

(5.8%), cholic acid (4.0%), and various packaging materials (4.8%–5.3%).

Foreign materials (accounting for about 13–15 percent of material value) that may also be involved in blending/processing activity include buffers, antibodies, detergents, proteins, avidin/biotin, toxins, conjugates, enzymes, enzyme substrates, inhibitors, growth factors, amino acids, reagents for peptide or phosphopeptide synthesis, and peptides. The duty rates on imported materials range from duty-free to 18.6 percent, with most falling between 4 percent and 7 percent. Currently, about 45 percent of merchandise is exported.

Zone procedures would exempt CNC from Customs duty payments on foreign materials that are reexported. The company would be able to choose, in some cases, the finished product duty rates (3.1%–4.2%) rather than the duty rates that would otherwise apply to the foreign materials (duty-free to 18.6%) on the above noted items blended/processed at the facility. The application indicates that zone procedures will improve the plant's international competitiveness and will help increase exports.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, a member of the FTZ Staff has been designated examiner to investigate the application and report to the Board.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions (original

and 3 copies) shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is July 10, 1995. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period (to July 24, 1995).

A copy of the application and accompanying exhibits will be available for public inspection at each of the following locations:

U.S. Department of Commerce District Office, Suite 230, 6363 Greenwich Drive, San Diego, CA 92122
Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 3716, 14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230

Dated: May 2, 1995.

John J. Da Ponte, Jr.

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95-11527 Filed 5-9-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

ACTION: Notice of opportunity to request administrative review of antidumping or countervailing duty order, finding, or suspended investigation.

Background

Each year during the anniversary month of the publication of an antidumping or countervailing duty order, finding, or suspension of investigation, an interested party, as defined in section 771(9) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, may request, in accordance with section 353.22 or 355.22 of the Department of Commerce (the Department) Regulations (19 CFR 353.22/355.22 (1993)), that the Department conduct an administrative review of that antidumping or countervailing duty order, finding, or suspended investigation.

Opportunity to Request a Review

Not later than May 31, 1995, interested parties may request administrative review of the following orders, findings, or suspended investigations, with anniversary dates in May for the following periods:

International Trade Administration

Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review

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

	Period
Antidumping Duty Proceedings:	
Argentina: Light-Walled Welded Rectangular Carbon Steel Tubing (A-357-802)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Brazil: Cast-Iron Pipe Fittings (A-351-505)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Brazil: Certain Iron Construction Castings (A-351-503)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Brazil: Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice (A-351-605)	05/01/94-04/30/95
France: Ball Bearings, Cylindrical Roller Bearings, Spherical Plain Bearings, and Parts Thereof (A-427-801)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Germany: Ball Bearings, Cylindrical Roller Bearings, Spherical Plain Bearings, and Parts Thereof (A-428-801)	05/01/94-04/30/95
India: Certain Welded Carbon Steel Standard Pipes and Tubes (A-533-502)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Italy: Ball Bearings, Cylindrical Roller Bearings, and Parts Thereof (A-475-801)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Japan: Ball Bearings, Cylindrical Roller Bearings, Spherical Plain Bearings, and Parts Thereof (A-588-804)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Japan: Impression Fabric (A-588-066)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Japan: Gray Portland Cement and Clinker (A-588-815)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Korea: DRAMS of One Megabit and Above (A-580-812)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Korea: Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings, Other Than Grooved (A-580-507)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Romania: Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof (A-485-801)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Singapore: Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof (A-559-801)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Sweden: Ball Bearings, Cylindrical Roller Bearings, and Parts Thereof (A-401-801)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Taiwan: Certain Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes (A-583-507)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Taiwan: Malleable Cast-Iron Pipe Fittings, Other Than Grooved (A-583-507)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Thailand: Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof (A-549-801)	05/01/94-04/30/95
The People's Republic of China: Certain Iron Construction Castings (A-570-502)	05/01/94-04/30/95
United Kingdom: Ball Bearings, Cylindrical Roller Bearings, and Parts Thereof (A-412-801)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Turkey: Welded Carbon steel Standard Pipe and Tube Products (A-489-501)	05/01/94-04/30/95
Countervailing Duty Proceedings:	
Brazil: Certain Heavy Iron Construction Castings (C-351-504)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Mexico: Ceramic Tile (C-201-003)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Singapore: Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof (C-559-802)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Singapore: Cylindrical Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof (C-559-802)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Singapore: Needle Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof (C-559-802)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Singapore: Spherical Plane Bearings and Parts Thereof (C-559-802)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Singapore: Spherical Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof (C-559-802)	01/01/94-12/31/94

	Period
Sweden: Viscose Rayon Staple Fiber (C-401-056)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Thailand: Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof (C-549-802)	01/01/94-12/31/94
Venezuela: Ferrosilicon (C-307-808)	01/01/94-12/31/94

In accordance with sections 353.22(a) and 355.22(a) of the regulations, an interested party as defined by section 353.2(k) may request in writing that the Secretary conduct an administrative review. For antidumping reviews, the interested party must specify for which individual producers or resellers covered by an antidumping finding or order it is requesting a review, and the requesting party must state why it desires the Secretary to review those particular producers or resellers. If the interested party intends for the Secretary to review sales of merchandise by a reseller (or a producer if that producer also resells merchandise from other suppliers) which were produced in more than one country of origin, and each country of origin is subject to a separate order, then the interested party must state specifically which reseller(s) and which countries of origin for each reseller the request is intended to cover.

