

Implementation of Textile Agreements considers appropriate for further consideration.

The solicitation of comments regarding any aspect of the agreement or the implementation thereof is not a waiver in any respect of the exemption contained in 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1) relating to matters which constitute "a foreign affairs function of the United States."

The United States remains committed to finding a solution concerning Categories 351/651. Should such a solution be reached in consultations with the Government of Hungary, further notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

A description of the textile and apparel categories in terms of HTS numbers is available in the CORRELATION: Textile and Apparel Categories with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (see **Federal Register** notice 59 FR 65531, published on December 20, 1994).

**Rita D. Hayes,**

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.*

#### **Market Statement—Hungary**

#### **Categories 351/651—Cotton and Man-Made Fiber Nightwear and Pajamas**

**December 1994**

#### *Import Situation and Conclusion*

U.S. imports of cotton and manmade fiber pajamas and other nightwear, Category 351/651, from Hungary reached 148,570 dozen during the year ending September 1994, 63 percent above the 91,159 dozen imported during the year ending September 1993. In the first nine months of 1994, imports of Category 351/651 from Hungary reached 109,805 dozen, 41 percent above the 77,718 dozen shipped during January-September 1993, and 94 percent of their total calendar year 1993 imports.

The sharp and substantial increase of Category 351/651 imports from Hungary is causing disruption in the U.S. market for cotton and manmade fiber pajamas and other nightwear.

#### *U.S. Production, Import Penetration and Market Share*

U.S. production of cotton and manmade fiber pajamas and other nightwear fell from 11,639 thousand dozen in 1992 to 10,442 thousand dozen in 1993, a decline of 10 percent. Production continued to decline in 1994, falling to 10,114 thousand dozen in the year ending in June 1994, 7 percent below the year ending June 1993 level. In contrast, U.S. imports of Category 351/651 increased from 9,347 thousand dozen in 1992 to 10,832 thousand dozen in 1993, an increase of

16 percent. Category 351/651 imports continued to increase in 1994, reaching a record level 11,079 thousand dozen during the year ending September 1994, 5 percent above the 10,563 thousand dozen imported during the same period a year earlier.

The ratio of imports to domestic production increased from 80 percent in 1992 to 104 percent in 1993, and reached 109 percent for the year ending June 1994. The domestic manufacturers' share of the cotton and manmade fiber nightwear market declined from 55 percent in 1992 to 49 percent in 1993, and fell to 48 percent during the year ending June 1994.

#### *Duty-Paid Value and U.S. Producers' Price*

Nearly all of Category 351/651 imports from Hungary during the year ending in September 1993 entered the U.S. under HTSUSA 6108.31.0010—women's knit cotton nightdresses and pajamas. This nightwear entered the U.S. at landed duty-paid values below U.S. producers' prices for comparable nightwear.

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**BILLING CODE 3510-DR-F**

#### **Request for Public Comments on Bilateral Textile Consultations with India on Certain Wool Textile Products**

January 25, 1995.

**AGENCY:** Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

#### **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Jennifer Tallarico, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-4212. For information on categories on which consultations have been requested, call (202) 482-3740.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Authority:** Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended; section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854).

On December 30, 1994, under the terms of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool, Man-Made Fiber, Silk Blend and Other Vegetable Fiber Textile Agreement of February 6, 1987 as amended and extended between the Governments of the United States and India, the United States Government requested consultations with the Government of India with respect to wool textile products in Categories 434, 435, and 440.

If no solution is agreed upon in consultations between the two governments, CITA may later establish a specific limit for the entry and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of textile products in Categories 434, 435 and 440, produced or manufactured in India.

Summary market statements concerning Categories 434, 435, and 440 follow this notice.

Anyone wishing to comment or provide data or information regarding the treatment of Categories 434, 435, and 440, under the agreement with India, or to comment on domestic production or availability of products included in Categories 434, 435, and 440, is invited to submit 10 copies of such comments or information to Rita D. Hayes, Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230; ATTN: Helen L. LeGrande. The comments received will be considered in the context of the consultations with the Government of India.

