcement Group 1, Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 3099, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0116, (202) 482-1276, (202) 482-4194, or (202) 482-1540, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act effective January 1, 1995 ("the Act"). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department of Commerce's ("the Department") regulations are to 19 CFR Part 351 (April 2001).

Petitioners

The petitioners in this investigation are Co-Steel Raritan, Inc., GS Industries, Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc., and North Star Steel Texas, Inc. (collectively, "petitioners").

Case History

The following events have occurred since the publication of the preliminary determination in the **Federal Register**. *See Preliminary Negative Countervailing Duty Determination: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil*, 67 FR 5967 (February 8, 2002) ("Preliminary Determination").

On February 13 and 14, 2002, the petitioners submitted further comments with respect to the responses filed by the respondents in the proceeding, the Government of Brazil ("GOB"), Companhia Siderurgica Belo-Mineira ("Belo Mineira"), and Gerdau S.A. ("Gerdau"). The Department issued supplemental questionnaires to the GOB, Gerdau, and Belo Mineira on February 19, 2002, and received responses to those questionnaires on March 7, 2002.

From March 12, 2002 to March 27, 2002, we conducted a verification of the questionnaire responses submitted by the GOB, Belo Mineira, and Gerdau.

On March 19, 2002, we published a **Federal Register** notice aligning the final determination in this proceeding with the earliest final determination in the companion antidumping duty investigations. *See Countervailing Duty Investigations of Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil*,

Canada, Germany, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey: Notice of Alignment With Final Antidumping Duty Determinations, 67 FR 12524 (March 19, 2002).

On July 2, 2002, we received a combined case brief from the GOB, Belgo Mineira, and Gerdau, and a case brief from the petitioners. On July 15, 2002, we received a combined rebuttal brief from the GOB, Belgo Mineira, and Gerdau, as well as a rebuttal brief from the petitioners.

Period of Investigation

The period for which we are measuring subsidies, or period of investigation is calendar year 2000.

Scope of Investigation

The merchandise covered by these investigations 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 ("subject merchandise" or "wire rod").

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. 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.

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.

Scope Comments

On April 2, 2002, in conjunction with the preliminary determinations in the companion antidumping duty proceedings, the scope in both the companion countervailing duty and antidumping duty proceedings was revised. See Memorandum to Faryar Shirzad, dated April 2, 2002, "*Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod: Requests for exclusion of various tire cord quality wire rod and tire bead quality wire rod products from the scope of Antidumping Duty (Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, and Venezuela) and Countervailing Duty (Brazil, Canada, Germany, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey) Investigations*," which is on file in the Department's Central Records Unit in Room B-099 of the main Department building ("CRU").

Since April 2, 2002, a number of parties have filed requests asking the Department to exclude various products from the scope of the concurrent antidumping duty (Brazil, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago and Ukraine) and countervailing duty (Brazil, Canada, Germany, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey) investigations. On May 6, 2002, Ispat Hamburger Stahlwerke GmbH and Ispat Walzdraht Hochfeld GmbH (collectively, "Ispat Germany") requested an exclusion for "super clean valve spring wire." Two parties filed additional exclusion requests on June 14, 2002: Bluff City Steel asked that the Department exclude "clean-steel precision bar," and Lincoln Electric Company sought the exclusion of its EW 2512 grade of metal inert gas welding wire. On June 28, 2002, the petitioners filed objections to a range of scope exclusion requests including: (i) Bluff City Steel's request for clean precision bar; (ii) Lincoln Electric Company's request for EW 2512 grade wire rod; (iii) Ispat Germany's request for "super clean valve spring wire;" (iv) Tokusen USA's January 22, 2002 request for 1070 grade tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod (tire cord wire rod); and (v) various parties' request for 1090 grade tire cord wire rod.

In addition, Moldova Steel Works requested the exclusion of various grades of tire cord wire rod on July 17, 2002. The Rubber Manufacturers Association ("RMA"), Ispat Germany, Lincoln Electric and Bluff City filed rebuttals to petitioners' June 28 submission on July 8, 11, 17, and 29, 2002, respectively. The RMA filed additional comments on July 30, 2002.¹

The Department has analyzed these requests and the petitioners' objections and we find no modifications to the scope are warranted. See Memorandum from Richard Weible to Faryar Shirzad, "Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod; Antidumping Duty (Brazil, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine) and Countervailing Duty (Brazil, Canada, Germany, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey) Investigations: Requests for Scope Exclusion" dated August 23, 2002, which is on file in the CRU.

Injury Test

Because Brazil is a "Subsidies Agreement Country" within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act, the International Trade Commission ("ITC") is required to determine whether imports of the subject merchandise from Brazil materially injure, or threaten material injury to, a U.S. industry. On October 15, 2001, the ITC transmitted to the Department its preliminary determination that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being materially injured by reason of imports from Brazil of the subject merchandise. See *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, and Venezuela*, 66 FR 54539 (October 29, 2001).

Critical Circumstances

The petitioners have alleged that critical circumstances within the meaning of section 703(e) of the Act exist with respect to the subject merchandise. We did not address the petitioners' critical circumstances allegation in the *Preliminary Determination* because the *Preliminary Determination* was negative. However, as our final determination is affirmative, we are now addressing this allegation.