Seven copies of the request should be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Room B-009, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. The Department also asks parties to serve a copy of their requests to the Office of Antidumping Compliance, Attention: Pamela Woods, in room 3065 of the main Commerce Building. Further, in accordance with section 353.31(g) or 355.31(g) of the regulations, a copy of each request must be served on every party on the Department's service list.

The Department will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of "Initiation of Antidumping (Countervailing) Duty Administrative Review," for requests received by May 31, 1995. If the Department does not receive, by May 31, 1995, a request for review of entries covered by an order or finding listed in this notice and for the period identified above, the Department will instruct the Customs Service to assess antidumping or countervailing duties on those entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of (or bond for) estimated antidumping or countervailing duties required on those entries at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption and to continue to collect the cash deposit previously ordered.

This notice is not required by statute, but is published as a service to the international trading community.

Dated: May 3, 1995.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Compliance.

[FR Doc. 95-11531 Filed 5-9-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-M

[A-588-815]

Gray Portland Cement and Clinker From Japan; Court of International Trade Decision and Suspension of Liquidation

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

SUMMARY: On March 28, 1995, in the case of *Nihon Cement Co., Ltd. et al. v. United States*, Slip Op. 95-53 (*Nihon*), the United States Court of International Trade (CIT) affirmed the Department of Commerce's (the Department) redetermination on remand of the original investigation of the antidumping duty order on gray portland cement and clinker from Japan (56 FR 21658, May 10, 1991).

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 10, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michelle Frederick or John Brinkmann, Office of Antidumping Investigations, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone (202) 482-0186 or 482-5288, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 10, 1991, the Department published in the **Federal Register** the Antidumping Duty Order and Amendment to Final Determination of Gray Portland Cement and Clinker from Japan. In that order, the Department set forth its finding of weighted-average margins for two companies during the period of investigation (December 1, 1989 through May 31, 1990), and announced its intent to instruct the U.S. Customs Service to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries.

Subsequent to this determination, the two companies which were the subject of the investigation filed lawsuits with the CIT challenging the determination. Thereafter the CIT issued an order and Opinion dated May 25, 1993, in *Nihon Cement Co., et. al. v. United States*, Court No. 91-06-00425, Slip Op. 93-80

(May 25, 1993) remanding the Department's final determination so that the Department could: (1) Recalculate the United States price for Onoda Cement Co.'s (Onoda) sales through Lone Star Northwest's Oregon division; (2) articulate its underlying reasoning regarding every element of 19 U.S.C. section 1677(16)(B) (1988) in its product comparison analysis; (3) recalculate the dumping margin assigned to Nihon Cement Co., Ltd. (Nihon) without collapsing Nihon and the related entities Myojo Cement Co., Ltd. and Daiichi Cement Co., Ltd; and (4) conduct a substantive investigation of the service stations used by Onoda in its home market distribution system.

On September 10, 1993, the Department submitted its Final Remand Results to the CIT. The defendant-intervenor (the petitioner) subsequently filed a motion requesting reconsideration of the court's order of remand in light of the decision in *The Ad Hoc Committee of AX-NM-TX-FL Producers of Gray Portland Cement v. United States*, 13 F.3d 398 (Fed. Cir. 1994) (*Ad Hoc Committee*). In that decision, the Ad Hoc Committee court held that the Department had no inherent, "gap filling" authority to adjust for home market pre-sale movement expenses. Thus, the CIT remanded the Department's adjustment for home market pre-sale movement expenses for both Nihon and Onoda. In performing the instant remands, however, the CIT agreed with the Department that the authority exists to make such an adjustment to foreign market value (FMV) under the circumstance-of-sale provision of the Department's regulations (19 C.F.R. 353.56). Under this regulation, the Department will make the adjustment to FMV only if the expenses are determined to be directly related to the sales under investigation. To determine whether pre-sale movement expenses are direct, the Department examines the respondent's pre-sale warehousing expenses because the pre-sale movement charges incurred in positioning the merchandise at the warehouse are considered, for analytical purposes, to be "inextricably linked" to pre-sale warehousing expenses.

The Department's remand determination to deduct these home market pre-sale movement expenses