

Decision Memorandum is attached to this notice as an appendix. The *Issues and Decision Memorandum* is a public document which is on file in the Central Records Unit ("CRU") in room B-099 in the main Department building, and is accessible on the Web at <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn>. The paper copy and electronic version of the memorandum are identical in content.

Surrogate Country

In the *Preliminary Results*, we stated that we treat the PRC as a non-market economy ("NME") country, and therefore, we calculated normal value in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act which applies to NME countries. Also, we stated that we had selected India as the appropriate surrogate country to use in this review for the following reasons: (1) It is a significant producer of comparable merchandise; and (2) provides contemporaneous publicly available data to value the factors of production, pursuant to section 773(c)(4) of the Act. See *Preliminary Results*. For the final results, we made no changes to our findings with respect to the selection of a surrogate country.

Separate Rates

In proceedings involving NME countries, the Department begins with a rebuttable presumption that all companies within the country are subject to government control and, thus, should be assigned a single antidumping duty deposit rate. It is the Department's policy to assign all exporters of merchandise subject to review in an NME country this single rate unless an exporter can demonstrate that it is free of *de jure* and *de facto* control over its export decisions, so as to be entitled to a separate rate.

In the *Preliminary Results*, we found that CMC demonstrated its eligibility for separate-rate status. For the final results, we continue to find that the evidence placed on the record of this administrative review by CMC demonstrates an absence of government control, both in law and in fact, with respect to its exports of the merchandise under review and thus determine CMC is eligible for separate-rate status.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our analysis of comments received, we have made changes in the margin calculations for CMC. See *Issues and Decision Memorandum* at Comments 2 and 3.

- For these final results, we have changed the surrogate value ratio calculations derived from each of the two surrogate companies. For ratios

derived from SKF India Limited, we have excluded the line item "consumption of traded goods" from the denominator of the factory overhead ratio. However, we continue to include the line item "consumption of traded goods" in the denominator of the selling, general, and administrative expenses ("SG&A"), profit and interest ratios. For ratios derived from Timken India Limited, we have added the line item "purchase of products for resale" to the denominators of the SG&A, profit, and interest ratios.

- For the profit ratio derived from Timken India Limited, we corrected a clerical error to use the value from "profit before tax" in this calculation.

Final Results of Review

We determine that the following dumping margins exist for the period June 1, 2004, through May 31, 2005:

TRBS FROM THE PRC

Producer/Manufacturer/Exporter	Weighted-Average Margin (Percent)
China National Machinery Import & Export Corporation	0.00

Assessment Rates

The Department intends to issue assessment instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") 15 days after the date of publication of these final results of administrative review.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of this notice of final results of administrative review for all shipments of TRBs from the PRC entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) For CMC, the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not listed above that have a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) the cash deposit rate for all other PRC exporters will be 60.95 percent, the current PRC-wide rate; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all non-PRC exporters will be the rate applicable to the PRC exporter that supplied that exporter. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

Notification of Interested Parties

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) 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 the antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders ("APOs") of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305, which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

We are issuing and publishing this determination and notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 77(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: December 11, 2006.

David M. Spooner,
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Appendix

List of Comments and Issues in the Decision Memorandum

Comment 1: Outdated TRBs tariff classification

Comment 2: Remove "consumption of Traded Goods" from surrogate financial ratio

Comment 3: Ministerial error on Timken India Limited's "profit before tax"
[FR Doc. E6-21632 Filed 12-18-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-580-835]

Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Changed Circumstances Review

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

SUMMARY: In response to a March 22, 2006, request by Hyundai Steel Company (Hyundai), claiming to be the successor-in-interest to INI Steel Company (INI), the Department of Commerce (the Department) initiated a changed circumstances review of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils (SSSS) from the Republic of Korea (Korea). See *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils From the Republic of Korea: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 71 FR 37541 (June 30, 2006) (*Initiation Notice*). We invited interested parties to comment on our *Initiation Notice*. We received no comments.

