	Period
Taiwan: Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipe & Tubes, A–583–008	5/1/97–4/30/98
Taiwan: Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings, Other Than Grooved, A–583–507	5/1/97–4/30/98
Taiwan: Polyvinyl Alcohol, A–583–824	5/1/97–4/30/98
The People's Republic of China: Construction Castings, A–570–502	5/1/97–4/30/98
The People's Republic of China: Polyvinyl Alcohol, A–570–842	5/1/97–4/30/98
The People's Republic of China: Pure Magnesium, A–570–832	5/1/97–4/30/98
The Ukraine: Pure Magnesium, A–823–806	5/1/97–4/30/98
The United Kingdom: Ball Bearings, A–412–801	5/1/97–4/30/98
The United Kingdom: Cylindrical Roller Bearings, A–412–801	5/1/97–4/30/98
Turkey: Pipes and Tubes, A–489–501	5/1/97–4/30/98
Countervailing Duty Proceedings:	
Brazil: Certain Iron Construction Castings, C–351–504	1/1/97–12/31/97
Sweden: Viscose Rayon Staple Fiber, C–401–056	1/1/97–12/31/97
Venezuela: Ferrosilicon, C–307–808	1/1/97–12/31/97
Suspension Agreements: None.	

In accordance with 351.213 of the regulations, an interested party as defined by section 771(9) of the Act may request in writing that the Secretary conduct an administrative review. In recent revisions to its regulations, the Department has changed its requirements for requesting reviews for countervailing duty orders. Pursuant to 771(9) of the Act, an interested party must specify the individual producers or exporters covered by the order or suspension agreement for which they are requesting a review (Department of Commerce Regulations, 62 FR 27295, 27424 (May 19, 1997)). Therefore, for both antidumping and countervailing duty reviews, the interested party must specify for which individual producers or exporters covered by an antidumping finding or an antidumping or countervailing duty order it is requesting a review, and the requesting party must state why it desires the Secretary to review those particular producers or exporters. If the interested party intends for the Secretary to review sales of merchandise by an exporter (or a producer if that producer also exports merchandise from other suppliers) which were produced in more than one country of origin and each country of origin is subject to a separate order, then the interested party must state specifically, on an order-by-order basis, which exporter(s) the request is intended to cover.

Seven copies of the request should be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Room 1870, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230. The Department also asks parties to serve a copy of their requests to the Office of Antidumping/Countervailing Enforcement, Attention: Sheila Forbes, in room 3065 of the main Commerce Building. Further, in accordance with § 351.303(f)(1)(i) of the regulations, a copy of each request must be served on every party on the Department's service list.

The Department will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of ''Initiation of Administrative Review of Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation'' for requests received by the last day of May 1998. If the Department does not receive, by the last day of May 1998, a request for review of entries covered by an order, finding, or suspended investigation listed in this notice and for the period identified above, the Department will instruct the Customs Service to assess antidumping or countervailing duties on those entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of (or bond for) estimated antidumping or countervailing duties required on those entries at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption and to continue to collect the cash deposit previously ordered.

This notice is not required by statute but is published as a service to the international trading community.

Dated: May 5, 1998.

Maria Harris Tildon,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–12442 Filed 5–11–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–588–824]

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products From Japan: Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

ACTION: Notice of extension of time limit for preliminary results of antidumping duty administrative review.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (''the Department'') is extending the time limit for the preliminary results of the review of certain corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products from Japan. This review covers the period August 1, 1996 through July 31, 1997.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 12, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Doreen Chen, Robert Bolling or Stephen Jacques at 202 482–0413, 482–3434 or 482–1391, respectively; Office of AD/CVD Enforcement, Group III, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20230.

The Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act'') are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Act by the Uruguay Rounds Agreements Act.

Extension of Preliminary Results

The Department has determined that it is not practicable to issue its preliminary results within the original time limit. (See Decision Memorandum from Joseph A. Spetrini, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Enforcement Group III to Robert LaRussa, Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, May 5, 1998.) The Department is extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results until August 31, 1998 in accordance with Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

The deadline for the final results of this review will continue to be 120 days after publication of the preliminary results.

Dated: May 6, 1998.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement Group III.

