

received in the home market and are not changing our *Final Results*.

With regard to the Petitioners similar argument regarding sales where there was no date of payment (PAYDTU) in the U.S. market, we disagree. We agree with Ugine that the date of payment reported was based on an accounts-receivable turnover methodology because Hague was not able to identify the date of payment on a sales-specific basis. Furthermore, the credit period for sales made by Hague was determined

based on this same methodology. At the U.S. market verification, we verified this methodology and found no discrepancies. *See U.S. Market Verification Report* at 18. This fact was not disputed by the Petitioners. Therefore, for the *Final Results*, we have not changed the date of payment used by Hague.

Therefore, we are amending the *Final Results* to reflect the correction of the above-cited ministerial errors. All changes made to the arm's length test,

model match and margin program can be found in the analysis memorandum. *See Memorandum to the File from Alex Villanueva, Senior Case Analyst to James C. Doyle, Program Manager, Final Analysis for Ugine S.A. for the Amended Final Results of the 2nd Administrative Review Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from France for the period July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001*, dated January 20, 2003.

The weighted-average dumping margin is as follows:

Producer/Manufacturer Exporter	Final Weighted-Average Margin (percent)	Amended Final Weighted Average Margin (percent)
Ugine, S.A.	1.47	1.44

Consequently, we are issuing and publishing these amended final results and notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) of the Act.

Dated: January 17, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 03-1902 Filed 1-27-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-122-815]

Alloy Magnesium from Canada: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty New Shipper Review

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

ACTION: Notice of Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty New Shipper Review.

SUMMARY: In response to a request from Magnola Metallurgy, Inc., the Department of Commerce is conducting a new shipper review of the countervailing duty order on alloy magnesium from Canada for the period January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001. In these preliminary results, we find that Magnola Metallurgy, Inc. received countervailable subsidies during the period of review. *The ad valorem* rate is shown in the "Preliminary Results of Review" section of this notice. If these preliminary results are adopted in our final results, we will instruct the Customs Service to assess countervailing duties.

Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results (see the Public Comment section of this notice).

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 28, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Melanie Brown, Office 1, Group 1, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-4987.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 31, 1992, the Department of Commerce ("Department") published in the **Federal Register** the countervailing duty orders on pure magnesium and alloy magnesium from Canada. *See Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determinations: Pure Magnesium and Alloy Magnesium from Canada*, 57 FR 39392 (July 13, 1992) ("Investigation Final"). On February 28, 2002, the Department received a timely request for a new shipper review from Magnola Metallurgy, Inc. ("Magnola") pursuant to 19 CFR 351.214(d). On March 27, 2002, the Department initiated the new shipper review for the period January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001. *See Pure and Alloy Magnesium From Canada: Notice of Initiation of New Shipper Countervailing Review*, 67 FR 15794 (April 3, 2002). On May 8, 2002, U.S. Magnesium,¹ ("the petitioner") submitted allegations of countervailable subsidies received by Magnola. Magnola commented on these allegations on May 15, 2002.

On July 10, 2002, the Department issued its initial countervailing questionnaires to Magnola, the Government of Québec ("GOQ"), and the Government of Canada ("GOC"). We received questionnaire responses from

the GOQ and the GOC on August 15, 2002, and from Magnola on August 16, 2002. Subsequent to the receipt of the initial questionnaire responses, we issued supplemental questionnaires, received comments from the petitioners, and received supplemental questionnaire responses from the GOQ, the GOC, and Magnola.

On September 13, 2002, the Department found that because of the complexity of the issues involved in this case it was not practicable to complete the review in the time allotted. Therefore, we published an extension of the time limit for the completion of the preliminary results of this review to no later than January 21, 2003, in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.214(h)(2). We also rescinded the review with respect to pure magnesium because Magnola's request for the new shipper review was for Magnola's sales of alloy magnesium from Canada only. *See Alloy Magnesium from Canada: Extension of Time Limit for the Preliminary Results of the Countervailing Duty New Shipper Review and Pure Magnesium from Canada: Rescission of Countervailing Duty New Shipper Review*, 67 FR 50819 (September 13, 2002).

New Subsidy Allegation

On August 9, 2002, the petitioner submitted a new subsidy allegation and documentation supporting the allegation. On August 19 and September 3, 2002, Magnola submitted comments objecting to the consideration of new subsidies. We considered the information on the record and initiated an investigation on one additional program allegedly operated by the GOQ: Emploi-Québec Manpower Training Mandate ("MTM"). For more information, see the memorandum to Richard Moreland, Deputy Assistant Secretary entitled, "New Subsidy

¹ The original petition was filed by Magnesium Corporation of America, ("Magcorp"). On July 31, 2002, the petitioner informed the Department that Magcorp had been sold to U.S. Magnesium.