calculated an annual benchmark of 29.79 percent. This is the same benchmark calculation methodology that has been applied in prior reviews (*See Porcelain-on-Steel Cookingware From Mexico; Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review* (56 FR 48163; September 24, 1991) and *Porcelain-on-Steel Cookingware From Mexico; Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review* (57 FR 562; January 7, 1992)). We consider the benefits from short-term loans to occur at the time the interest is paid. Because interest on Bancomext pre-export loans is paid at maturity, we calculated benefits based on loans that matured during the review period; such loans were obtained between December 1992 and September 1993.

During verification at APSA, we discovered one short-term loan that appears to be a Fomex loan which was not reported in the questionnaire responses. Fomex was a program previously found countervailable by the Department and operates much like the Bancomext program which the Department has also found countervailable (*See Porcelain-on-Steel Cookingware From Mexico; Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review* (56 FR 48163; September 24, 1991) and *Porcelain-on-Steel Cookingware From Mexico; Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review* (57 FR 562; January 7, 1992)). However, the interest rate for this loan is higher than the benchmark and, therefore, there is no benefit to APSA.

During verification at the Government of Mexico, we discovered one Bancomext loan for Cinsa that had not been reported in the questionnaire responses, and for which the company did not provide the interest rate upon request at verification. (*See Bancomext Section of the Government of Mexico's Verification Report* dated May 9, 1995 and *Short-Term Loan Section of Cinsa's Verification Report* dated May 9, 1995, on file in the public file of the Central Records Unit, Room B–099 of the Department of Commerce). Section 776(c) of the Act requires the Department to use best information available (BIA) whenever a party or any other person refuses or is unable to produce information requested. Furthermore, 19 CFR 355.37 (1994) requires the Department to use BIA ''whenever the Secretary: (1) does not receive a complete, accurate, and timely response to the Secretary's request for factual information; or (2) is unable to verify, within the time specified, the accuracy and completeness of the factual information submitted''. Since the interest rate for this loan was not reported in the questionnaire responses nor provided at verification when requested, we must use BIA to calculate the benefit from this loan. Therefore, as BIA we are assigning this loan a zero interest rate, and have used that rate to calculate the benefit from this loan. The interest rate we are applying as BIA is zero percent because it is the most adverse interest rate.

To calculate the benefit for each exporter, we multiplied the difference between the interest rate charged to exporters for these loans and the benchmark interest rate by the principal and then multiplied this amount by the term of the loan divided by 365. Because one company's monthly sales figures are indexed to account for inflation, we adjusted that company's benefit amounts to be on the same terms as the sales figures. Since neither APSA nor Cinsa was able to tie their loans to specific sales, we divided the benefit by total export sales. On this basis, we preliminarily determine the subsidy from this program to be 0.02 percent *ad valorem* for APSA and 0.60 percent *ad valorem* for Cinsa.

2. *FONEI Long-Term Financing*

The Fund for Industrial Development (FONEI) was a Government of Mexico trust administered by the Banco de Mexico until its dissolution on December 31, 1989. FONEI was a specialized financial development fund that provided long-term loans at below-market rates. FONEI was designed to foster the efficient production of services and industrial goods by Mexican companies.

The Department has previously found this program to confer a subsidy because it provides loans on terms inconsistent with commercial considerations and restricts loan benefits to companies located in specific regions (*See Porcelain-on-Steel Cookingware From Mexico; Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review* (56 FR 48163; September 24, 1991) and *Porcelain-on-Steel Cookingware From Mexico; Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review* (57 FR 562; January 7, 1992)). In this review the Government of Mexico provided no new information that would lead the Department to alter that determination.

Cinsa had a FONEI loan outstanding during the review period. Because this peso-denominated loan had a variable interest rate, we treated it as a series of short-term loans, as we have done previously in *Porcelain-on-Steel Cookingware From Mexico; Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review* (56 FR 48163; September 24, 1991) and *Porcelain-on-Steel Cookingware From Mexico; Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review* (57 FR 562; January 7, 1992). To calculate the benefit from this loan, we used the same benchmark as for the peso-denominated Bancomext pre-export loan. We compared this benchmark with the interest rate in effect for each FONEI loan payment made during the review period and multiplied the difference by the outstanding loan principal. We divided the benefit by the company's total sales to all markets during the review period. On this basis, we preliminarily determine the subsidy from this program to be 0.01 percent *ad valorem* for Cinsa.

II. Programs Preliminarily Found Not to be Used

We also examined the following programs and preliminarily determine that the exporters of the subject merchandise did not apply for or receive benefits under these programs during the review period:

(A) Certificates of Fiscal Promotion (CEPROFI)
(B) PITEX
(C) Other Bancomext Preferential Financing
(D) Import Duty Reductions and Exemptions
(E) State Tax Incentives
(F) Article 15 Loans
(G) NAFINSA FOGAIN-type Financing
(H) NAFINSA FONEI-type Financing

Preliminary Results of Review

For the period January 1, 1993 through December 31, 1993, we preliminarily determine the net subsidy to be 0.02 percent *ad valorem* for APSA and 0.53 percent *ad valorem* for all other companies. In accordance with 19 CFR 255.7, any rate less than 0.5% *ad valorem* is *de minimis*.

If the final results of this review remain the same as these preliminary results, the Department intends to instruct the U.S. Customs Service to assess the following countervailing duties:

Manufacturer/exporter	Rate (percent)
APSA	0.00
All Other Companies	0.53

The Department also intends to instruct the U.S. Customs Service to collect a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties of zero percent of the f.o.b. invoice price on all shipments