

the provisions of Section 734(i) of the Act shall apply.”

As noted above, the underlying investigation in this proceeding was continued pursuant to section 734(g) of the Act following the acceptance of the Agreement. As a result of the continued investigation, the Department made a final determination of dumping, and the ITC found material injury. Section 734(i)(1)(A) of the Act stipulates that the Department shall:

Suspend liquidation under section 733(d)(2) of unliquidated entries of the merchandise made on the later of—

(i) the date which is 90 days before the date of publication of the notice of suspension of liquidation, or

(ii) the date on which the merchandise the sale or export to the United States of which was in violation of the agreement, or under an agreement which no longer meets the requirements of subsection (b) and (d) or (c) and (d), was first entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption. . . .

Furthermore, section 734(i)(1)(C) stipulates that the Department shall:

If the investigation was completed under subsection (g), issue an antidumping duty order under section 736(a) effective with respect to entries of merchandise liquidation of which was suspended.

Finally, section 734(i)(1)(E) stipulates that the Department shall:

Notify the petitioner, interested parties who are or were parties to the investigation, and the Commission of its actions under this paragraph.

The GOC's request for termination of the suspension agreement is effective November 3, 2003, which is the date the agreement will no longer meet the requirements of section 734(d) of the Act. Because the GOC is withdrawing its participation from the Agreement, the Department finds that suspension of the underlying investigation will no longer be in the public interest as of that date (*see* section 734(d)(1)). Therefore, the Department will direct the U.S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (“BCBP”) to suspend liquidation of all entries of CTL plate from China effective November 3, 2003. Accordingly, pursuant to section 734(i)(1)(C) of the Act, the Department hereby issues an antidumping duty order effective November 3, 2003, which is 60 days from the official filing date of the termination request of the GOC.

#### Antidumping Duty Order

In accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct BCBP to assess, beginning on November 3, 2003, 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 entries of CTL plate from China. These antidumping duties will be assessed on all unliquidated entries of CTL plate from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after November 3, 2003.

We will instruct BCBP to require a cash deposit for each entry equal to the antidumping duty margins found in our amended final determination of January 12, 1998, as listed below. These suspension-of-liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice. The “China-Wide Rate” applies to all producers and exporters of subject CTL plate not specifically listed. The final weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Manufacturer/Exporter	Weighted-average margin (percent)
Anshan (AISCO/Anshan International/Sincerely Asia Ltd) .....	30.68
Baoshan (Bao/Baoshan International Trade Corp/Bao Steel Metals Trading Corp) .....	30.51
Liaoning .....	17.33
Shanghai Pudong .....	38.16
WISCO (Wuhan/International Economic and Trading Corp/Cheerwu Trader Ltd) .....	128.59
China-wide Rate .....	128.59

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to CTL plate from China. 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 notice is published in accordance with sections 734(i) and 777(i) of the Act. This order is published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act.

Dated: October 14, 2003.

**James J. Jochum,**

*Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

(A-201-802)

#### Gray Portland Cement and Clinker From Mexico; Notice of Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

**ACTION:** Notice of Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review.

**SUMMARY:** On September 16, 2003, the Department of Commerce published the final results of administrative review of the antidumping duty order on gray portland cement and clinker from Mexico. The review covers one manufacturer/exporter, CEMEX, S.A. de C.V., and its affiliate, GCC Cemento, S.A. de C.V. The period of review is August 1, 2001, through July 31, 2002.

As a result of our analysis of CEMEX's, GCCC's and the petitioner's comments, we are amending the final results of antidumping administrative review.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 21, 2003.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Hermes Pinilla or Brian Ellman, Office of AD/CVD Enforcement 3, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3477 or (202) 482-4852, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On September 16, 2003, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published in the **Federal Register** the final results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on gray portland cement and clinker from Mexico (68 FR 54203) (*Final Results*).

On September 17, 2003, CEMEX, GCCC, and the petitioner filed a timely allegation that the Department made ministerial errors in the *Final Results*. Specifically, CEMEX and GCCC alleged that (1) the Department's decision to apply adverse facts available to GCCC's further-manufactured cement sales is a ministerial error, (2) the Department's conclusion that GCCC's U.S. affiliate, Rio Grande Materials, Inc., was the only U.S. subsidiary that further-manufactured cement is a ministerial error, (3) the Department made a ministerial error with respect to the