Based on the information submitted by Hyundai, we preliminarily determine that: (1) Hyundai is the successor-in-interest to INI, formerly Incheon Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. (Inchon); and (2) upon publication of the final results of this review, INI's current CVD cash deposit rate shall be applied to entries of subject merchandise made by Hyundai. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 19, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Darla Brown or Preeti Tolani, AD/CVD Operations, Office 3, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 4014, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-2849 or (202) 482-0395, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 6, 1999, the Department published in the **Federal Register** the CVD order on SSSS from Korea. See *Amendment to Final Determination: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils From the Republic of Korea; and Notice of Countervailing Duty Orders: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils From France, Italy, and the Republic of South Korea*, 64 FR 42923 (August 6, 1999). The Department has completed three administrative reviews of this CVD order¹ and is currently conducting a

¹ See *Final Results and Partial Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea*, 67 FR 1964 (January 15, 2002), as amended, *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Korea: Amended Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 67 FR 8229 (February 22 2002); *Final Results and Partial Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea*, 68 FR 13267 (March 19, 2003), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (Second Review); and *Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the*

fourth review.² In September 2001 and June 2002, respectively, the Department initiated and published the preliminary results of a changed circumstances review to determine whether INI was entitled to Incheon's cash deposit rate.³ In the Second Review the Department determined to assign Incheon's cash deposit rate to INI, thereby eliminating the need to complete the changed circumstances review.⁴ The Department has also published notice of continuation of this order upon completion of the first five-year (sunset) review.⁵

Hyundai asserts that INI changed its corporate name to Hyundai effective March 10, 2006. On March 22, 2006, Hyundai requested that the Department confirm that Hyundai is entitled to INI's cash deposit rate for the CVD order. Simultaneously, Hyundai requested a changed circumstances review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on SSSS from Korea for the purpose of determining whether Hyundai is the successor-in-interest to INI and is entitled to INI's exclusion from the AD order. On April 11, 20, and 27, 2006, Hyundai submitted additional information in response to three requests from the Department for additional information. In response to Hyundai's request regarding the AD order, on May 12, 2006, the Department initiated a changed circumstances review and preliminarily determined that Hyundai is the successor-in-interest to INI and merchandise from Hyundai should be excluded from the AD order.⁶

Republic of Korea, 69 FR 2113 (January 14, 2004), as amended, *Amended Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Korea*, 69 FR 7419 (February 17, 2004).

² See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Request for Revocation in Part*, 70 FR 56631 (September 28, 2005) (initiation of review of Dai Yang Metal Co., Ltd.).

³ See *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea; Notice of Initiation of Changed Circumstances Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 66 FR 49639 (September 28, 2001), and *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea; Notice of Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 67 FR 38257 (June 3, 2002).

⁴ See *Second Review Decision Memorandum* at section "C: Name Changes."

⁵ See *Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders on Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Taiwan, and Countervailing Duty Orders on Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Italy and the Republic of Korea*, 70 FR 44886 (August 4, 2005).

⁶ See *Notice of Initiation and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Antidumping Duty Review: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea*, 71 FR 27680 (May 12,

Scope of the Order

The products covered by this order are certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils. Stainless steel is an alloy steel containing, by weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements. The subject sheet and strip is a flat-rolled product in coils that is greater than 9.5 mm in width and less than 4.75 mm in thickness, and that is annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled. The subject sheet and strip may also be further processed (e.g., cold-rolled, polished, aluminized, coated, etc.) provided that it maintains the specific dimensions of sheet and strip following such processing.

The merchandise subject to this order is classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at subheadings: 7219.13.0031, 7219.13.0051, 7219.13.0071, 7219.1300.81⁷, 7219.14.0030, 7219.14.0065, 7219.14.0090, 7219.32.0005, 7219.32.0020, 7219.32.0025, 7219.32.0035, 7219.32.0036, 7219.32.0038, 7219.32.0042, 7219.32.0044, 7219.33.0005, 7219.33.0020, 7219.33.0025, 7219.33.0035, 7219.33.0036, 7219.33.0038, 7219.33.0042, 7219.33.0044, 7219.34.0005, 7219.34.0020, 7219.34.0025, 7219.34.0030, 7219.34.0035, 7219.35.0005, 7219.35.0015, 7219.35.0030, 7219.35.0035, 7219.90.0010, 7219.90.0020, 7219.90.0025, 7219.90.0060, 7219.90.0080, 7220.12.1000, 7220.12.5000, 7220.20.1010, 7220.20.1015, 7220.20.1060, 7220.20.1080, 7220.20.6005, 7220.20.6010, 7220.20.6015, 7220.20.6060, 7220.20.6080, 7220.20.7005, 7220.20.7010, 7220.20.7015, 7220.20.7060, 7220.20.7080, 7220.20.8000, 7220.20.9030, 7220.20.9060, 7220.90.0010, 7220.90.0015, 7220.90.0060, and 7220.90.0080. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the Department's written description of the merchandise subject to this order is dispositive.