Because the exact timing of the consultations is not yet certain, comments should be submitted promptly. Comments or information submitted in response to this notice will be available for public inspection in the Office of Textiles and Apparel, room H3100, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

Further comments may be invited regarding particular comments or information received from the public which the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements considers appropriate for further consideration.

The solicitation of comments regarding any aspect of the agreement or the implementation thereof is not a waiver in any respect of the exemption contained in 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1) relating to matters which constitute "a foreign affairs function of the United States."

The United States remains committed to finding a solution concerning Categories 434, 435, and 440. Should such a solution be reached in consultations with the Government of India, further notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

A description of the textile and apparel categories in terms of HTS numbers is available in the CORRELATION: Textile and Apparel Categories with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (see

**Federal Register** notice 59 FR 65531, published on December 20, 1994).

**Rita D. Hayes,**

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.*

**Market Statement—India**

**Category 434—Men's and Boys' Wool Coats  
December 1994**

*Import Situation and Conclusion*

U.S. imports of men's and boys' wool coats other than suit type, Category 434, from India reached 36,139 dozen for the year ending September 1994, nearly double the 19,007 dozen imported a year earlier. During the first nine months of 1994, imports from India were 29,097 dozen, more than double the 14,357 dozen imported during January-September 1993 and 36 percent above the 21,399 dozen imported during calendar year 1993. India is the largest supplier of men's and boys' wool coats other than suit type, Category 434, to the U.S., accounting for 22 percent of total Category 434 imports during the year ending September 1994.

The sharp and substantial increase in Category 434 imports from India is causing a real risk of disruption in the U.S. market for men's and boys' wool coats other than suit type.

*Import Penetration and Market Share*

Between 45 and 55 percent of U.S. production of men's and boys' wool coats other than suit type, Category 434, are produced in the first half of the year. First half production in 1994 was 13 percent below the first half 1993 level. Production for the year ending in June 1994 was 8 percent below the year ending June 1993 level. In contrast, a very large portion, between 80 and 90 percent, of men's and boys' wool coat other than suit type imports, Category 434, enter the U.S. in the second half of the year. Category 434 imports during the first half of 1994 were 28 percent above the January-June 1993 level. Category 434 imports during January-September 1994 were 34 percent above the January-September 1993 level and imports during the year ending September 1994 were 26 percent above their previous year level.

The ratio of imports to domestic production increased from 81 percent in 1992 to 85 percent in 1993, and reached 97 percent during the year ending June 1994. The domestic manufacturers' share of the market for men's and boys' wool coats other than suit type, Category 434, declined from 55 percent in 1992 to 54 percent in 1993, and fell to 51 percent during the year ending June 1994.

*Duty-Paid Value and U.S. Producers' Price*

Approximately 74 percent of Category 434 from India during the year ending

September 1994 entered under HTSUSA 6201.91.2011—Men's wool anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles. These coats entered the U.S. at landed duty-paid values substantially below U.S. producers' prices for comparable wool coats.

**Market Statement—India**

**Category 435—Women's and Girls' Wool Coats**

**December 1994**

*Import Situation and Conclusion*

U.S. imports of women's and girls' wool coats, Category 435, from India reached 30,695 dozen for the year ending September 1994, over three times the 9,318 dozen imported a year earlier. During the first nine months of 1994, imports from the India were 27,843 dozen, over six times the 4,554 dozen imported during January-September 1993 and almost four times the 7,406 dozen imported during calendar year 1993. India became the eleventh largest supplier of women's and girls' wool coats, Category 435, to the U.S. market, accounting for 2.8 percent of total Category 435 imports during January-September 1994. India was ranked twenty-ninth among the major suppliers in calendar year 1993, accounting for less than one percent of total Category 435 imports.

The sharp and substantial increase in Category 435 imports from India is causing a real risk of disruption in the U.S. market for women's and girls' wool coats.

