

other type of fastener, and which are made most commonly, but not exclusively, with a hardboard top covered with vinyl or fabric. Folding metal tables have legs that mechanically fold independently of one another, and not as a set. The subject merchandise is commonly, but not exclusively, packed singly, in multiple packs of the same item, or in five piece sets consisting of four chairs and one table. Specifically excluded from the scope of folding metal tables are the following:

Lawn furniture;

Trays commonly referred to as "TV trays";

Side tables;

Child-sized tables;

Portable counter sets consisting of rectangular tables 36" high and matching stools; and

Banquet tables. A banquet table is a rectangular table with a plastic or laminated wood table top approximately 28" to 36" wide by 48" to 96" long and with a set of folding legs at each end of the table. One set of legs is composed of two individual legs that are affixed together by one or more cross-braces using welds or fastening hardware. In contrast, folding metal tables have legs that mechanically fold independently of one another, and not as a set.

(2) Assembled and unassembled folding chairs made primarily or exclusively from steel or other metal ("folding metal chairs"). Folding metal chairs include chairs with one or more cross-braces, regardless of shape or size, affixed to the front and/or rear legs with rivets, welds or any other type of fastener. Folding metal chairs include: those that are made solely of steel or other metal; those that have a back pad, a seat pad, or both a back pad and a seat pad; and those that have seats or backs made of plastic or other materials. The subject merchandise is commonly, but not exclusively, packed singly, in multiple packs of the same item, or in five piece sets consisting of four chairs and one table. Specifically excluded from the scope of folding metal chairs are the following:

Folding metal chairs with a wooden back or seat, or both;

Lawn furniture;

Stools;

Chairs with arms; and

Child-sized chairs.

The subject merchandise is currently classifiable under subheadings 9401710010, 9401710030, 9401790045, 9401790050, 9403200010 and 9403200030 of the HTSUS. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs Service purposes, the Department's

written description of the merchandise is dispositive.

Antidumping Duty Order

In accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department is directing Customs officers 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 of the merchandise for all relevant entries of folding metal tables and chairs from the PRC. The antidumping duties will be assessed on all unliquidated entries of folding metal tables and chairs from the PRC entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after December 3, 2001, the date on which the Department published its notice of preliminary determination in the **Federal Register**. See *Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Folding Metal Tables and Chairs from the People's Republic of China*, 66 FR 60185. On or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, customs officers must require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margins as noted below. The PRC-wide rate applies to all exporters of subject merchandise from the PRC other than the companies named. The weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/manufacturer	weighted-average margin percentage
Feili Furniture Development Co., Ltd. and Feili (Fujian) Co., Ltd	13.72
Dongguan Shichang Metals Factory Co. Ltd	13.72
New-Tec Integration Co., Ltd ...	13.72
Shin Crest Pte. Ltd	00.00
PRC-wide	70.71

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to folding metal tables and chairs from the PRC. Interested parties may contact the Department's Central Records Unit, room B-099 of the main Department of Commerce building, for copies of an updated list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect.

This order is published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act.

Dated: June 14, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-201-820]

Fresh Tomatoes From Mexico

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

ACTION: Notice of intent to terminate suspension agreement, intent to terminate the five-year sunset review, intent to resume antidumping investigation, and request for comments on the use of updated information: fresh tomatoes from Mexico.

SUMMARY: On May 31, 2002, Mexican tomato growers accounting for a large percentage of all fresh tomatoes imported into the United States from Mexico provided written notice to the Department of Commerce of their withdrawal from the agreement suspending the antidumping investigation on fresh tomatoes from Mexico. Because the suspension agreement will no longer cover substantially all imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico when these withdrawals become effective, the Department of Commerce intends to terminate the suspension agreement, terminate the five-year sunset review, and resume the antidumping investigation.

The Department of Commerce invites interested parties to submit comments on whether it should use updated information to complete the antidumping investigation. Comments must be submitted to the Department of Commerce within five days from the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Yang Jin Chun or Mark Ross at (202) 482-5760 or (202) 482-4794, respectively; Office of AD/CVD Enforcement 3, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act. In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to Department of Commerce (Department) regulations refer to the regulations codified at 19 CFR part 353 (1996).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 18, 1996, the Department initiated an antidumping investigation to determine whether imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) (61 FR 18377, April 25, 1996). On May 16, 1996, the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) notified the Department of its affirmative preliminary injury determination.

