amended weighted-average margin is identical to the weighted-average margin in the final results (*see Final Results*). The weighted-average dumping margin for Viraj is listed below:

Producer/manufacturer/exporter	Original weighted-average margin percentage	Amended results weighted-average margin percentage
Viraj Group, Ltd.	0.47	0.47

Cash Deposit Rates

The following antidumping duty deposits will be required on all shipments of stainless steel bar from India entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, effective on or after the publication date of the amended final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) For Viraj, no antidumping duty deposit will be required; (2) for merchandise exported by manufacturers or exporters not covered in this review but covered in the original less-than-fair-value investigation or a previous review, the cash deposit will continue to be the most recent rate published in the final determination or final results for which the manufacturer or exporter received an individual rate; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, the previous review, or the original investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) if neither the exporter nor the manufacturer is a firm covered in this or any previous reviews, the cash deposit rate will be 12.45 percent, the ''all others'' rate established in the less-than-fair-value investigation (*see Stainless Steel Bar from India; Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 59 FR 66915 (December 28, 1994)).

These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

We are issuing and publishing these results and this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: August 8, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 02–20773 Filed 8–14–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Article 1904 Binational Panel Reviews: Notice of Termination of Panel Review

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

ACTION: Notice of Withdrawal of Request for Panel Review of the amended final antidumping duty administrative review made by the International Trade Administration, respecting Greenhouse Tomatoes from Canada (Secretariat File No. USA–CDA–2002–1904–06).

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Notice of Withdrawal of the Request for Panel Review by the complainants, the panel review is terminated as of May 20, 2002. A panel has not been appointed to this panel review. Pursuant to Rule 71(2) of the *Rules of Procedure for Article 1904 Binational Panel Review,* this panel review is terminated.

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: Chapter 19 of the North American Free-Trade Agreement (''Agreement'') establishes a mechanism to replace domestic judicial review of final determinations in antidumping and countervailing duty cases involving imports from a NAFTA country with review by independent binational panels. When a Request for Panel Review is filed, a panel is established to act in place of national courts to review expeditiously the final determination to determine whether it conforms with the antidumping or countervailing duty law of the country that made the determination.

Under Article 1904 of the Agreement, which came into force on January 1, 1994, the Government of the United States, the Government of Canada and the Government of Mexico established *Rules of Procedure for Article 1904 Binational Panel Reviews* (''Rules''). These Rules were published in the **Federal Register** on February 23, 1994 (59 FR 8686). The panel review in this matter was requested and terminated pursuant to these Rules.

Dated: July 19, 2002.

Caratina L. Alston,

United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 02–20722 Filed 8–14–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–GT–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Secretarial Business Development Mission to Ghana and South Africa

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice to Announce Secretary Evans-Business Development Mission to Ghana and South Africa, November 12–15, 2002.

SUMMARY: Secretary of Commerce Donald L. Evans will lead a senior-level business development mission to Accra, Ghana and Johannesburg, South Africa November 12–15, 2002. The delegation will include approximately 15 U.S.-based senior executives of small, medium, and large U.S. firms representing a variety of business sectors but not limited to leading sectors for each country as listed below in Section II. These key sectors reflect Africa's infrastructure needs, the growth of consumer society, and the increase in manufacturing created by the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

DATES: Applications should be submitted to the Office of Business Liaison by September 20, 2002. Applications received after that date will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of Business Liaison; Room 5062; Department of Commerce; Washington, DC 20230; Tel: (202) 482–1360; Fax: (202) 482–4054.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Secretarial Business Development Mission to Ghana and South Africa

November 12–15, 2002

Mission Statement

I. Description of the Mission

Secretary of Commerce Donald L. Evans will lead a senior-level business development trade mission to Accra, Ghana and Johannesburg, South Africa November 12–15, 2002. The delegation will include approximately 15 U.S.-based senior executives of small, medium, and large U.S. firms representing a variety of business sectors but not limited to leading sectors for each country as listed below in Section II. These key sectors reflect Africa's infrastructure needs, the growth of a consumer society, and the increase in manufacturing created by the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

The overall focus of the trip will be commercial opportunities for U.S. companies, including joint ventures, presented by the continuing market liberalization and privatization underway in these countries. In both Ghana and South Africa, briefings and one-on-one business appointments will be arranged for members of the business delegation. The participation fee for the trade mission will be between $6,000—$8,000 per company.

II. Commercial Setting for the Mission

Ghana: With the inauguration of the administration of President John Kufuor in December 2000, Ghana has become a West African leader in promoting economic reforms and establishing democratic institutions. President Kufuor has improved Ghana's economic situation through pragmatic policies aimed at political and economic stability, low inflation, and smaller fiscal deficits.

