

investigation in connection with the requested antidumping investigation in Taiwan. The Statement of Administrative Action ("SAA"), accompanying the URAA, H.R. Doc. No. 103-316, vol. 1 at 833 (1994), states that an allegation of sales below COP need not be specific to individual exporters or producers. The SAA also states that "Commerce will consider allegations of below-cost sales in the aggregate for a foreign country, just as Commerce currently considers allegations of sales at less than fair value on a country-wide basis for purposes of initiating an antidumping investigation." Id.

Further, the SAA provides that "new section 773(b)(2)(A) retains the current requirement that Commerce have 'reasonable grounds to believe or suspect' that below-cost sales have occurred before initiating such an investigation." Reasonable grounds will "exist when an interested party provides specific factual information on costs and prices, observed or constructed, indicating that sales in the foreign market in question are at below-cost prices." Id. Based upon the comparison of the price from the petition for the representative foreign like product to its adjusted costs of production, in accordance with section 773(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Act, we find the existence of "reasonable grounds to believe or suspect" that sales of the foreign like product in Taiwan were made below COP. Accordingly, the Department is initiating the requested country-wide cost investigation.

Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act, a copy of the public version of the petition has been provided to the representatives of the Governments of Korea and Taiwan. We will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the petition to the exporters named in the petition.

International Trade Commission Notification

We have notified the ITC of our initiation of these investigations, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determination by the ITC

The ITC will determine by May 17, 1999 whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of polyester fiber from Korea and Taiwan. A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated; otherwise, these investigations will

proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

This notice is published in accordance with section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: April 22, 1999.

Richard W. Moreland,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-357-804]

Silicon Metal From Argentina; Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; Extension of Time Limit

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

ACTION: Notice of extension of time limit.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is extending the time limit of the preliminary results of the antidumping duty administrative review of Silicon Metal from Argentina. This review covers the period September 1, 1997 through August 31, 1998.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 29, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Helen Kramer or Linda Ludwig, Office of AD/CVD Enforcement, Group III, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-0405 or 482-3833, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Owing to the complexity of cost issues in this case, it is not practicable to complete this review within the original time limit. See Decision Memorandum from Joseph A. Spetrini, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Enforcement Group III, to Robert S. LaRussa, Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, dated April 20, 1999. Therefore, the Department is extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results until September 30, 1999, in accordance with Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act of 1994.

Dated: April 20, 1999.

Roland MacDonald,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary, Enforcement Group III.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instrument

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 instrument 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. The application 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: 99-004. Applicant: U.S. Department of Commerce, Pacific Marine Center, 7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Seattle, WA 98115-0700. Instrument: Multibeam Echosounder (Sonar). Manufacturer: ELAC NAUTIK, Germany. Intended Use: The instrument will be used for the survey and mapping of coastal ocean waters for the detection, location and identification of 2 wrecks and other obstructions on the sea floor. The objective in the surveys will be to determine depths of hazards to aid in the safety of navigation and general bathymetry. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: April 9, 1999.

Docket Number: 99-005. Applicant: University of Connecticut, Department of Psychology, 406 Babbidge Road, Storrs, CT 06269-1020. Instrument: Fiber Electrode Manipulator System. Manufacturer: Thomas Recording, Germany. Intended Use: The instrument will be used for studies of the electrical activity of brain cells (neurons) of the cerebral cortex. Two sets of experiments will be conducted in fully awake rabbits. The first set is aimed at understanding the transformations performed upon inputs to the cortex by the intracortical circuitry and how these transformations lead to parallel and distinct efferent outflows. The second set of experiments examines the nature of a large population of neurons throughout sensory cortex that have no demonstrable (supra-threshold) receptive fields. Application accepted