

Act, that there were massive imports of brake rotors. *See id.* Therefore, we preliminarily determine that critical circumstances exist with regard to these companies.

Other Factors

Selected respondents. Our analysis pursuant to 19 CFR 353.16(f)(1)(ii) indicates no evidence that seasonal trends were a significant factor leading to the increase in Shenyang/Laizhou's shipments. We were unable to consider the share of U.S. consumption represented by Shenyang/Laizhou, because we have insufficient information with regard to the Shenyang/Laizhou's market share of U.S. domestic consumption. Because we have determined that Shenyang/Laizhou's purchasers knew or should have known that Shenyang/Laizhou was dumping brake rotors and thereby causing injury, and because Shenyang/Laizhou had massive imports over a relatively short period of time, we preliminarily determine that critical circumstances exist with respect to Shenyang/Laizhou's sales of brake rotors to the United States.

Conclusion

We find that critical circumstances do not exist for the following PRC brake rotors firms:

China National Automotive Industry Import & Export Corporation, Shandong Laizhou CAPCO Machinery Co., Ltd., and CAPCO International USA (collectively CAIEC/CAPCO)
Yantai Import & Export Corporation
Southwest Technical Import & Export Corporation, Yangtze Machinery Corporation, and MMB International, Inc. (collectively Southwest)
China National Machinery and Equipment Import & Export (Xinjiang) Corporation, Ltd.
Qingdao Metals & Machinery Import & Export Corporation
Xianghe Zichen Casting Corporation
Jiuyang Enterprise Corporation
Hebei Metals and Machinery Import & Export Corporation
Yenhere Corporation
Longjing Walking Tractor Works Foreign Trade Import & Export Corporation
Jilin Provincial Machinery & Equipment Import & Export Corporation
Shanxi Machinery and Equipment Import & Export Corporation

We find that critical circumstances exist for Shenyang/Laizhou. In addition, for companies subject to the China-wide rate, we are imputing knowledge based on the China-wide rate (which is above 25 percent), and determine, based on the facts available, that there were massive imports of brake rotors by companies which did not respond to the Department's questionnaire (*see Honey,*

60 FR at 29826). Therefore, we preliminarily determine that critical circumstances exist with regard to these companies.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 733(e)(2) of the Act, we are directing the Customs Service to suspend liquidation of all entries of brake drums from PRC firms found to have critical circumstances that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 12, 1996 (*i.e.*, 90 days prior to the date of publication of our preliminary determination in the Federal Register).

For brake rotors, we are directing the Customs Service to suspend liquidation of all entries of brake rotors from Shenyang/Laizhou and all other PRC firms found to have critical circumstances that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 12, 1996 (*i.e.*, 90 days prior to the date of publication of our preliminary determination in the Federal Register).

The Customs Service shall require a cash deposit or posting of a bond equal to the estimated preliminary dumping margins reflected in the preliminary determinations which were published in the Federal Register. This suspension of liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

Final Critical Circumstances Determinations

We will make final determinations concerning critical circumstances when we make our final determinations of sales at less than fair value in these investigations, which will be by February 24, 1997.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 733(f) of the Act, we have notified the ITC of our determinations.

These determinations are published pursuant to section 733(f) of the Act.

Dated: October 18, 1996.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 96-27357 Filed 10-24-96; 8:45 am]

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[A-588-609]

Color Picture Tubes from Japan; Extension of Time Limit of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is extending the time limit for preliminary results in the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on color picture tubes (CPTs) from Japan, covering the period January 1, 1995, through December 31, 1995, because it is not practicable to complete the review within the time limits mandated by the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act), as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(3)(A).

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 25, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Riggle or Kris Campbell, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230, telephone: (202) 482-4733.

Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Act are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Act by the Uruguay Round Agreement Act.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 20, 1996, the Department initiated an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on CPTs from Japan covering the period January 1, 1995, through December 31, 1995 (61 FR 6347). In our notice of initiation we stated that we intended to issue the final results of this review not later than January 31, 1997.

Postponement of Preliminary Results of Review

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act requires the Department to issue preliminary results within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order for which a review is requested. However, if it is not practicable to issue the preliminary results in 245 days, section 751(a)(3)(A) allows the Department to extend this time period to 365 days.

We determine that it is not practicable to issue the preliminary results of this review within 245 days because the review involves collecting and analyzing data for a large volume of U.S. sales during the period of review. Given the volume of this data, we must address complicated issues related to further manufacturing and to our model match methodology. See Memorandum from Office Director for AD/CVD

Enforcement to Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, on file on Room B-099 at the Department.