Often referred to as the ''Gateway to Africa'', Ghana is moving towards becoming a hub for commercial activity in West Africa. The country should become a middle income country by 2020 with President Kufuor aiming to institute a ''Golden Age of Business'' in Ghana. With $200 million of U.S. merchandise exports in 2001, Ghana is one of America's largest markets in Sub-Saharan Africa, and the bilateral commercial relationship between the United States and Ghana is one of the most diverse in the region. Ghana is a beneficiary country under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and its AGOA apparel eligibility provides a firm foundation for increased investment and stronger trade with the United States.

The leading sectors for exports to Ghana include telecommunications equipment, computers and peripherals, pharmaceuticals, electrical power systems, construction and earth moving equipment, mining industry equipment, food processing and packaging equipment, and hotel/restaurant equipment.

Standard and Poor's, a reflection of the country's sound economic fundamentals and stable macroeconomic policy.

South Africa: South Africa's pivotal, post-apartheid economic transformation remains sharply focused and widely respected internationally. Globalization is bringing with it new opportunities for expanded trade and investment. South Africa has been among Africa's leading beneficiaries under AGOA. The primary attraction for doing business in South Africa is the size and sophistication of the economy. South Africa accounts for more than 45% of Sub-Saharan Africa's Gross Domestic Product, and it is by far the United States' largest export market in Sub-Saharan Africa. U.S. exports to South Africa totaled $2.9 billion last year, accounting for approximately 40% of total U.S. exports to the region. In 2001, real GDP growth was 2.2%. South Africa's single greatest challenge is to accelerate growth and transform the economy so prosperity may be shared widely. Across the country, there are about 900 U.S. firms doing business in South Africa, up from approximately 250 in the mid-1990s. The United States is the largest foreign investor in South Africa since 1994.

The best sectors for exports to South Africa include telecommunications, information technology, transportation, energy and power generation, environmental technologies, security and safety equipment, health care products, earth moving equipment, mining industry equipment, food processing, packaging equipment, and cosmetics/hair care products.

III. Goals for the Mission

The mission will further both U.S. commercial policy objectives and advance specific business interests. It is aimed at:

- Introducing American companies to Ghana and South Africa and promoting expanded commercial opportunities in these countries;
- Enhancing the dialogue between government and industry on issues affecting the development of U.S.-African commercial relations;
- Removing impediments to market access encountered by U.S. firms in Ghana and South Africa;

Advocating for U.S. firms;

- Emphasizing the benefits of international trade for improving the standard of living and quality of life; and
- Highlighting examples of the corporate citizenship and active involvement by U.S. businesses in the communities where they operate in the United States and abroad.

IV. Scenario for the Mission

The mission will provide participants with exposure to high-level business and government contacts and an understanding of market trends and the commercial environment. American Embassy officials will provide a detailed briefing on the economic, commercial and political climate, and participants will receive individual counseling on their specific interests from U.S. Commercial Service industry specialists. Meetings will be arranged as appropriate with senior government officials and potential business partners. Representational events also will be organized to provide mission participants with opportunities to meet Ghana and South Africa's business and government representatives, as well as U.S. business people living and working in Africa.

The tentative trip itinerary will be as follows:

November 12—Accra, Ghana
November 13—Accra, Ghana
November 14—Johannesburg, South Africa
November 15—Johannesburg, South Africa

The Commerce Department's U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service will provide logistical support for these activities at each stop.

V. Criteria for Participant Selection

The recruitment and selection of private sector participants for this mission will be conducted according to the ''Statement of Policy Governing Department of Commerce-Overseas Trade Missions'' established in March 1997 (*http://www.ita.doc.gov/doctm/tmpol.html*). Promotion and recruitment will include, but not be limited to, posting on appropriate Department of Commerce web pages, notification in the **Federal Register**, and distribution of the trade mission statement and further information to national and other trade associations and trade publications. Approximately 15 companies will be selected for the mission. Companies will be selected according to the criteria set out below.

Eligibility

Participating companies must be incorporated in the United States. A company is eligible to participate only if the products and/or services that it will promote (a) are manufactured or produced in the United States; or (b) if manufactured or produced outside the United States, are marketed under the name of a U.S. firm and have U.S. content representing at least 51 percent of the value of the finished good or service.

Selection Criteria

Companies will be selected for participation in the mission on the basis of:

• Consistency of company's goals with the scope and desired outcome of the mission as described herein;
• Relevance of a company's business and product line to market opportunities in Ghana and South Africa;
• Seniority of the representative of the designated company;
• Past, present, or prospective international business activity;
• Diversity of company size, type, location, demographics, and traditional under-representation in business;
• Degree of company's commitment to corporate citizenship.