[FR Doc. 98–12594 Filed 5–11–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–351–605]

Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice From Brazil; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

SUMMARY: On January 14, 1998, the Department of Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on frozen concentrated orange juice from Brazil. This review covers two producers/exporters, Branco Peres Citrus, S.A. and CTM Citrus, S.A. (formerly Citro-pectina). The Department terminated the review with respect to another firm, Citrovita S.A. See Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice from Brazil: Preliminary Results of Administrative Review; Termination in Part; and Intent Not to Revoke in Part, 63 FR 2202 (January 14, 1998). This review covers the period May 1, 1993, through April 30, 1994.

We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on our preliminary results. We have based our analysis on the comments received and have changed the results from those presented in the preliminary results of review.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 12, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Fabian Rivelis or Irina Itkin, Office 5, AD/CVD Enforcement, Group II, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3853 or (202) 482–0656, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 14, 1998, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published in the **Federal Register** its preliminary results of the 1993–1994 administrative review of the antidumping duty order on frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) from Brazil (62 FR 2202). The Department has now completed this administrative review, in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Applicable Statute and Regulations

The Department is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Act. Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute and to the Department's regulations are in reference to the provisions as they existed on December 31, 1994.

Scope of the Review

The merchandise covered by this review is frozen concentrated orange juice from Brazil. The merchandise is currently classifiable under subheading 2009.11.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). The HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and for customs purposes. The written description remains dispositive.

Analysis of Comments Received

We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results. We received comments only from Branco Peres Citrus S.A. (Branco Peres).

Comment 1: Calculation of Comparison Market Commissions.

For the preliminary results, the Department based foreign market value (FMV) on the applicable minimum export price [1] (MEP) as a third-country offer for sale where no contemporaneous third-country sale existed. In cases where FMV was based on the MEP, we used the weighted average of the charges and adjustments reported for actual third-country sales.

According to Branco Peres, the Department erred in calculating a single average commission amount and applying it to four separate MEPs when calculating FMV. Branco Peres asserts that this methodology understated the amount of the commission that it would have paid if the merchandise had actually been sold at the MEP. Specifically, Branco Peres maintains that the commission amount would have been based on a fixed commission percentage and would have been higher than the average commission used by the Department.

Branco Peres asserts that the calculation of the single average commission amount is inconsistent with the calculation of U.S. commissions, which was based on the fixed commission percentage for each U.S. sale. Branco Peres maintains that the amount of both the third country and U.S. commissions should be exactly the same because, in every comparison, the U.S. price was exactly the same as the MEP. According to Branco Peres, the Department's use of inconsistent methodologies not only results in an unfair comparison, but also generates a dumping margin greater than *de minimis*. Branco Peres asserts that the Department should correct this error by deducting from FMV a commission amount based on the fixed commission percentage.

Branco Peres also argues that the Department's use of a single average commission amount for the period of review (POR) violated long-standing Department policy. Branco Peres states that the Department's practice in the 1993–1994 period for cases from Brazil, as illustrated in Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Brazil, 58 FR 37091, 37093 (July 9, 1993), was to determine expenses on a monthly basis because Brazil's economy experienced hyper-inflation during that period. Therefore, Branco Peres asserts that the Department must calculate expenses based on the actual monthly expenses in effect for each MEP period.

Nonetheless, Branco Peres argues that if the Department continues to use a single average commission, it should revise its calculation to include only those commissions related to sales which were contemporaneous with its U.S. sales, under the Department's usual price-to-price methodology for administrative reviews. Branco Peres notes that the Department calculated a single average commission based on the average commission expenses related to all third-country sales to the Netherlands, even though only four of those sales were contemporaneous with the U.S. sales in question.

DOC Position: We agree. Our review of the record of this case shows that a fixed commission rate was in effect for all of Branco Peres' export sales during the POR and that the payment of a commission based on this rate is Branco Peres' normal business practice. Our calculation of the average POR commissions understated the commissions Branco Peres would have paid if it had made the sale at the MEP. Accordingly, we have calculated commissions by applying the

[1] During the period of review, the minimum export price was a floor price set by the Carteira do Comercio Exterior de Banco do Brasil (CACEX), the export department of the Bank of Brazil. Minimum export prices were based on the price of FCOJ on the New York Cotton Exchange. Because the price movements of FCOJ on the futures market are irregular, the minimum export price may have remained the same or may have changed several times within a month.