*Import Penetration and Market Share*

U.S. production of women's and girls' wool coats, Category 435, declined from 981,000 dozen in 1992 to 922,000 dozen in 1993, a decline of 6 percent. U.S. production continued to decline in 1994, falling to 911,000 dozen produced in the year ending in June 1994, 1 percent below the 924,000 dozen produced in the same period a year earlier. In contrast, U.S. imports of Category 435 increased from 834,000 dozen in 1992 to 1,110,000 dozen in 1993, an increase of 33 percent. Category 435 imports continued to increase in 1994 reaching a record level 1,187,000 dozen during the year ending September 1994, 8 percent above the year ending September 1993 level.

The ratio of imports to domestic production increased from 85 percent in 1992 to 120 percent in 1993, and reached 126 percent during the year ending June 1994. The domestic manufacturers' share of the market for women's and girls' wool coats, Category 435, declined from 54 percent in 1992 to 45 percent in 1993, a decline of 9

percentage points, and fell to 44 percent during the year ending June 1994.

*Duty-Paid Value and U.S. Producers' Price*

Approximately 79 percent of Category 435 imports from India during the year ending September 1994 entered under HTSUSA 6202.91.2011—Women's wool anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles; and HTSUSA 6204.31.2010—Women's wool suit-type coats, other than silk blend coats of 30% or more silk. These coats entered the U.S. at landed duty-paid values substantially below U.S. producers' prices for comparable wool coats.

**Market Statement—India**

**Category 440—Wool Shirts and Blouses  
December 1994**

*Import Situation and Conclusion*

U.S. imports of wool woven shirts and blouses, Category 440, from India reached 56,908 dozen for the year ending September 1994, eight times the 7,078 dozen imported a year earlier. During the first nine months of 1994, imports from India surged to 49,196 dozen, seven times the 7,075 dozen imported during January-September 1993 and over three times over the 14,787 dozen imported during calendar year 1993. India became the largest supplier of Category 440 imports to the U.S., accounting for 54 percent of total Category 440 imports during January-September 1994. A year earlier India was the third largest supplier accounting for 16 percent of total Category 440 imports.

India's year ending level, at 56,908 dozen, represents 35 percent of the U.S. wool woven shirt and blouse market for the year ending in June 1994; the U.S. producers' share of this market is 51 percent.

The sharp and substantial increase in Category 440 imports from India is causing a real risk of disruption in the U.S. market for wool woven shirts and blouses.

*Import Penetration and Market Share*

Between 45 and 55 percent of U.S. production of wool woven shirts and blouses are produced in the first half of the year. First half production during 1993 and 1994 remained relatively flat as did full year production in 1992 and 1993. Production for the year ending in June 1994 was six percent below the year-ending June 1993 level. In contrast, a very large portion, between 80 and 90 percent, of wool woven shirt and blouse imports, Category 440, enter in the second half of the year. Category 440 imports during the first half of 1994 were three times the January-June 1993 level; Calendar year 1993 imports were 63 percent above the 1992 level; and Category 440 imports during January-

September 1994 and during the year-ending September 1994 were twice their respective previous year levels.

The ratio of imports to domestic production increased from 55 percent in 1992 to 88 percent in 1993, and reached 95 percent during the year ending June 1994. The domestic manufacturers' share of the market for wool woven shirts and blouses, Category 440, declined from 65 percent in 1992 to 53 percent in 1993, and fell to 51 percent during the year ending June 1994.

*Duty-Paid Value and U.S. Producers' Price*

Approximately 79 percent of Category 440 from India during the year ending September 1994 entered under HTSUSA 6205.10.2010—Men's wool shirts, other than hand loomed and folklore shirts. These shirts entered the U.S. at landed duty-paid values substantially below U.S. producers' prices for comparable wool shirts.

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**Request for Public Comments on Bilateral Textile Consultations with Indonesia on Certain Wool Textile Products**

January 13, 1995.