Excluded from the scope of this order are the following: (1) sheet and strip that is not annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled, (2)

2006) (*AD Changed Circumstances Preliminary Results*).

⁷ Due to changes to the HTSUS numbers in 2001, 7219.13.0030, 7219.13.0050, 7219.13.0070, and 7219.13.0080 are now 7219.13.0031, 7219.13.0051, 7219.13.0071, and 7219.13.0081, respectively.

sheet and strip that is cut to length, (3) plate (*i.e.*, flat-rolled stainless steel products of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more), (4) flat wire (*i.e.*, cold-rolled sections, with a prepared edge, rectangular in shape, of a width of not more than 9.5 mm), and (5) razor blade steel. Razor blade steel is a flat-rolled product of stainless steel, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced), in coils, of a width of not more than 23 mm and a thickness of 0.266 mm or less, containing, by weight, 12.5 to 14.5 percent chromium, and certified at the time of entry to be used in the manufacture of razor blades. *See* Chapter 72 of the HTSUS, "Additional U.S. Note" 1(d).

The Department has determined that certain additional specialty stainless steel products are also excluded from the scope of this order. These excluded products are described below.

Flapper valve steel is excluded from the scope of this order. Flapper valve steel is defined as stainless steel strip in coils containing, by weight, between 0.37 and 0.43 percent carbon, between 1.15 and 1.35 percent molybdenum, and between 0.20 and 0.80 percent manganese. This steel also contains, by weight, phosphorus of 0.025 percent or less, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of 0.020 percent or less. The product is manufactured by means of vacuum arc remelting, with inclusion controls for sulphide of no more than 0.04 percent and for oxide of no more than 0.05 percent. Flapper valve steel has a tensile strength of between 210 and 300 ksi, yield strength of between 170 and 270 ksi, plus or minus 8 ksi, and a hardness (Hv) of between 460 and 590. Flapper valve steel is most commonly used to produce specialty flapper valves in compressors.

Also excluded is a product referred to as suspension foil, a specialty steel product used in the manufacture of suspension assemblies for computer disk drives. Suspension foil is described as 302/304 grade or 202 grade stainless steel of a thickness between 14 and 127 microns, with a thickness tolerance of plus-or-minus 2.01 microns, and surface glossiness of 200 to 700 percent Gs. Suspension foil must be supplied in coil widths of not more than 407 mm, and with a mass of 225 kg or less. Roll marks may only be visible on one side, with no scratches of measurable depth. The material must exhibit residual stresses of 2 mm maximum deflection, and flatness of 1.6 mm over 685 mm length.

Certain stainless steel foil for automotive catalytic converters is also excluded from the scope of this order. This stainless steel strip in coils is a

specialty foil with a thickness of between 20 and 110 microns used to produce a metallic substrate with a honeycomb structure for use in automotive catalytic converters. The steel contains, by weight, carbon of no more than 0.030 percent, silicon of no more than 1.0 percent, manganese of no more than 1.0 percent, chromium of between 19 and 22 percent, aluminum of no less than 5.0 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.045 percent, sulfur of no more than 0.03 percent, lanthanum of less than 0.002 or greater than 0.05 percent, and total rare earth elements of more than 0.06 percent, with the balance iron.

