

person in the third country who completes or assembles the merchandise that is subsequently imported into the United States, and (c) whether imports into the third country of the merchandise from the order country have increased after the issuance of such order.

After taking into account any advice provided by the International Trade Commission (ITC), the Department may include such imported merchandise within the scope of such order at any time such order is in effect.

Our analysis of petitioners' submission according to the above criteria leads the Department to conclude that: (1) There is evidence that leaded steel rod imported into the United States from the Netherlands is of the same class or kind as that covered by the German antidumping duty order; (2) the leaded steel rod imported into the United States is completed from leaded steel billets produced in Germany, the country subject to the antidumping duty order; (3) the difference in value is arguably "small". Petitioners' evidence on the third factor, combined with other evidence on the record, provides a reasonable basis to initiate an anticircumvention inquiry. In the context of the inquiry, the Department will determine whether inclusion of such imported products within the order is appropriate to prevent evasion of the order.

Our analysis of the information in petitioners' submission leads us to conclude that: (1) U.S. import statistics evidence a shift in the pattern of trade subsequent to issuance of the order; (2) Nedstahl, the entity in the third country who completes or assembles the merchandise that is subsequently imported into the United States, is 100 percent owned by Thyssen, the manufacturer or exporter of the merchandise from the country subject to the order, and therefore, is related; and (3) the data with respect to imports of subject merchandise into the Netherlands from Germany evidences such an increase. Consideration of the other factors identified above strengthens petitioners' position that the order is being circumvented. For further analysis, see Memorandum from Joseph A. Spetrini to Susan G. Esserman, dated January 29, 1995. Based on this information, we are initiating an anticircumvention inquiry of the antidumping duty order on certain hot-rolled lead and bismuth carbon steel products from Germany, case number A-428-811.

The Department will not suspend liquidation at this time. However, the Department will instruct the U.S.

Customs Service to suspend liquidation in the event of an affirmative preliminary determination of circumvention.

This notice is published in accordance with 781(b) of the Tariff Act (19 U.S.C. 1677j(b)) and 19 CFR 353.29.

Dated: January 30, 1995.

**Susan G. Esserman,**

*Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. 95-3001 Filed 2-6-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

### The Ohio State University, Notice of Decision on Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instrument

This decision is made pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

*Docket Number:* 94-126. *Applicant:* The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210. *Instrument:* Mass Spectrometer, Model 215-50. *Manufacturer:* Mass Analyser Products Limited, United Kingdom. *Intended Use:* See notice at 59 FR 59212, November 16, 1994.

*Comments:* None received. *Decision:* Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument, for such purposes as it is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States.

*Reasons:* The foreign instrument provides: (1) resolution to 600 daltons, (2) abundance sensitivity of less than 1 ppm of <sup>40</sup>Ar detected at <sup>39</sup>Ar with an analyzer pressure of 10<sup>-7</sup> torr, (3) a background M/e=36 of less than 5x10<sup>-14</sup> cm<sup>3</sup> STP and (4) an adjustable Faraday collector for simultaneous ion collection.

This capability is pertinent to the applicant's intended purposes and we know of no other instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument which is being manufactured in the United States.

**Pamela Woods,**

*Acting Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff.*

[FR Doc. 95-2999 Filed 2-6-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-F

### University of Chicago, Notice of Decision on Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instrument

This decision is made pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 AM and 5:00 PM in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

*Docket Number:* 94-135. *Applicant:* University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637. *Instrument:* Electron Microscope, Model CM120. *Manufacturer:* NV Philips, The Netherlands. *Intended Use:* See notice at 59 FR 63762, December 9, 1994. *Order Date:* August 2, 1994.

*Comments:* None received. *Decision:* Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument, for such purposes as this instrument is intended to be used, was being manufactured in the United States at the time the instrument was ordered. *Reasons:* The foreign instrument is a conventional transmission electron microscope (CTEM) and is intended for research or scientific educational uses requiring a CTEM. We know of no CTEM, or any other instrument suited to these purposes, which was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order of the instrument.

**Pamela Woods,**

*Acting Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff.*

[FR Doc. 95-3000 Filed 2-6-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-F

### Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

Pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether instruments of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instruments shown below are intended to be used, are being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be filed within 20 days with the Statutory Import Programs Staff, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

*Docket Number:* 94-153. *Applicant:* University of Washington, Department of Zoology, NJ-15, Seattle, WA 98195. *Instrument:* Electron Microscope, Model CM 100. *Manufacturer:* Philips, The Netherlands. *Intended Use:* The instrument will be used by three departments to conduct various studies of biological and other organisms. These studies will include by are not limited to the following: (1) analysis of membrane biogenesis induced by increased HMG-CoA reductase levels, (2) analysis of embryonic and regenerative neural development in insects, (3) several studies of 5S RNA-TFIIIA and 42S RNP particles in the oocyte, (4) research of extracts from purified germ cells and mouse mutants, (5) assessment of mechanisms that coordinate cell cycle functions, (6) questions concerning the morphogenesis of glial cells and neurons, (7) determination of whether strain non-uniformities arise in muscle cells subject to rapid length perturbations, and (8) tracking of cells in mitotic specific domains. *Application Accepted by Commissioner of Customs:* January 10, 1995.

