

Department may also require producers who export such products to the United States to provide such certification on invoices accompanying shipments to the United States.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes, our written description of the merchandise subject to this scope is dispositive.

Amended Final Determination

In accordance with section 735(a) of the Act, on June 26, 2000, the Department published its affirmative final determination of the antidumping duty investigation of certain large diameter carbon and alloy seamless standard, line and pressure pipe from Mexico (*Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Large Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from Mexico*, 65 FR 39358). On June 26, 2000, we received ministerial error allegations, timely filed pursuant to section 351.224(c)(2) of the Department's regulations, from the respondent¹ regarding the Department's final margin calculations. On June 30, 2000, we received rebuttal comments from the petitioners.² TAMSA alleged that the Department incorrectly calculated the variable cost of manufacturing and normal value ("NV"). The petitioner noted in its rebuttal comments that the Department properly calculated the NV.

In accordance with section 735(e) of the Act, we have determined that a ministerial error was made in our final margin calculations. For a more detailed discussion of the ministerial error allegations, see the memorandum, *Amended Final Determination in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Large Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from Mexico: Clerical Error Allegations*, dated August 3, 2000, which is on file in the Central Records Unit, of the main Department building ("Room B-099"). We are amending the final determination of the antidumping duty investigation of certain large diameter carbon and alloy seamless standard, line and pressure pipe from Mexico to correct the ministerial error. The revised final weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/Manufacturer	Weighted-average margin percentage
Tubos de Acero de Mexico.	15.05
All Others	15.05

Antidumping Duty Order

On August 3, 2000, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, the International Trade Commission ("ITC") notified the Department that a U.S. industry is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A) of the Act by reason of imports of certain large diameter carbon and alloy seamless standard, line and pressure pipe from Mexico.

Therefore, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct U.S. Customs 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 large diameter carbon and alloy seamless standard, line and pressure pipe from Mexico. This antidumping duty will be assessed on all unliquidated entries of imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after February 4, 2000, the date of publication of the Department's preliminary determination in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 5587). On or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, U.S. Customs officers must require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties, cash deposits based on the rates listed below:

Exporter/Manufacturer	Weighted-average margin percentage
Tubos de Acero de Mexico.	15.05
All Others	15.05

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to certain large diameter carbon and alloy seamless standard, line and pressure pipe from Mexico, pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. 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.

This order is issued and published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211.

Dated: August 4, 2000.

Troy H. Cribb,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-549-502]

Notice of Extension of Time Limit for Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Thailand

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 11, 2000.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is extending the time limit for the final results of the 1998-1999 antidumping duty administrative review for the antidumping order on certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Thailand. This review covers the period March 1, 1998, through February 28, 1999. The extension is made pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (hereinafter, "the Act").

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Javier Barrientos, AD/CVD Enforcement Office 7, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230, telephone (202) 482-2243.

Postponement of Final Results

Under section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, the Department may extend the deadline for completion of an administrative review if it determines that it is not practicable to complete the review within the statutory time limit of 365 days. In the instant case, the Department has determined that it is not practicable to complete the review within the statutory time limit. See Memorandum from Richard O. Weible to Joseph A. Spetrini (August 2, 2000).

Because it is not practicable to complete this review within the time limits mandated by the Act (245 days from the last day of the anniversary month for preliminary results, 120 additional days for final results), in accordance with Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, the Department is extending the time limit for the final results no later than October 4, 2000.

¹ The respondent in this investigation is Tubos de Acero de Mexico ("TAMSA").

² The petitioners in this investigation are: U.S. Steel Group, Lorain Tubular Co. LLC (both units of USX Corp.), and the United Steel Workers of America.

Dated: August 4, 2000.

Richard O. Weible,

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for AD/
CVD Enforcement Group III.*

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

(C-489-502)

Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Turkey; Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review

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

ACTION: Notice of final results of countervailing duty administrative review.