**AGENCY:** Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

**ACTION:** Issuing a directive to the Commissioner of Customs establishing a limit.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** January 26, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jennifer Tallarico, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-4212. For information on the quota status of this limit, refer to the Quota Status Reports posted on the bulletin boards of each Customs port or call (202) 927-6704. For information on embargoes and quota re-openings, call (202) 482-3715. For information on categories on which consultations have been requested, call (202) 482-3740.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Authority:** Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended; section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854).

On December 29, 1994, under the terms of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool, Man-Made Fiber, and Silk Blend and Other Vegetable Fiber Textile Agreement of May 8, 1992, as amended and extended, between the Governments of the United States and Indonesia, the United States Government requested consultations

with the Government of Indonesia with respect to wool textile products in Category 435.

The purpose of this notice is to advise the public that, pending agreement on a mutually satisfactory solution concerning Category 435, the Government of the United States will, pursuant to the bilateral agreement, control imports during the ninety-day period which began on December 29, 1994 and extends through March 28, 1995.

A summary market statement concerning Category 435 follows this notice.

If no solution is agreed upon in consultations between the two governments, CITA may later establish a specific limit for the entry and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of textile products in Category 435, produced or manufactured in Indonesia.

Anyone wishing to comment or provide data or information regarding the treatment of Category 435, under the agreement with Indonesia, or to comment on domestic production or availability of products included in Category 435, is invited to submit 10 copies of such comments or information to Rita D. Hayes, Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230; ATTN: Helen L. LeGrande. The comments received will be considered in the context of the consultations with the Government of Indonesia.

Because the exact timing of the consultations is not yet certain, comments should be submitted promptly. Comments or information submitted in response to this notice will be available for public inspection in the Office of Textiles and Apparel, room H3100, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

Further comments may be invited regarding particular comments or information received from the public which the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements considers appropriate for further consideration.

The solicitation of comments regarding any aspect of the agreement or the implementation thereof is not a waiver in any respect of the exemption contained in 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1) relating to matters which constitute "a foreign affairs function of the United States."

The United States remains committed to finding a solution concerning Category 435. Should such a solution be reached in consultations with the Government of Indonesia, further notice

will be published in the **Federal Register**.

A description of the textile and apparel categories in terms of HTS numbers is available in the CORRELATION: Textile and Apparel Categories with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (see **Federal Register** notice 59 FR 65531, published on December 20, 1994).

**Rita D. Hayes,**

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.*

**Market Statement—Indonesia**

**Category 435—Women's and Girls' Wool Coats**

**December 1994**

*Import Situation and Conclusion*

U.S. imports of women's and girls' wool coats, Category 435, from Indonesia reached 35,642 dozen for the year ending September 1994, nearly four times the 9,374 dozen imported a year earlier. During the first nine months of 1994, imports from Indonesia were 35,042 dozen, over five times the 6,933 dozen imported during January-September 1993 and more than four and a half times the 7,533 dozen imported during calendar year 1993. Indonesia became the eighth largest supplier of women's and girls' wool coats, Category 435, to the U.S. market, accounting for 3.5 percent of total Category 435 imports during January-September 1994. Indonesia was ranked twenty-eighth among the major suppliers in calendar year 1993, accounting for 0.7 percent of total Category 435 imports.

The sharp and substantial increase in Category 435 imports from Indonesia is causing a real risk of disruption in the U.S. market for women's and girls' wool coats.

*U.S. Production, Import Penetration and Market Share*

U.S. production of women's and girls' wool coats, Category 435, declined from 981,000 dozen in 1992 to 922,000 dozen in 1993, a decline of 6 percent. U.S. production continued to decline in 1994, falling to 911,000 dozen produced in the year ending in June 1994, 1 percent below the 924,000 dozen produced in the same period a year earlier. In contrast, U.S. imports of Category 435 increased from 834,000 dozen in 1992 to 1,110,000 dozen in 1993, an increase of 33 percent. Category 435 imports continued to increase in 1994 reaching a record level 1,187,552 dozen during the year ending September 1994, 8 percent above the year ending September 1993 level.

The ratio of imports to domestic production increased from 85 percent in 1992 to 120 percent in 1993, and reached 126 percent during the year