*Docket Number:* 95-002. *Applicant:* Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Water Quality Lab, 700 Moreno Avenue, La Verne, CA 91750. *Instrument:* Mass Spectrometer, Model Autospec. *Manufacturer:* Fisons, United Kingdom. *Intended Use:* The instrument will be used to identify unknown organic compounds that are formed at very low concentrations in drinking water during disinfection processes and to study the precursors that when disinfected form the disinfection by-products. While the main use of the instrument will be in research applications, it will be used periodically for the education and training of postdoctoral assistants and undergraduate cooperative-education students who are working on disinfection by-product studies. *Application Accepted by Commissioner of Customs:* January 6, 1995.

**Pamela Woods,**

*Acting Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff.*

[FR Doc. 95-2998 Filed 2-6-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-F

**National Institute of Standards and Technology**

[Docket No. 941244-4344]

**International Standards and Trade Support Program**

**AGENCY:** National Institute of Standards and Technology, Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) plans to set up a service to help U.S. industry avoid or overcome non-tariff, technical barriers to trade in many foreign markets. Such barriers to trade are caused by normative standards, measurement standards, conformity testing, and related practices. NIST has operated such a program with great success in Saudi Arabia for the past four years. NIST plans to (1) support ITA, USTR and voluntary standards organizations such as ISO, IEC, ANSI, and to cooperate with regulatory agencies, certifiers, etc.; (2) place NIST standards experts in critical markets; (3) train and place local-hire NIST standards representatives in developing markets; (4) develop close contacts with key authorities in foreign markets through training, etc.; and (5) align its program with the International Trade Administration's, where the Foreign Commercial Counselors at U.S. Embassies assist U.S. companies to overcome specific standards-related non-tariff trade barriers. NIST is interested in industry cooperation and invites responses about countries and types of technical barriers to trade to be addressed.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Please address all communications to Dr. Peter L.M. Heydemann, Director, Technology Services, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899; phone (301) 975-4500; FAX (301) 975-2183.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** NIST plans to address problems in the European Union, the ten "big emerging markets" (BEMs) defined by Under Secretary Jeffrey Garten, Russia and certain of the Newly Independent States (NIS). The ten BEMs are Mexico, China, Indonesia, India, South Korea, Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, Turkey, and Poland.

The strategy of the program will be to develop close, personal contacts between NIST staff and key officials in foreign markets who can influence standards-related non-tariff trade barriers. These contacts will help NIST to negotiate changes from a basis of mutual trust and confidence. One means

to develop these contacts are training/information courses that NIST will present in the United States and in foreign markets. NIST will involve a variety of federal authorities, ANSI and other voluntary standards organizations, State Weights and Measures offices, and selected private enterprises in these efforts. NIST standards experts and standards representatives placed in the foreign markets will follow up and help to further develop and maintain these contacts. Their range of contacts will be different but complementary to that of the Foreign Commercial Counselors. They will be able to collect additional information on these markets, on planned standards and test methods, and on newly appointed officials.

The purpose of the program is to enhance U.S. exports by assisting U.S. manufacturers to overcome or avoid standards-related, non-tariff trade barriers (NTBs), especially technical barriers to trade (TBTs), and by facilitating negotiation of mutual recognition agreements for conformance testing. TBTs, whether or not established intentionally by our trading partners, limit U.S. manufacturers' access to export markets and often cause large expenses to exporters when testing of conformance to the standards of one or more receiving countries is required, when tests need to be performed in the buyer's country, or, more generally, through the inevitable delay connected with conformance testing and certification. TBTs result from disparities between standards and conformity assessment practices in the United States and in its trading partners:

Foreign national, regional, or international standards may not reflect the latest U.S. technology and technical practice. In some cases, this is due to lack of U.S. influence in the development of international standards, where European practice prevails in certain technical areas due to the extensive participation of European Authorities and, in some cases, due to bloc voting by European national standards bodies. In many cases, the United States has had limited opportunity to influence standards development of importing countries or regions.

Differences in testing and certification requirements in other countries frequently pose obstacles to U.S. exports. If Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRA) for conformance testing are not in place and test data generated in the United States are not accepted in a foreign country, U.S. exporters must duplicate costly and time-consuming approval and certification procedures in the foreign country to meet regulatory requirements for product acceptance. Agreements on the mutual recognition of conformance testing are often difficult to obtain and even more difficult to enforce. Foreign standards and conformity assessment rules are often complex and detailed, and