SUMMARY: On April 6, 2000, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published in the **Federal Register** its preliminary results of administrative review of the countervailing duty order on certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes (pipes and tubes) from Turkey for the period January 1, 1998 through December 31, 1998 (65 FR 18070). The Department has now completed this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For information on the net subsidy for each reviewed company, and for all non-reviewed companies, please see the *Final Results of Review* section of this notice. We will instruct the U.S. Customs Service (Customs) to assess countervailing duties as detailed in the *Final Results of Review* section of this notice.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 11, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Grossman or Darla Brown, Office of AD/CVD Enforcement VI, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-2786.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(b), this review covers only those producers or exporters of the subject merchandise for which a review was specifically requested. Accordingly, this review covers Borusan Birlesik Boru Fabrikalari A.S. (BBBF) and Borusan Ihracat Ithalat ve Dagitim A.S. (Dagitim), an affiliated

trading company that exports BBBF-produced subject merchandise to the United States (see *Treatment of Trading Company* section below). This review covers the period January 1, 1998 through December 31, 1998 and twenty-one (21) programs.

We published the preliminary results on April 6, 2000 (65 FR 18070). We invited interested parties to comment on the results. We received no comments from any of the parties.

Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions of the Act as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA) effective January 1, 1995. The Department is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act. All citations to the Department's regulations reference 19 CFR Part 351 (1999), unless otherwise indicated.

Scope of the Review

Imports covered by this review are shipments from Turkey of certain welded carbon steel pipe and tube, having an outside diameter of 0.375 inch or more, but not more than 16 inches, of any wall thickness. These products, commonly referred to in the industry as standard pipe and tube or structural tubing, are produced to various American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications, most notably A-53, A-120, A-135, A-500, or A-501. These products are classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) as item number 7306.30.10. The HTSUS item numbers are provided for convenience and Customs purposes. The written description remains dispositive.

Treatment of Trading Company

During the period of review (POR), BBBF exported subject merchandise to the United States through Dagitim, a trading company. A questionnaire response was required from Dagitim because the subject merchandise may be subsidized by means of subsidies provided to both the producer and the exporter. All subsidies conferred on the production and exportation of subject merchandise benefit the subject merchandise even if it is exported to the United States by an unaffiliated trading company rather than by the producer itself. Therefore, the Department calculates countervailable subsidy rates on the subject merchandise by cumulating subsidies provided to the producer, with those provided to the exporter. See 19 CFR 351.525.

Under section 351.107 of the Department's Regulations, when the subject merchandise is exported to the United States by a company that is not the producer of the merchandise, the Department may establish a "combination" rate for each combination of an exporter and supplying producer. However, as noted in the "Explanation of the Final Rules" (the Preamble to the Department's Regulations), there may be situations in which it is not appropriate or practicable to establish combination rates when the subject merchandise is exported by a trading company. In such situations, the Department will make exceptions to its combination rate approach on a case-by-case basis. See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties; Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27303 (May 19, 1997).

In this review, we determine that it is not appropriate to establish combination rates. This determination is based on the fact that the subsidies conferred upon the subject merchandise were received by the producer only. Therefore, combination rates would serve no practical purpose. Instead, we have only calculated one rate, for BBBF, the producer of the subject merchandise.

Calculation of Benefits

Despite a persistently high rate of inflation in Turkey, Turkish companies do not index any of the figures (other than fixed assets) in their financial statements to account for inflation. During the POR, Turkey continued to experience high inflation. Indexing the benefit and the sales figures will neutralize any potential distortion in our subsidy calculations caused by high inflation and the timing of the receipt of the subsidy.

Therefore, to calculate the *ad valorem* subsidy rates, we indexed the benefits (numerator) in the month of receipt and indexed the monthly sales (denominator) for each program, as we did in *Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes and Welded Carbon Steel Line Pipe from Turkey; Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 64 FR 44496 (August 16, 1999) (1997 *Final Results*). See, for discussion, *Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes and Welded Carbon Steel Line Pipe from Turkey; Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 64 FR 16924 (April 7, 1999) (1997 *Preliminary Results*). We indexed the sales values and the benefits using the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for manufacturing companies in 1998, as reported by the Central Bank of Turkey.