Permanent magnet iron-chromium-cobalt alloy stainless strip is also excluded from the scope of this order. This ductile stainless steel strip contains, by weight, 26 to 30 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent cobalt, with the remainder of iron, in widths 228.6 mm or less, and a thickness between 0.127 and 1.270 mm. It exhibits magnetic remanence between 9,000 and 12,000 gauss, and a coercivity of between 50 and 300 oersteds. This product is most commonly used in electronic sensors and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as "Arnokrome III."⁸

Certain electrical resistance alloy steel is also excluded from the scope of this order. This product is defined as a non-magnetic stainless steel manufactured to American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification B344 and containing, by weight, 36 percent nickel, 18 percent chromium, and 46 percent iron, and is most notable for its resistance to high temperature corrosion. It has a melting point of 1390 degrees Celsius and displays a creep rupture limit of 4 kilograms per square millimeter at 1000 degrees Celsius. This steel is most commonly used in the production of heating ribbons for circuit breakers and industrial furnaces, and in rheostats for railway locomotives. The product is currently available under proprietary trade names such as "Gilphy 36."⁹

Certain martensitic precipitation-hardenable stainless steel is also excluded from the scope of this order. This high-strength, ductile stainless steel product is designated under the Unified Numbering System (UNS) as S45500-grade steel, and contains, by weight, 11 to 13 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent nickel. Carbon, manganese, silicon and molybdenum each comprise, by weight, 0.05 percent

or less, with phosphorus and sulfur each comprising, by weight, 0.03 percent or less. This steel has copper, niobium, and titanium added to achieve aging, and will exhibit yield strengths as high as 1700 Mpa and ultimate tensile strengths as high as 1750 Mpa after aging, with elongation percentages of 3 percent or less in 50 mm. It is generally provided in thicknesses between 0.635 and 0.787 mm, and in widths of 25.4 mm. This product is most commonly used in the manufacture of television tubes and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as "Durphynox 17."¹⁰

Finally, three specialty stainless steels typically used in certain industrial blades and surgical and medical instruments are also excluded from the scope of this order. These include stainless steel strip in coils used in the production of textile cutting tools (*e.g.*, carpet knives).¹¹ This steel is similar to AISI grade 420 but containing, by weight, 0.5 to 0.7 percent of molybdenum. The steel also contains, by weight, carbon of between 1.0 and 1.1 percent, sulfur of 0.020 percent or less, and includes between 0.20 and 0.30 percent copper and between 0.20 and 0.50 percent cobalt. This steel is sold under proprietary names such as "GIN4 Mo." The second excluded stainless steel strip in coils is similar to AISI 420-J2 and contains, by weight, carbon of between 0.62 and 0.70 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, manganese of between 0.45 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This steel has a carbide density on average of 100 carbide particles per 100 square microns. An example of this product is "GIN5" steel. The third specialty steel has a chemical composition similar to AISI 420 F, with carbon of between 0.37 and 0.43 percent, molybdenum of between 1.15 and 1.35 percent, but lower manganese of between 0.20 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This product is supplied with a hardness of more than Hv 500 guaranteed after customer processing, and is supplied as, for example, "GIN6".

Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review

In accordance with section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.216 and 19 CFR

⁸ "Arnokrome III" is a trademark of the Arnold Engineering Company.

⁹ "Gilphy 36" is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

¹⁰ "Durphynox 17" is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

¹¹ This list of uses is illustrative and provided for descriptive purposes only.

351.221, the Department initiated this changed circumstances review of the CVD order to determine whether Hyundai is the successor-in-interest to INI. In the context of changed circumstances reviews of an AD order involving, **E.G.**, a change in a company's name, structure or ownership, the Department relies on its successor-in-interest analysis to determine whether the newly named or structured company remains essentially the same as the predecessor company. *See, e.g., Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review; Certain Forged Stainless Steel Flanges From India*, 71 FR 31156 (June 1, 2006), **CITING INDUSTRIAL PHOSPHORIC ACID FROM ISRAEL; FINAL RESULTS OF ANTIDUMPING DUTY CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES REVIEW**, 59 FR 6944, 6945 (February 14, 1994). If the evidence demonstrates that, with respect to the production and sale of the subject merchandise, the successor company operates as the same business entity as its predecessor, the Department will assign the successor the existing cash deposit rate of its predecessor.