An applicant's partisan political activities (including political contributions) are irrelevant to the selection process.

VI. Time Frame for Applications

Applications for the trade mission to Ghana and South Africa will be made available beginning on Wednesday, August 7, 2002. The fee to participate in the mission will be between $6,000–$8,000 per company and will not cover travel or lodging expenses. Please note that this fee is subject to change due to the in-country travel requirements. Expenses for travel, lodging, and some meals will be the responsibility of each participant. As noted above, each participant must fund his/her own travel to Accra, Ghana, the starting point for the mission. For additional information on the trade mission or to obtain an application, contact the Department of Commerce Office of Business Liaison at 202–482–1360. Applications should be submitted to the Office of Business Liaison by September 20, 2002, in order to ensure sufficient time to obtain in-country appointments for applicants selected to participate in the mission. Applications received after that date will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

Contact: Office of Business Liaison, Room 5062, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, Tel: (202) 482–1360, Fax: (202) 482–4054, Mission Web Site: *http://www.doc.gov/africatrademission*.

Dated: August 9, 2002.

Maria Cino,

Assistant Secretary and Director General.

[FR Doc. 02–20697 Filed 8–14–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–FP–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Antidumping Proceedings: Affiliated Party Sales in the Ordinary Course of Trade

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

ACTION: Request for public comment pursuant to section 123(g)(1)(C) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, Requirements for Agency Action.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce is requesting comments on the proposed modification of its practice concerning the determination of whether sales to affiliated parties are made in the ordinary course of trade and thus may be considered for use in calculating normal value in antidumping proceedings.

DATES: To be assured of consideration, written comments must be received no later than August 30, 2002. Rebuttal comments must be received no later than September 6, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments to Faryar Shirzad, Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Central Records Unit, Room 1870, Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20230; Attention: Affiliated Party Sales.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kris Campbell (202) 482–1032, Linda Chang (202) 482–0835, or Mimi Steward (202) 482–1439.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In July 2001, the World Trade Organization (''WTO'') Appellate Body issued a report in a dispute involving U.S. antidumping measures on certain hot-rolled steel products from Japan (''Japan Hot-Rolled''),[1] concerning the Department's determination of whether sales made to affiliated parties in the comparison market were made in the ordinary course of trade and thus may be considered for use in calculating normal value.

Section 773(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the Act''), requires that the Department first attempt to calculate normal value using sales of the foreign like product which are, among other criteria, made ''in the ordinary course of trade.'' This provision implements Article 2.1 of the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (the ''AD Agreement''), which requires that investigating authorities exclude sales not made in the ''ordinary course of trade'' from calculations of normal value.[2]

Under current Department practice, comparison market sales by an exporter or producer to an affiliated customer are treated as having been made at arm's length, and may be considered to be within the ordinary course of trade [3], if prices to that affiliated customer are, on average, at least 99.5 percent of the prices charged by that exporter or producer to unaffiliated comparison market customers. Under this 99.5 percent test, the Department determines the weighted-average selling price for each product for sales by the exporter or producer to each affiliated party. The Department also determines the weighted-average selling price for each product to the group of nonaffiliated comparison market customers. For each affiliated customer, the Department compares the weighted-average price to that affiliate for each product to the weighted-average price of the same product to all unaffiliated customers. The Department then weight averages the ratios found for all products sold to the affiliated customer. If the result shows sales prices to an individual affiliated party are, on average, at least 99.5 percent of the sales prices to all unaffiliated comparison market customers (*i.e.,* the overall ratio is at least 99.5 percent), all of the sales to that affiliated party may be treated as being made in the ordinary course of trade and may be used in calculating normal value. Otherwise, if the prices to the affiliate are, on average, less than 99.5 percent of prices to nonaffiliates, it is the Department's practice to disregard

[1] Dispute Panel Report on Japan Complaint Concerning U.S. Anti-dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Japan, WT/DS184/R (Feb. 28, 2001) (the ''Panel Report''). Appellate Body Report on Japan Complaint Concerning U.S. Anti-dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel products from Japan, WT/DS184/AB/R (July 24, 2001) (the ''AB Report'').

[2] Article 2.1 states: ''For the purpose of this Agreement, a product is to be considered as being dumped, i.e., introduced into the commerce of another country at less than its normal value, if the export price of the product exported from one country to another is less than the comparable price, in the ordinary course of trade, for the like product when destined for consumption in the exporting country.''

[3] Such sales may be outside the ordinary course of trade for other reasons, e.g., they are below cost.