POR, use of entered value of sales as the basis of the assessment rate permits the Department to collect a reasonable approximation of the antidumping duties which would have been determined if the Department had reviewed those sales of merchandise actually entered during the POR.

In the case of companies which did not report entered value of sales, we calculated a proxy for entered value of sales, based on the price information available and appropriate adjustments (e.g., insurance, freight, U.S. brokerage and handling, U.S. profit, and any other items, as appropriate, on a companyspecific basis).

For calculation of the ESP assessment rate, entries for which liquidation was suspended, but which ultimately fell outside the scope of the orders through operation of the "Roller Chain" rule, are included in the assessment rate denominator to avoid over-collecting. (The "Roller Chain" rule excludes from the collection of antidumping duties bearings which were imported by a related party and further processed, and which comprise less than one percent of the finished product sold to the first unrelated customer in the United States. See the section on Further Manufacturing and the "Roller Chain" Rule in the Issues Appendix to "Antifriction Bearings (Other Than Tapered Roller Bearings) and Parts Thereof from France, Germany, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, and the United Kingdom; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews, Partial Termination of Administrative Reviews, and Revocation in Part of Antidumping Duty Orders," which is published in this issue of the Federal Register.)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 353.26 to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 353.34(d). Failure to comply is a violation of the APO.

These administrative reviews and this notice are in accordance with section

751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and 19 CFR 353.22.

Dated: February 1, 1995.

Paul L. Joffe,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Issues Appendix

- Abbreviations
- Comments and Response

Company Abbreviations

FAG-Italy—FAG Italia S.p.A.; FAG Bearings Corp. Federal-Mogul—Federal-Mogul Corporation

Meter—Meter S.p.A.

SKF—Italy—SKF Industrie; RIV-SKF Officina de Villar Perosa; SKF Cuscinetti Speciali; SKF Cuscinetti;

Torrington—The Torrington Company

Other Abbreviations

COP—Cost of Production COM—Cost of Manufacturing CV—Constructed Value ESP—Exporter's Sales Price FMV—Foreign Market Value HM—Home Market POR-Period of Review PP—Purchase Price USP—United States Price

AFBs I—Antifriction Bearings (Other Than Tapered Roller Bearings) and Parts Thereof from the Federal Republic of Germany; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 56 FR 31692 (July 11, 1991)

AFBs II—Antifriction Bearings (Other Than Tapered Roller Bearings) and Parts Thereof From France, et al.; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews, 57 FR 28360 (June 24, 1992)

AFBs III—Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews and Revocation in Part of an Antidumping Duty Order, 58 FR 39729 (July 26, 1993)

Comments and Responses

Comment 1: Meter noted in its Section B questionnaire response that it did not incur any warranty expense during the POR, yet the Department improperly deducted warranty expenses.

Federal-Mogul responds that, while Meter claimed to have incurred no warranty expenses during this POR, Meter's historical U.S. warranty experience suggests that the absence of warranty expenses is improbable. Given the fact that Meter claimed to have incurred such expenses in 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, and the first four months of 1992, as well as after the POR, Federal-Mogul urges the Department to resort to

extra-period warranty expenses as BIA. Furthermore, Federal-Mogul argues that the assignment and use of U.S. warranty expenses as an adjustment to CV appears to represent a reasonable application of BIA for purposes of quantifying a known, but unreported selling expense directly related to Meter's U.S. sales.

Department's Position: The adjustment for warranty expenses included in our preliminary calculation was a clerical error. Meter reported no warranty expenses on U.S. sales during this POR, and there is no evidence that such expenses were incurred during the POR. Therefore, we have not imputed warranty expenses and have not deducted these expenses for the final results.

Comment 2: Federal-Mogul notes that Meter limited its reported direct selling expense (DSE) for CV to its imputed credit expense, which Meter calculated by applying to the COM a percentage factor based on its short-term interest rate and the average number of days from shipment to payment. Federal-Mogul claims that this methodology understates the expense because the percentage factor should be multiplied by the sale price, i.e., the value on which credit would be extended in the HM. Federal-Mogul adds that by understating this portion of the general expense element of CV, it also understates the profit element, which Meter quantified as eight percent of materials, labor and general expenses. Federal-Mogul argues that the Department should increase Meter's reported DSE by the ratio of Meter's total sales to its cost of goods sold (COGS). The revised DSE should then be combined with the revised G&A expense amounts and the other elements of Meter's general expenses for CV, and Meter's statutory profit should also be recalculated accordingly.

Department's Position: We agree with Federal-Mogul that Meter's methodology for calculating its imputed credit expense for CV was flawed, and that the percentage factor should be multiplied by the sale price. In the absence of HM sale prices, we calculated a ratio of Meter's total sales to its COGS from Meter's 1992 financial statements, and multiplied that ratio by Meter's reported DSE. We used the revised DSE to recalculate G&A expenses and Meter's profit.

Comment 3: Federal-Mogul argues that in quantifying its reported G&A expenses for CV, Meter netted out negative expense amounts for "Net Gain on Foreign Exchange" and "Customs Reimbursement." These amounts are attributable only to purchases by foreign