For similar changed circumstances in a CVD order, the appropriate focus of the analysis for determining the cash deposit rate for a successor company is usually whether the successor company operates as the same business entity as its predecessor. For such determinations in the context of a CVD order, however, such an analysis may not always be sufficient, in itself, to determine whether it is appropriate to assign the predecessor's CVD cash deposit rate to the successor where the circumstances indicate that a change relevant to the subsidy analysis may have occurred. We do not find, however, that there are any such circumstances in the instant review, such as a privatization or sale of a company, that would warrant going beyond the Department's standard successor-in-interest analysis. In the instant proceeding, we are only examining a change in the name of the company. Further, Hyundai has presented evidence establishing that its change in corporate name from INI to Hyundai did not affect the company's operations such that they are materially different to those of its predecessor. *See* Hyundai's March 22, 2006, submission at Exhibits 2 through 4; *see also* Hyundai's April 11, 2006, submission at page 3 and Exhibit 7. The evidence indicates that Hyundai has essentially the same corporate structure and operations as INI.

Therefore, based on the record evidence, and consistent with the Department's findings in the *AD Changed Circumstances Preliminary Results*, we preliminarily determine that

the current cash deposit rate applicable to INI shall be applicable to entries of subject merchandise made by Hyundai, entered on or after the publication date of the final results of this changed circumstances review. Thus, if these preliminary results are adopted in the final results of this changed circumstances review, we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection to collect a cash deposit at the rate of 0.54 percent *ad valorem* on all entries of SSSS produced and exported by Hyundai on or after the publication of the final results of this review. This cash deposit rate shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review in which Hyundai participates.

In addition, the Department intends to further consider the issue of whether alternative or additional successorship criteria would be appropriate in the CVD context, and therefore, the Department anticipates releasing a separate **Federal Register** notice shortly hereafter inviting parties to submit public comments on the issue.

Public Comment

Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results. Any written comments may be submitted no later than 14 days after date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, limited to arguments raised in case briefs, are due five days after the case brief deadline. Case briefs and rebuttal briefs must be served on interested parties in accordance with 19 CFR 351.309. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.216(e), the Department will publish the final results of the changed circumstances review including the results of its analysis of any issues raised in any such comments within 270 days after the date on which the changed circumstances review was initiated.

This notice is in accordance with section 751(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216 and 351.221.

Dated: December 12, 2006.

David M. Spooner,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.
[FR Doc. E6-21634 Filed 12-18-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

North American Free-Trade Agreement, Article 1904; NAFTA Panel Reviews; Completion of Panel Review

AGENCY: NAFTA Secretariat, United States Section, International Trade

Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Completion of Panel Review of the final injury determination made by the U.S. International Trade Commission, in the matter of Magnesium from Canada, Secretariat File No. USA-CDA-00-1904-09.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Order of the Binational Panel dated October 6, 2006, affirming the final remand determination described above, the panel review was completed on November 17, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Caratina L. Alston, United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat, Suite 2061, 14th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20230, (202) 482-5438.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 6, 2006, the Binational Panel issued an order which affirmed the final determination of the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) concerning Magnesium from Canada Injury Determination. The Secretariat was instructed to issue a Notice of Completion of Panel Review on the 31st day following the issuance of the Notice of Final Panel Action, if no request for an Extraordinary Challenge was filed. No such request was filed. Therefore, on the basis of the Panel Order and Rule 80 of the *Article 1904 Panel Rules*, the Panel Review was completed and the panelists discharged from their duties effective November 17, 2006.

Dated: December 14, 2006.

Caratina L. Alston,

United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat.

[FR Doc. E6-21620 Filed 12-18-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

North American Free-Trade Agreement, Article 1904 NAFTA Panel Reviews; Request for Panel Review

AGENCY: NAFTA Secretariat, United States Section, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of First Request for Panel Review.

SUMMARY: On November 27, 2006, the Northwest Fruit Exporters filed a First Request for Panel Review with the Mexican Section of the NAFTA Secretariat pursuant to Article 1904 of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Panel review was requested of the final revocation of the antidumping investigation, respecting