Pharmaceutical Products; and the *Indian Chemical Weekly* (July–November 1993). For the business proprietary input referenced above, we relied upon information submitted by the petitioners (taken from the June–October 1994 Chemical Marketing Report) for a similar input.

To value the manganese ore, we used a 1992 contract price for low-grade manganese ore (26–28% Mn content) between an Indian mine and Japanese purchasers, as published in the July 7, 1992, TEX Report. Although it is our normal practice to apply an inflation adjustment to prices predating the period of investigation, in this case, we have information which indicates that prices for this product have fallen over time. Therefore, we adjusted this price to account for declining manganese ore prices between 1992 and our POI.

To value electricity, we used the April 1992 through March 1993 average tax-exclusive price for industrial electricity in India, as provided by the World Bank. To value labor amounts, we used labor rates in *Investing, Licensing, and Technology November 1994* (India) as published by the Economist Intelligence Unit. We adjusted the factor values, when necessary, to the POI using wholesale price indices (WPI's) published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

To value factory overhead, we calculated the ratio of factory overhead expenses to the cost of material, labor, and energy for industries involved in ''Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and products thereof,'' as reported in the September 1994 Reserve Bank of India Bulletin's (RBI Bulletin). This same source was used to calculate expense (SG&A) as a percentage of cost of manufacturing. Because the RBI percentage was greater than the minimum 10 percent required by the statute, we used the SG&A percentage calculated from the RBI Bulletin. With respect to profit, we used the statutory minimum of 8 percent of materials, labor, energy, overhead, and SG&A costs calculated for each factory.

Best Information Available

Potential exporters identified by MOFTEC failed to respond to our questionnaire. In the absence of responses from these and other PRC exporters during the POI, we are basing the PRC-wide rate on the best information available (BIA). When a company refuses to provide information requested in the form required, or otherwise significantly impedes the Department's investigation, it is appropriate for the Department to assign to the company the higher of (a) the highest margin alleged in the petition, or (b) the highest calculated rate of any respondent in the investigation (*see Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products, Certain Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products, and Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Belgium (Belgium Steel*) 58 FR 37083, July 9, 1993). Since some PRC exporters failed to respond to our questionnaire, we are assigning any exporter not granted a separate rate the highest margin alleged in the November 8, 1994 petition.

Verification

As provided in section 776(b) of the Act, we will verify information relied upon in making our final determination.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 733(d)(1) of the Act, we are directing the Customs Service to suspend liquidation of all entries of manganese metal from the PRC, as defined in the ''Scope of the Investigation'' section of this notice, that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. The Customs Service shall require a cash deposit or posting of a bond equal to the estimated dumping margins, as shown below. This suspension of liquidation will remain in effect until further notice. The weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Manufacture/producer/exporter	Margin percent
CEIEC	132.22
CMIECHN/CNIECHN	82.44
HIED	148.82
Minmetals	148.24
PRC-Wide Rate	148.82

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 733(f) of the Act, we have notified the ITC of our determination. If our final determination is affirmative, the ITC will determine whether these imports are materially injuring, or threaten material injury to, the U.S. industry within 75 days after our final determination.

Public Comment

Interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room B–099, within ten days of the publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) The party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of the issues to be discussed. In accordance with 19 CFR 353.38, case briefs or other written comments in at least ten copies must be submitted to the Assistant Secretary no later than September 27, 1995, and rebuttal briefs no later than September 29, 1995. A hearing, if requested, will be held on October 3, 1995, at 2:00 p.m. at the U.S. Department of Commerce in Room 1815. Parties should confirm by telephone the time, date, and place of the hearing 48 hours prior to the scheduled time. In accordance with 19 CFR 353.38(b), oral presentations will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. We will make our final determination not later than 135 days after the publication of this preliminary determination in the **Federal Register**. This determination is published pursuant to section 733(f) of the Act and 19 CFR 353.15(a).

Dated: June 5, 1995.

Susan G. Esserman,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 95–14567 Filed 6–13–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

Department of Energy, 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 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: 95–008. *Applicant:* U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20585. *Instrument:* Fuel Cell. *Manufacturer:* Fuji Electric Company, Japan. *Intended Use:* See notice at 60 FR 13699, March 14, 1995. *Reasons:* The foreign instrument, the last of three ordered on July 13, 1992, provides a liquid cooled phosphoric acid fuel cell with a net power output of 47.5kW that is suitable for propulsion of a passenger bus prototype. *Advice Received From:* The Jet Propulsion Laboratory, November 10, 1993.

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, was being manufactured in the United States at the time the foreign instrument was ordered.

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory advises that (1) this capability is pertinent to the applicant's intended purpose and (2) it knows of no domestic instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument for the applicant's intended use.