As discussed in the Memorandum to Richard Moreland, "Countervailing Duty Investigation of Carbon and

Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil Final Determination of Critical Circumstances," pursuant to section 705(a)(2) of the Act, we find that critical circumstances do not exist for imports of the subject merchandise from Brazil.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties to this investigation are addressed in the "Issues and Decision Memorandum" from Richard W. Moreland, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Import Administration to Faryar Shirzad, Assistant Secretary, Import Administration, dated August 23, 2002 ("Decision Memorandum"), which is hereby adopted by this notice. Attached to this notice as Appendix I is a list of the issues which parties have raised and to which we have responded in the *Decision Memorandum*. Parties can find a complete discussion of all issues raised in this investigation and the corresponding recommendations in this public memorandum which is on file in the CRU. In addition, a complete version of the *Decision Memorandum* can be accessed directly on the Internet at <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/> under the heading "Brazil." The paper copy and electronic version of the Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(C) of the Act, we are directing the Customs Service ("Customs") to suspend liquidation of all imports of the subject merchandise from Brazil that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

We determine the total estimated net subsidy rate for each company to be the following:

Producer/Exporter	Net Subsidy Rate
Companhia Siderurgica	
Belgo-Mineira	6.74
Gerdau S.A.	4.44
All Others	6.11

We will issue a countervailing duty order if the ITC issues a final affirmative injury determination and we will instruct Customs to require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for such entries of merchandise in the amounts indicated above. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the

suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our determination. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information related to this investigation. We will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under an Administrative Protective Order ("APO"), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Return or Destruction of Proprietary Information

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Failure to comply is a violation of the APO.

This determination is published pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: August 23, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Appendix I

List of Comments and Issues in the Decision Memorandum

Comment 1: Usina Siderurgica da Bahia S.A. ("Usiba") and Cia Siderurgica do Nordeste ("Cosinor") Privatizations
Comment 2: Government of Brazil ("GOB") Financing for the Purchase of Usiba

Comment 3: Benchmarks for Long-Term, Brazilian Currency Denominated Loans and Discount Rates

Comment 4: Financing for the Acquisition or Lease of Machinery and Equipment through the Special Agency for Industrial Financing ("FINAME") Loans

Comment 5: National Bank for Economic and Social Development ("BNDES") Export Financing

Comment 6: Reduction of the Urban Building and Land Tax ("IPTU")

Comment 7: BNDES Financing for Companhia Siderurgica Belgo-Mineira's ("Belgo Mineira") Acquisition of Dedini Siderurgica de Piracicaba ("Dedini")

Comment 8: Program of Social Integration ("PIS") and Social Contributions of Billings ("COFINS") - Direct Taxes vs. Indirect Taxes

¹ On August 9, 2002, Bekaert Corporation requested an exclusion for certain high chrome/high silicon steel wire rod from the scope of these investigations. This request was filed too late to be considered for the final determinations in these investigations.

Comment 9: PIS and COFINS - Excessive Remission

Comment 10: Programa de Financiamento as Exportacoes ("PROEX") Equalization Program

Comment 11: BNDES Financing of Belgo Mineira's Acquisition of Mendes Junior Siderurgia S.A. ("MJS")

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-428-833]

Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Negative Critical Circumstances Determination Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Germany

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

ACTION: Notice of final affirmative countervailing duty determination and final negative critical circumstances determination.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce has made a final determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Germany. For more information on the estimated countervailing duty rates, please see the "Suspension of Liquidation" section below. We have also made a final determination that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Germany.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 30, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melanie Brown, Office of Antidumping/Countervailing Duty Enforcement, Group 1, Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 3096, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482-4987.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act effective January 1, 1995 ("the Act"). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department of Commerce's ("the Department") regulations are to 19 CFR Part 351 (April, 2001).

Petitioners

The petitioners in these investigations are Co-Steel Raritan, Inc., GS Industries, Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc., and North Star Steel Texas, Inc. (collectively, "petitioners").

Case History

The following events have occurred since the publication of the preliminary determination in the **Federal Register** (see *Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Preliminary Negative Critical Circumstances Determination: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Germany*, 67 FR 5991 (February 8, 2002) ("Preliminary Determination")).

On March 19, 2002, we published a **Federal Register** notice aligning the final determination in this proceeding with the earliest final determination in the companion antidumping duty investigations. See *Countervailing Duty Investigations of Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Germany, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey: Notice of Alignment With Final Antidumping Duty Determinations*, 67 FR 12524 (March 19, 2002).

From March 11 to 20, 2002, we conducted verification of the questionnaire responses submitted by Saarlust AG ("Saarlust"), Ispat Hamburger Stahlwerke, Ispat Stalwerk Ruhrort, and Ispat Walzdraht Hochfeld (collectively "Ispat"), and the Government of Germany.

On May 29, 2002 we received case briefs from Saarlust, Ispat, and the petitioners. On June 3, 2002, we received rebuttal briefs from Saarlust, Ispat, the Government of Germany, and the petitioners.

Period of Investigation

The period for which we are measuring subsidies, or the period of investigation ("POI"), is calendar year 2000.

Scope of Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation 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 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).