On October 10, 1996, the Department and Mexican tomato growers initialed a proposed agreement suspending the antidumping investigation, and on October 28, 1996, the Department preliminarily determined that imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico are being sold at LTFV in the United States. See *Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 61 FR 56607 (November 1, 1996) (*Preliminary Determination*). On the same day, the Department and certain producers/exporters of fresh tomatoes from Mexico signed the final suspension agreement. See *Suspension of Antidumping Investigation: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 61 FR 56618 (November 1, 1996). On May 31, 2002, Mexican tomato growers accounting for a large percentage of all fresh tomatoes imported into the United States from Mexico submitted to the Department a notice of their withdrawal from the agreement suspending the antidumping investigation on fresh tomatoes from Mexico.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are all fresh or chilled tomatoes (fresh tomatoes) except for cocktail tomatoes and those tomatoes which are for processing. For purposes of this investigation, cocktail tomatoes are greenhouse-grown tomatoes, generally larger than cherry tomatoes and smaller than roma or common round tomatoes, and are harvested and packaged on-the-vine for retail sale. For purposes of this investigation, processing is defined to include preserving by any commercial process, such as canning, dehydrating, drying or the addition of chemical substances, or converting the tomato product into juices, sauces or purees. Further, imports of fresh tomatoes for processing are accompanied by an "Importer's Exempt Commodity Form" (FV-6) (within the meaning of 7 CFR 980.501(a)(2) and 980.212(i)). Fresh tomatoes that are imported for cutting up, not further processed (e.g., tomatoes used in the preparation of fresh salsa or

salad bars), and not accompanied by an FV-6 form are covered by the scope of this investigation.

All commercially grown tomatoes sold in the United States, both for the fresh market and for processing, are classified as *Lycopersicon esculentum*. Important commercial varieties of fresh tomatoes include common round, cherry, plum, and pear tomatoes, all of which, with the exception of cocktail tomatoes, are covered by this investigation. Tomatoes imported from Mexico covered by this investigation are classified under the following subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States (HTSUS), according to the season of importation: 0702 and 9906.07.01 through 9906.07.09. Although the HTSUS numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

Intent To Terminate Suspension Agreement and Resume the Antidumping Investigation

On May 31, 2002, Mexican tomato growers accounting for a large percentage of all fresh tomatoes imported into the United States from Mexico provided written notice to the Department of their withdrawal from the agreement suspending the antidumping investigation on fresh tomatoes from Mexico. Pursuant to the terms of the suspension agreement, these withdrawals will become effective 60 days after this notification to the Department, i.e., July 30, 2002. Because the suspension agreement will no longer cover substantially all imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico, the Department intends to terminate the suspension agreement effective July 30, 2002.

Intent To Resume Antidumping Investigation

With the termination of the suspension agreement on July 30, 2002, in accordance with section 734(i)(1)(B) of the Act, the Department intends to resume the underlying antidumping investigation. Pursuant to section 734(i)(1)(B) of the Act, the Department intends to resume the investigation as if it had published the affirmative preliminary determination under section 733(b) of the Act on July 30, 2002. As explained in the *Preliminary Determination* at 61 FR 56609, the Department postponed the final determination until the 135th day after the date of the preliminary determination. The Department therefore intends to make its final determination in the resumed investigation by December 12, 2002.

Intent To Terminate the Five-Year Sunset Review

On October 1, 2001, the Department initiated a five-year sunset review of the suspended antidumping investigation on fresh tomatoes from Mexico pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (66 FR 49926, October 1, 2001). On January 29, 2002, the Department published its preliminary results of the sunset review (67 FR 4237, January 29, 2002) (*Preliminary Results*). In the *Preliminary Results*, the Department preliminarily found that termination of the suspended antidumping duty investigation on fresh tomatoes from Mexico would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping. On May 13, 2002, the Department extended the deadline for the final results of sunset review until August 27, 2002 (67 FR 35099, May 17, 2002).

If the Department terminates the suspension agreement, there will no longer be a suspended investigation for which to perform a sunset review. Therefore, the Department hereby announces its intent to terminate the sunset review of the suspended LTFV investigation on fresh tomatoes from Mexico, effective July 30, 2002.

