POR. In order to estimate the entered value, we subtracted international movement expenses (*e.g.*, international freight) from the gross sales value. This rate will be assessed uniformly on all entries made during the POR. The Department will issue appraisement instructions directly to the Customs Service.

The following deposit requirement will be effective upon publication of the final results of this new shipper antidumping duty administrative review for all shipments of stainless steel bar from India entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided for by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for the reviewed companies will be the rates established in the final results of this review; (2) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, but was covered in a previous review or the original less-than-fair-value (''LTFV'') investigation, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a previous review, or the original LTFV 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) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers and/or exporters of this merchandise, shall be 12.45 percent, the ''all others'' rate established in the LTFV investigation (59 FR 66915, December 28, 1994).

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

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 353.26 to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and 19 CFR 353.22(h).

Dated: January 13, 1998.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–1537 Filed 1–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–427–805]

Certain Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products From France; Notice of Court Decision and Suspension of Liquidation

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On December 18, 1997, in *Usinor Sacilor* v. *United States,* Consol. Court No. 93-04–00230, a lawsuit challenging the Department of Commerce's final affirmative countervailing duty determination of certain hot-rolled lead and bismuth carbon steel products from France, the Court of International Trade affirmed the Department of Commerce's remand determination and entered a judgment order. As a result, the final net subsidy rate for all programs for Usinor Sacilor has decreased from 23.11% to 12.51% *ad valorem*, and the ''country-wide'' rate has decreased from 23.11% to 12.51% *ad valorem*.

Consistent with the decision of the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in *Timken Co.* v. *United States,* 893 F.2d 337 (Fed. Cir. 1990), the Department of Commerce will direct the Customs Service to change the cash deposit rates being used in connection with the suspension of liquidation of the subject merchandise once there is a ''conclusive'' decision in this case.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 23, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cindee Thirumulai, Office 1, Group 1, AD/CVD Enforcement, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. 20230, telephone: (202) 482–4087.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 27, 1993, the Department of Commerce (the ''Department'' or ''Commerce'') published notice of its final affirmative countervailing duty determination of certain hot-rolled lead and bismuth carbon steel products from France. *Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination; Certain Hot-rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products from France,* 58 FR 6221 (Jan. 27, 1993). In that determination, the Department set forth its finding of a final net subsidy rate of 23.14% *ad valorem* for Usinor Sacilor and 23.14% *ad valorem* for the ''country-wide'' rate. On March 22, 1993, the Department published a countervailing duty order correcting ministerial errors and instructing the Customs Service to collect cash deposits at the rate of 23.11% *ad valorem* for Usinor Sacilor and 23.11% *ad valorem* for the ''country-wide'' rate, on entries of the subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after that date. 58 FR 15326.

Following publication of the Department's countervailing duty order, petitioners and respondents filed lawsuits with the Court of International Trade (''CIT'') challenging the Department's final determination.

In its first decision in this case, *Usinor Sacilor v. United States,* 893 F. Supp. 1112 (CIT 1995), the CIT rejected the Department's reliance on IRS tables showing industry-specific average useful life of assets in determining an allocation period of 15 years. In a subsequent remand determination, the Department calculated a company-specific allocation period for Usinor Sacilor based on the average useful life of non-renewable physical assets, and the CIT affirmed it. *Usinor Sacilor* v. *United States,* 955 F. Supp. 1481 (1997).

In a later decision, *Usinor Sacilor* v. *United States,* 966 F. Supp. 1242 (1997), the CIT remanded the case to the Department on the issue of the appropriate sales denominator and instructed the Department to adjust its countervailing duty rates to reflect the fact that the subsidies at issue benefitted Usinor Sacilor's worldwide production rather than just Usinor Sacilor's domestic production. In its ensuing remand determination, dated July 28, 1997, the Department followed the CIT's instructions and adjusted the countervailing duty rates. On December 18, 1997, in *Usinor Sacilor* v. *United States,* Consol. Court No. 93–04–00230, Slip Op. 97–177, the CIT affirmed the Department's remand determination and entered a judgment order.

As a result of the remands in this case, the net subsidy rate for all programs for Usinor Sacilor has decreased from 23.11% to 12.51% *ad valorem*, and the ''country-wide'' rate has decreased from 23.11% to 12.51% *ad valorem*.