Accordingly, the deadline for issuing the preliminary results of this review is now not later than January 30, 1997. The deadline for issuing the final results will be 120 days after publication of the preliminary results. This extension is in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

Dated: August 30, 1996.

Barbara Stafford,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 96-27463 Filed 10-24-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-M

[C-557-806]

Extruded Rubber Thread From Malaysia; Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review

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

ACTION: Notice of final results of countervailing duty administrative review.

SUMMARY: On June 11, 1996, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") published in the Federal Register its preliminary results of administrative review of the countervailing duty order on extruded rubber thread from Malaysia for the period January 1, 1994 through December 31, 1994 (61 FR 29534). The Department has now completed this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. For information on the net subsidy for each reviewed company, and for all non-reviewed companies, please see the *Final Results of Review* section of this notice. We will instruct the U.S. Customs Service to assess countervailing duties as detailed in the *Final Results of Review* section of this notice.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 25, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Judy Kornfeld, Office of CVD/AD Enforcement VI, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-2786.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Pursuant to section 355.22(a) of the Department's Interim Regulations, this review covers only those producers or

exporters of the subject merchandise for which a review was specifically requested. See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Interim Regulations; request for comments*, 60 FR 25130, 25139 (May 11, 1995) ("Interim Regulations"). Accordingly, this review covers Heveafil Sdn. Bhd., Filmax Sdn. Bhd., Rubberflex Sdn. Bhd., Filati Elastofibre Sdn. Bhd. (Filati), and Rubfil Sdn. Bhd. Heveafil and Filmax are affiliated companies. This review also covers the period from January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1994 and 13 programs.

Since the publication of the preliminary results on June 11, 1996 (61 FR 29534), the following events have occurred: We invited interested parties to comment on the preliminary results. On July 11, 1996, case briefs were submitted by the Government of Malaysia (GOM) and Heveafil, Filmax, Rubberflex, Filati and Rubfil, producers of the subject merchandise which exported extruded rubber thread to the United States during the review period (respondents).

Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act ("URAA") effective January 1, 1995 ("the Act"). References to the *Countervailing Duties; Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Request for Public Comments*, 54 FR 23366 (May 31, 1989) ("Proposed Regulations"), are provided solely for further explanation of the Department's countervailing duty practice. Although the Department has withdrawn the particular rulemaking proceeding pursuant to which the *Proposed Regulations* were issued, the subject matter of these regulations is being considered in connection with an ongoing rulemaking proceeding which, among other things, is intended to conform the Department's regulations to the URAA. See *Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Request for Public Comments*, 60 FR 80 (January 3, 1995).

Scope of the Review

Imports covered by this review are shipments of extruded rubber thread from Malaysia. Extruded rubber thread is defined as vulcanized rubber thread obtained by extrusion of stable or concentrated natural latex of any cross sectional shape; measuring from 0.18 mm, which is 0.007 inch or 140 gauge, to 1.42 mm, which is 0.056 inch or 18 gauge, in diameter. Such merchandise is classifiable under item number 4007.00.00 of the Harmonized Tariff

Schedule (HTS). The HTS item number is provided for convenience and Customs purposes. The written description is dispositive.

Affiliated Parties or Trading Companies

Heveafil owns and controls Filmax and both companies produce subject merchandise. Therefore, we determine them to be affiliated companies under section 771(33) of the Act. As such, and consistent with prior reviews of this order, we have calculated only one rate for both of these companies. See *Extruded Rubber Thread From Malaysia; Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 59 FR 46392 (September 8, 1994). For further information, see *Memorandum to File from Judy Kornfeld Regarding Status as Affiliated Parties* dated May 22, 1996, on file in the public file of the Central Records Unit, Room B-099 of the Department of Commerce.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, we verified information provided by the Government of Malaysia, and Heveafil, Filmax, Rubberflex, Filati and Rubfil, producers/exporters of the subject merchandise. We followed standard verification procedures, including meeting with government and company officials, and examination of relevant accounting and original source documents. Our verification results are outlined in the public versions of the *Verification Reports*, which are on file in the Central Records Unit (Room B-099 of the Main Commerce Building).

Analysis of Programs

Based upon the responses to our questionnaires, the results of verification, and written comments from interested parties we determine the following:

I. Programs Conferring Subsidies

Programs Previously Determined to Confer Subsidies

A. Export Credit Refinancing (ECR)

In the preliminary results, we found that this program conferred countervailable subsidies on the subject merchandise. Our analysis of the comments submitted by the interested parties, summarized below, has led us to modify our findings in the preliminary results for this program. Accordingly, the net subsidies from pre-shipment loans are as follows:

Manufacturer/exporter	Rate (percent)
Heveafil/Filmax	0.21