Request for Comments on the Use of Updated Information

Given the unusual nature of this proceeding (e.g., based on our analysis of U.S. Customs data, three of the originally investigated companies have not exported tomatoes to the United States in the last two years) and the significant lapse of time since initiation of the investigation (i.e., over six years), the Department is considering selecting new respondents and collecting updated information for use in completing the investigation of sales at LTFV. In the event we collect updated information, the period of investigation will be from April 1, 2001, through March 31, 2002. This period reflects the most recently completed four fiscal quarters before the Mexican tomato growers accounting for a large percentage of all fresh tomatoes imported into the United States from Mexico provided written notice to the Department of their withdrawal from the suspension agreement. The Department invites interested parties to submit comments on this issue.

Interested parties should submit comments to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 1870, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Interested parties must file rebuttal comments within three days after the deadline for submission of

comments. A list of authorities used, a table of contents, and an executive summary of each comment should accompany these submissions to the Department.

International Trade Commission

The Department has notified the International Trade Commission (ITC) of its intent to terminate the suspension agreement and resume the LTFV investigation. If the Department makes a final affirmative determination, then the ITC is scheduled to make its final determination concerning injury within 45 days after publication of the Department's final determination (by approximately January 27, 2003). If both the Department's and the ITC's final determinations are affirmative, the Department will issue an antidumping duty order.

Suspension of Liquidation

The Department will instruct the U.S. Customs Service (Customs) to suspend liquidation of entries of fresh tomatoes from Mexico that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the termination of the suspension agreement, which is July 30, 2002. Customs shall require antidumping duty cash deposits or bonds for entries of the subject merchandise based on the preliminary dumping margins, which range from 4.16 to 188.45 percent.

Administrative Protective Order Access

Administrative protective orders previously granted in the original investigation will remain in effect. Any necessary amendments for changes in staff must be submitted promptly.

This determination is issued and published in accordance with section 733(f) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(f)) and 19 CFR 353.15(1996).

Dated: June 19, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 02-16198 Filed 6-26-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-421-810]

Certain Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from The Netherlands: Postponement of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

ACTION: Notice of Extension of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 27, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Geoffrey Craig or David Salkeld, AD/CVD Enforcement Office VI, Group II, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4161 or (202) 482-1168, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Time Limits

Statutory Time Limits

Section 735(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires the Department to issue (1) the final determination regarding sales at less than fair value (LTFV) in this investigation within 75 days after the date of its preliminary determination. However, section 735(a)(2) of the Act states that the Department may postpone the final determination until not later than 135 days after the date of publication of the preliminary determination if, in the case of a proceeding in which the preliminary determination by the administering authority under section 733(b) was affirmative, a request in writing for such a postponement is made by an exporter which accounts for a significant portion of the exports of the merchandise which is subject to the investigation. Section 351.210 of the Department's regulations further states that the exporter must also request that the Department extend the provisional measures from a four month period to a period of not more than 6 months. Alternatively, in the case of a proceeding in which the preliminary determination by the administering authority under section 733(b) was negative, the request for postponement may be made in writing by the petitioner.

Background

On May 9, 2002, the Department published the preliminary

determination regarding sales at LTFV in this investigation (67 FR 31268). We preliminarily determined that certain cold-rolled carbon steel flat products (cold-rolled steel) from the Netherlands are being, or likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV, as provided in section 733(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. On May 1, 2002, Corus Staal BV, the sole respondent in this investigation, requested that the Department postpone the final determination to 135 days after the publication of the preliminary determination and requested that the Department extend the provisional measures period from four months to a period not longer than 6 months.

Postponement of Final Determination

Given the fact that the Department made an affirmative preliminary determination and the largest exporter/producer of imports during the period of investigation requested postponement and also asked that the Department extend the provisional measures from a four month period to a period of not more than six months, as required by the Department's regulations, we are postponing the final determination until no later than September 23, 2002 (*i.e.*, 135 days after the publication of the preliminary determination).

This extension is in accordance with section 735(a)(2)(A) of the Act.

Dated: June 19, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 02-16290 Filed 6-26-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Export Trade Certificate of Review

ACTION: Notice of Issuance of an Export Trade Certificate of Review, Application No. 02-00001.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce has issued an Export Trade Certificate of Review to ROCACO INC., ("ROCACO") dba REIS Network and World Business Exchange Network. This notice summarizes the conduct for which certification has been granted.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey C. Anspacher, Director, Office of Export Trading Company Affairs, International Trade Administration, by telephone at (202) 482-5131 (this is not a toll-free number), or by E-mail at oetca@ita.doc.gov.