Suspension of Liquidation

In its decision in *Timken Co.* v. *United States,* 893 F.2d 337 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (''*Timken*''), the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (''CAFC'') held that the Department must publish notice of a decision of the CIT or the CAFC which is not ''in harmony'' with the

Department's determination. Publication of this notice fulfills that obligation. The CAFC also held that the Department must suspend liquidation of the subject merchandise until there is a ''conclusive'' decision in the case. Therefore, pursuant to *Timken*, Commerce must suspend liquidation pending the expiration of the period to appeal the CIT's December 18, 1997 ruling or, if that ruling is appealed, pending a final decision by the CAFC. However, because entries of the subject merchandise already are being suspended pursuant to the countervailing duty order in effect, the Department need not order the Customs Service to suspend liquidation. Further, consistent with *Timken*, the Department will order the Customs Service to change the relevant cash deposit rates in the event that the CIT's ruling is not appealed or the CAFC issues a final decision affirming the CIT's ruling.

Dated: January 13, 1998.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–1571 Filed 1–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[Docket No. 971202287–7287–01]

Special American Business Internship Training Program (SABIT)

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces availability of funds for the Special American Business Internship Training Program (SABIT), for training business executives (also referred to as ''interns'') from Russia. The Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration (ITA) established the SABIT program in September 1990 to assist the former Soviet Union's transition to a market economy. Since that time, SABIT has been matching business executives and scientists from the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (NIS) with U.S. firms which provide them with three to six months of hands-on training in a U.S. market economy.

Under the SABIT program, qualified U.S. firms will receive funds through a cooperative agreement with ITA to help defray the cost of hosting interns. ITA will interview and recommend eligible interns to participating companies. *Interns must come from Russia and be citizens of the Russian Federation.* The U.S. firms will be expected to provide the interns with a hands-on, non-academic, executive training program designed to maximize their exposure to management or commercially-oriented scientific operations. At the end of the training program, interns must return to Russia. All interns will be selected from a pre-screened group of qualified mid-level managers; nominations from outside of this group will not be accepted.

DATES: The closing date for applications is March 31, 1998. An original and two copies of the application (Standard Form 424 (Rev. 4–92) and supplemental material) are to be sent to the address designated in the Application Kit and postmarked by the closing date. Applications will be considered on a ''rolling'' basis as they are received, subject to the availability of funds. If available funds are depleted prior to the closing date, a notice to that effect will be published in the **Federal Register**. Processing of complete applications takes approximately two to three months. Competitive Application kits will be available from ITA starting on January 23, 1998.

ADDRESSES: To obtain a copy of the Application Kit please E-mail: sabitapply@usita.gov (please state which format, *e.g.* WordPerfect© 6.1), telephone (202) 482–0073, facsimile (202) 482–2443 (these are not toll free numbers), or send a written request with two self-addressed mailing labels to ''Application Request'' The SABIT Program, HCHB Room 3319, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC, 20230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Liesel Duhon, Director, SABIT Program, U.S. Department of Commerce, phone—(202) 482–0073, facsimile—(202) 482–2443. These are not toll free numbers. Only one copy of the Application Kit will be provided to each organization requesting it, but it may be reproduced by the requester.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: SABIT exposes Russian business managers and scientific managers to a completely new way of thinking in which demand, consumer satisfaction, and profits drive production. Senior-level interns visiting the U.S. for internship programs with public or private sector companies will be exposed to an environment which will provide them with practical knowledge for transforming their countries' enterprises and economies to the free market. The program provides first-hand, eye-opening experience to managers and scientists which cannot be duplicated by American managers traveling to their territories.

Business Executives

SABIT assists economic restructuring in Russia by providing top-level business managers with practical training in American methods of innovation and management in such areas as strategic planning, financing, production, distribution, marketing, accounting, wholesaling, and labor relations. This first-hand experience in the U.S. economy enables interns to become leaders in establishing and operating a market economy in Russia, and creates a unique opportunity for U.S. firms to familiarize key executives from Russia with their products and services.

Scientist Managers

SABIT provides opportunities for gifted scientists to apply their skills to peaceful research and development in the civilian sector, in areas such as defense conversion, medical research, and the environment, and exposes them to the role of scientific research in a market economy where applicability of research relates to business success. Sponsoring firms in the U.S. scientific community also benefit from exchanging information and ideas, and different approaches to new technologies.

Funding Availability

Pursuant to section 632(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the ''Act'') funding for the program will be provided by the United States Agency for International Development (A.I.D). ITA will award financial assistance and administer the program pursuant to the authority contained in section 635(b) of the Act and other applicable grant rules. The estimated amount of financial assistance available for the program is $175,000. Additional funding is anticipated at a future date in 1998. Funding Instrument and Project Duration: Federal assistance will be awarded pursuant to a cooperative agreement between ITA and the recipient firm. All internships are three months; however, ITA reserves the right to allow an intern to stay for a shorter period of time (no less than one month) if the U.S. company agrees and the intern demonstrates a need for a shorter internship based on his or her management responsibilities. ITA will reimburse companies for the round trip international travel of each intern from the intern's home city in Russia to the U.S. internship site, upon submission to ITA of the paid travel invoice, payment receipt, or other evidence of payment