

circumstances do not exist with regard to this case. The adjustments to the dumping margin, as well as a detailed description of the critical circumstances analysis, are discussed in the *Decision Memorandum* for this investigation.

### Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, we are directing the Customs Service to continue to suspend liquidation of all entries of steel wire rod exported from Trinidad and Tobago that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of the preliminary determination. The Customs Service shall continue to require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond based on the estimated weighted-average dumping margins shown below. The suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

Furthermore, because the Department now determines that critical circumstances do not exist, the suspension of liquidation for all shipments that entered or were withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption prior to April 10, 2002, is terminated. We are directing the Customs Service to refund any cash deposits and release any bonds or other security relating to such shipments.

We determine that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for Trinidad and Tobago:

Manufacturer/exporter	Margin (percent)
Caribbean Ispat Ltd .....	11.40
All Others .....	11.40

### International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we have notified the International Trade Commission (ITC) of our determination. The ITC will determine, within 45 days, whether imports of subject merchandise from Trinidad and Tobago are causing material injury, or threaten material injury, to an industry in the United States. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all securities posted will be refunded or canceled. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, the Department will issue an antidumping order directing Customs Service officials to assess antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or

after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation.

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 19 CFR 351.305. 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 determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: August 23, 2002.

**Faryar Shizad,**  
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

### Appendix

#### Issues Covered in Decision Memorandum

##### I. Issues Specific to Sales

Comment 1: Sales of Non-Prime Merchandise  
Comment 2: 201 Duties  
Comment 3: Critical Circumstances  
Comment 4: Minor Corrections (Sales Verification)

##### II. Issues Specific to Costs

Comment 5: Depreciation on Revalued Assets  
Comment 6: Iron Ore Offset  
Comment 7: General and Administrative Assets Depreciation

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### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### International Trade Administration

[A-841-805]

#### Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Moldova

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

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 30, 2002.

**SUMMARY:** We determine that carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (wire rod) from Moldova is being sold, or is likely to be sold, in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV), as provided in section 735 of the Act. The estimated margin of sales at LTFV is shown in the *Final Determination of Investigation* section of this notice.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Thomas Gilgunn or Scott Lindsay at (202) 482-4236 or (202) 482-0780, respectively, AD/CVD Enforcement,

Office 7, Group III, 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 references to the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to Department of Commerce (the Department) regulations are to 19 CFR part 351 (2001).

#### Case History

On April 10, 2002, the Department published the preliminary determination of the antidumping investigation of wire rod from Moldova. See *Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Moldova*, 67 FR 17401 (April 10, 2002) (*Preliminary Determination*). We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on our *Preliminary Determination*. On April 12, 2002, MSW informed the Department that it would not participate in verification. On April 27, 2002, MSW requested the Department postpone the final determination in accordance with section 735(a)(2)(A) of the Tariff Act. MSW also requested that the Department extend to six months any provisional measures imposed pursuant to section 733(d) of the Tariff Act. On May 13, 2002, we postponed the final determination of these proceedings. See *Postponement of Final Antidumping Duty Determinations: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Germany, Indonesia and Moldova*, 67 FR 32013 (May 13, 2002). On June 17, 2002, Co-Steel Raritan, Inc., GS Industries, Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc., and North Star Steel Texas, Inc. (petitioners) and MSW submitted timely case briefs. On June 24, 2002, the petitioners submitted a rebuttal brief. The Department did not receive any requests for a public hearing.

#### Scope Issues

Since the *Preliminary Determination*, 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, petitioners (Co-Steel Raritan, Inc., GS Industries, Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc., and North Star Steel Texas, Inc.) 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 (the 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.<sup>1</sup>

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 room B-099 of the main Commerce building.

### 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.

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).

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.

### Period of Investigation

The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2001. This period corresponds to the two most recent fiscal quarters prior to the month of the filing of the petition in accordance with 19 CFR 351.204(b).

### Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties to this proceeding and to which we have responded are listed in the Appendix to this notice and addressed in the "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Antidumping Investigation of Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Moldova," dated August 23, 2002, (*Decision Memorandum*) which is hereby adopted by this notice. Parties

<sup>1</sup> 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.

can find a complete discussion of the issues raised in this investigation and the corresponding recommendations in this public memorandum which is on file in the Central Records Unit, room B-099 (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>. The paper copy and electronic version of the Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

#### Non-Market Economy Status

The Department has treated Moldova as a non-market-economy (NME) country in all past antidumping investigations. See, e.g., *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Steel Reinforcing Bars from Moldova*, 66 FR 33525 (June 22, 2001). In accordance with section 771(18)(C)(i) of the Act, a country's NME status continues until the Department revokes it. MSW requested that the Department revoke Moldova's NME status. The Government of the Republic of Moldova (GORM), however, did not support the treatment of the entire country as a market economy pursuant to MSW's request. Therefore, in accordance with section 771(18) of the Act, we continue to consider the Republic of Moldova as an NME country. See *Decision Memorandum*.

#### Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

We have not made any adjustments to the calculation methodologies used in the *Preliminary Determination* in determining the final dumping margin in this proceeding.

#### Use of Facts Available

As noted above, MSW refused to participate in verification. Section 776(b) of the Act provides that, if the Department finds that an interested party "has failed to cooperate by not acting to the best of its ability to comply with a request for information," the Department may draw an inference that is adverse to the interests of that party in selecting from among the facts otherwise available. In light of MSW's refusal to participate in verification, we determine that MSW has failed to cooperate to the best of its ability and have applied adverse facts available to MSW. For a complete discussion of our analysis, see the *Decision Memorandum* and memorandum *Determination of Facts Available for Moldova Steel Works in Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Moldova*, dated August 23, 2002.

#### Critical Circumstances

On February 4, 2002, the Department preliminarily determined that critical circumstances exist with respect to wire rod from Moldova. See *Memorandum to Faryar Shirzad Re: Antidumping Duty Investigation of Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Moldova—Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances* (February 4, 2002); See also *Carbon and Alloy Wire Rod from Germany, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine: Notice of Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 67 FR 6224 (February 11, 2002). We received no comments from MSW or the petitioners regarding our preliminary finding that critical circumstances exist for imports of wire rod from Moldova. Therefore, we have not changed our determination and continue to find that critical circumstances exist for imports of wire rod from Moldova.

#### Final Determination of Investigation

We determine that the following weighted-average percentage margin exists for the period January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2001:

Exporter/manufacturer	Weighted-average margin (percentage)
Moldova-wide rate .....	369.10

The Moldova-wide rate applies to all entries of the subject merchandise from Moldova.

#### Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, we will instruct the U.S. Customs Service (Customs) to continue to suspend liquidation of all entries of wire rod from Moldova that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 10, 2002 (90 days prior to the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination in the Federal Register*). Customs shall continue to require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond equal to the estimated amount by which the normal value exceeds the U.S. price as shown above. The suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

#### ITC Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we have notified the International Trade Commission (ITC) of our determination. As our final determination is affirmative, the ITC will determine, within 45 days, whether

these imports are causing material injury or threatening material injury to an industry in the United States. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of injury does not exist, the proceeding will be terminated and all securities posted will be refunded or canceled. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, the Department will issue an antidumping order directing Customs officials to assess antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation.

#### Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to APO of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. 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 determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: August 23, 2002.

**Faryar Shirzad,**  
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

#### Appendix—Issues in Decision Memorandum

1. Use of Adverse Facts Available
2. Basis of Adverse Facts Available
3. Request for Revocation of NME Status
4. Market Economy Responses

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#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### International Trade Administration

[A-351-832]

#### Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Critical Circumstances: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil

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

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 30, 2002.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Christopher Smith or Victoria Schepker, at (202) 482-1442 or (202) 482-1756, respectively; Import Administration,