

China of disposable pocket lighters, provided for in subheadings 9613.10.00 and 9613.20.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

### Background

The Commission instituted this investigation effective December 13, 1994, following a preliminary determination by the Department of Commerce that imports of disposable pocket lighters from the People's Republic of China were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1673b(b)). Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigation and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** February 1, 1995 (60 FR 6289). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on March 21, 1995, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

Commission transmitted its determination in this investigation to the Secretary of Commerce on June 12, 1995. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 2896 (June 1995), entitled "Disposable Lighters from the People's Republic of China: Investigation No. 731-TA-700 (Final)."

Issued: June 13, 1995.

By order of the Commission.

**Donna R. Koehnke,**

*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 95-15180 Filed 6-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

[Investigations Nos. 731-TA-703 and 704 (Final)]

### Furfuryl Alcohol From China and South Africa

#### Determination

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in the subject investigations, the Commission determines, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1673d(b)) (the Act), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from China and South Africa of furfuryl

alcohol,<sup>2</sup> that have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

### Background

The Commission instituted these investigations effective December 16, 1994, following preliminary determinations by the Department of Commerce that imports of furfuryl alcohol from China and South Africa were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1673b(b)). Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of January 19, 1995 (60 FR 3874). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on May 3, 1995, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determinations in these investigations to the Secretary of Commerce on June 14, 1995. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 2897 (June 1995), entitled "Furfuryl Alcohol from The People's Republic of China and South Africa: Investigations Nos. 731-TA-703 and 704 (Final)."

Issued: June 15, 1995.

By order of the Commission.

**Donna R. Koehnke,**

*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 95-15177 Filed 6-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

(Investigation No. 332-360)

### International Harmonization of Customs Rules of Origin

**AGENCY:** United States International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Request for public comment.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 12, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Eugene A. Rosengarden, Director, Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements (O/TA&TA) (202-205-2595), or Lawrence A. DiRicco (202-205-2606).

<sup>2</sup>Furfuryl alcohol (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>OH), also called furyl carbinol, is a primary alcohol that is colorless or pale yellow in appearance. It is used in the manufacture of resins and as a wetting agent and solvent for coating resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, and other soluble dyes. It is classifiable under subheading 2932.13.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). The chemical has an assigned Chemical Abstracts Service registry number of CAS 98-00-0.

Questions with regard to specific chapters of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) should now be directed to the following coordinators in view of product reassignments:

Chapters 1-24, 41-49—Ronald H. Heller (202-205-2596)

Chapters 25-40—Edward J. Matusik (202-205-3356)

Chapters 50-63—Thomas W. Divers (202-205-2609)

Chapters 64-83, 86-89, 92-97—Lawrence A. DiRicco (202-205-2606)

Chapters 84-85, 90-91, 98-99—Craig M. Houser (202-205-2597)

Parties having an interest in particular products or HTS chapters and desiring to be included on a mailing list to receive available documents pertaining thereto should advise Diane Whitfield by phone (202-205-2610) or by mail at the Commission, 500 E St SW, Room 404, Washington, D.C. 20436. Hearing impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. The media should contact Margaret O'Laughlin, Director, Office of Public Affairs (202-205-1819).

### Background

Following receipt of a letter from the United States Trade Representative (USTR) on January 25, 1995, the Commission instituted Investigation No. 332-360, International Harmonization of Customs Rules of Origin, under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (60 FR 19605, April 19, 1995).

The investigation is intended to provide the basis for Commission participation in work pertaining to the Uruguay Round Agreement on Rules of Origin (ARO), under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 and adopted along with the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The ARO is designed to harmonize and clarify nonpreferential rules of origin for goods in trade on the basis of the substantial transformation test; achieve discipline in the rules' administration; and provide a framework for notification, review, consultation, and dispute settlement. These harmonized rules are intended to make country-of-origin determinations impartial, predictable, transparent, consistent, and neutral, and to avoid restrictive or distortive effects on international trade. The ARO provides that technical work to those ends will be undertaken by the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) (now informally known

<sup>1</sup>The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).