We know of no other instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument which was being manufactured in the United States at the time it was ordered.

Frank W. Creel,

Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

[FR Doc. 95–14568 Filed 6–13–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–F

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange: Proposed Amendments to the Sugar No. 11 (World Raw Sugar) Futures Contract Increasing the Minimum Daily Loading Rate for Futures Delivery Sugar and Increasing the Minimum Depth of Berths or Anchorages Required at Delivery Ports

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Notice of Proposed Contract Market Rule Changes.

SUMMARY: The Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange (''CSCE'') has submitted proposed amendments to its Sugar No. 11 (world raw sugar) futures contract that would increase the minimum daily loading rate for sugar delivered against the futures contract and increase the minimum depth of berths or anchorages required at delivery ports. In accordance with Section 5a(a)(12) of the Commodity Exchange Act, and acting pursuant to the authority delegated by Commission Regulation 140.96, the Acting Director of the Division of Economic Analysis (''Division'') of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (''Commission'') has determined, on behalf of the Commission, that the proposed amendments are of major economic significance and that publication of the proposed amendments would be in the public interest. On behalf of the Commission, the Division is requesting comment on this proposal.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 14, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons should submit their views and comments to Jean A. Webb, Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 2033 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20581. Reference should be made to the proposed amendments increasing the minimum loading rate and the minimum depth of berths or anchorages that must be provided at delivery ports for sugar No. 11 futures contract deliveries.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frederick V. Linse, Division of Economic Analysis, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 2033 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20581, telephone (202) 254–7303.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The existing terms of the sugar No. 11 futures contract provide that raw sugar is to be loaded into the receiver's vessel at a port nominated by the deliverer that is customarily used for shipping the particular growth of sugar being delivered.[1] The contract's terms require that deliverers load at least 750 long tons of raw sugar per weather working day (stevedoring holidays excluded) for despatch and demurrage purposes; provided the vessel being loaded is capable of receiving at this rate, and provided that the vessel has a minimum of four hatches available and accessible. If less than four hatches are available and accessible, or if the vessel is otherwise incapable of being loaded at the aforesaid loading rate, the loading rate is reduced proportionately. The current terms of the contract also require that the port nominated by the deliverer must be capable of providing a berth or anchorage that will enable vessels drawing 28 feet of water to proceed to and depart from such berth or anchorage always safely afloat.

The proposed amendments would increase to 1,500 from 750 long tons the minimum amount of raw sugar that a deliverer would be required to load per weather working day (stevedoring holidays excluded). The proposed amendments would also increase to 30 from 28 feet the minimum depth of berths or anchorages that ports nominated by a deliverer must be capable of providing.

In support of the proposed amendments, the CSCE indicated that increased use of mechanical loading at most of the delivery ports used for the delivery of sugar has made the proposed loading rate of 1,500 long tons of sugar per weather working day the commonly used loading rate in the sugar industry. The CSCE also indicated that the proposed minimum depth of berths or anchorages required at delivery ports is necessary to accommodate the larger vessels now generally being built and chartered for the transportation of raw sugar.

The CSCE proposes to make the proposed amendment increasing the minimum loading rate effective following Commission approval with respect to the May 1996 contract month and all delivery months listed thereafter. The CSCE proposes to make the proposed amendment increasing the minimum depth of berths or anchorages required at delivery ports effective upon Commission approval beginning with the first contract month following the last contract month in which there is an open position and for all contract months listed thereafter.

On behalf of the Commission, the Division is requesting comment on the proposed amendments. In particular, the Division is seeking comment regarding the extent to which the proposed amendments reflect cash market practices. In addition, commenters are requested to address the effect that the proposed amendments may have on the number of ports eligible for futures delivery purposes and the availability of economically deliverable supplies of raw sugar for the futures contract.

Copies of the proposed amendments will be available for inspection at the Office of the Secretariat, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 2033 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20581. Copies of the amended terms and conditions can be obtained through the Office of the Secretariat by mail at the above address or by telephone at (202) 254–6314.

The materials submitted by the CSCE in support of the proposed amendments may be available upon request pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Commission's regulations thereunder (17 CFR part 145 (1987)). Requests for copies of such materials should be made to the FOI, Privacy and Sunshine Act Compliance Staff of the Office of the Secretariat at the Commission's headquarters in accordance with 17 CFR 145.7 and 145.8.

Any person interested in submitting written data, views or arguments on the proposed amendments should send such comments to Jean A. Webb, Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 2033 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20581 by the specified date.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on June 8, 1995.

Blake Imel,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 95–14530 Filed 6–13–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

[1] The futures contract provides for the delivery of raw sugar produced in 29 countries.