Carolina to the U.S. customer's manufacturing site in the United States. *See* Second Supplemental Petition at Exhibit 4–B and Third Supplemental Petition. Petitioner next calculated the per pound freight charge from this quote. *See* Petition at Exhibit 4–A for methodology and Second Supplemental Petition Exhibit 8.

Petitioner calculated ocean freight and insurance to the United States based on the difference between CIF and FOB average unit values of imports in the month most closely corresponding with the U.S. date of sale. For Sweden, petitioner used U.S. Census data from March 2004. *See* Petition at Exhibit 4 at 4–6 and Exhibits 4–A and 4–D. The Department has determined that a POI-wide ocean unit freight value which excludes any shipment of CMC valued below $0.80/lb or above $2.75/lb is a more accurate representation of ocean freight expense for the subject merchandise. Accordingly, the Department requested that petitioner correct the ocean freight rates. The correction has slightly changed petitioner's ocean freight expense. *See* Third Supplemental Petition and *Initiation Checklist.*

Documentation fees were based upon a per container price quote obtained from its in-house logistics company. *See* Second Supplemental Response at Exhibit 4–B. Petitioner converted this price to a dollar per pound basis for its margin calculation. *See* Petition at Exhibit 4–A. Harbor maintenance and merchandise processing fees at the port of importation were quoted to petitioner from an independent shipper. *See* Second Supplemental Response at Exhibit 4–B. These fees are, respectively, 0.125 percent and 0.21 percent of the entered value of imports. *Ad valorem* duties on imports under HTS heading 3912.31 are 6.4 percent of FOB value. *See* Petition at Exhibit 4 at 4–4 to 4–5 and Exhibit 4–C.

Petitioner calculated foreign inland freight expense based on its knowledge of the distance from Noviant AB's production facility in Skoghal, Sweden and the logistics for the lowest cost method of exporting subject merchandise to the United States. *See* Second Supplemental Response at 4–B. Petitioner assumes a shipment ex-works by truck or rail from Skoghal to the port of Göteborg, Sweden and then by ocean freight to either Hamburg or Bremerhaven, both in Germany. *See* Second Supplemental Response at Exhibit 4–B and Supplemental Petition at 16. All shipping charges are converted to a per pound basis. *See* Petition at Exhibit 4–A and *Initiation Checklist* at Attachment V.

Normal Value

To calculate home market NV, petitioner conducted sales calls with representatives of two Swedish purchasers of the subject merchandise. The calls were made contemporaneous within the anticipated POI. During these two separate telephone conversations, the potential customers indicated to petitioner the current price being offered by Noviant for a particular grade of the subject merchandise. Petitioner converted this price to establish the U.S. dollar price per pound. *See* Petition at Exhibit 8–A and *Initiation Checklist* at Attachment V.

Petitioner's only adjustment to NV is foreign inland freight expense to account for the shipment of the subject merchandise from Noviant's plant in Skoghal, Sweden to its customer in Sweden. Petitioner ascertained this freight expense through a price quote from an independent shipper. *See* Second Supplemental Petition at Exhibit 4–B. Petitioner then converted this freight expense to a U.S. dollar per pound basis. *See* Second Supplemental Petition at Exhibit 4–E and *Initiation Checklist* at Attachment V.

We have accepted this methodology for purposes of this initiation. The export price to normal value comparison produced a dumping margin of 25.29 percent. *See Initiation Checklist* at Attachment V.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by petitioner, there is reason to believe imports of purified CMC from Finland, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Sweden are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value.

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

With respect to Finland, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Sweden, petitioner alleges the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of the individual and cumulated imports of the subject merchandise sold at less than NV.

Petitioner contends that the industry's injured condition is evident in examining net operating income, profit, net sales volumes, production employment, as well as inventory levels, and reduced capacity utilization. *See* Petition at pages 26–27 and Petition Exhibit 10. Petitioner asserts its share of the market has declined from 2001 to 2003. *See* Petition at pages 19–20 and Petition Exhibit 11. For a full discussion of the allegations and evidence of material injury, *See Initiation Checklist.*

Initiation of Antidumping Investigations

Based on our examination of the Petition covering purified CMC, we find it meets the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating antidumping duty investigations to determine whether imports of purified CMC from Finland, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Sweden are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. Unless this deadline is extended pursuant to section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation, or November 16, 2004.

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 representatives of the governments of Finland, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Sweden. We will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petition to each exporter named in the Petition, as provided in section 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

International Trade Commission Notification

The ITC will preliminarily determine on July 23, 2004, whether there is reasonable indication that imports of purified CMC from Finland, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Sweden are causing, or threatening, material injury to a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country; otherwise, these investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: June 29, 2004.

Jeffrey May,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 04–15227 Filed 7–2–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Quarterly Update to Annual Listing of Foreign Government Subsidies on Articles of Cheese Subject to an In-Quota Rate of Duty

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

ACTION: Publication of quarterly update to annual listing of foreign government subsidies on articles of cheese subject to an in-quota rate of duty.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, has prepared its quarterly update to the annual list of foreign government subsidies on articles of cheese subject to an in-quota rate of duty during the period January 1, 2004, through March 31, 2004. We are publishing the current listing of those subsidies that we have determined exist.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 6, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alicia Kinsey, Office of AD/CVD Enforcement VI, Group II, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482–2786.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 702 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (as amended) (''the Act'') requires the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') to determine, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, whether any foreign government is providing a subsidy with respect to any article of cheese subject to an in-quota rate of duty, as defined in section 702(h) of the Act, and to publish an annual list and quarterly updates of the type and amount of those subsidies. We hereby provide the Department's quarterly update of subsidies on articles of cheese that were imported during the period January 1, 2004, through March 31, 2004.

The Department has developed, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, information on subsidies (as defined in section 702(h) of the Act) being provided either directly or indirectly by foreign governments on articles of cheese subject to an in-quota rate of duty. The appendix to this notice lists the country, the subsidy program or programs, and the gross and net amounts of each subsidy for which information is currently available. The Department will incorporate additional programs which are found to constitute subsidies and additional information on the subsidy programs listed, as the information is developed.

The Department encourages any person having information on foreign government subsidy programs which benefit articles of cheese subject to an in-quota rate of duty to submit such information in writing to the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

This determination and notice are in accordance with section 702(a) of the Act.

Dated: June 30, 2004.

Jeffrey May,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

APPENDIX—SUBSIDY PROGRAMS ON CHEESE SUBJECT TO AN IN-QUOTA RATE OF DUTY

Country	Program(s)	Gross [1] subsidy ($/lb)	Net subsidy [2] ($/lb)
Austria	European Union Restitution Payments	$0.08	$0.08
Belgium	EU Restitution Payments	0.06	0.06
Canada	Export Assistance on Certain Types of Cheese	0.26	0.26
Denmark	EU Restitution Payments	0.06	0.06
Finland	EU Restitution Payments	0.14	0.14
France	EU Restitution Payments	0.12	0.12
Germany	EU Restitution Payments	0.03	0.03
Greece	EU Restitution Payments	0.04	0.04
Ireland	EU Restitution Payments	0.05	0.05
Italy	EU Restitution Payments	0.06	0.06
Luxembourg	EU Restitution Payments	0.07	0.07
Netherlands	EU Restitution Payments	0.05	0.05
Norway	Indirect (Milk) Subsidy Consumer Subsidy	0.36	0.36
		0.16	0.16
		0.52	0.52
Portugal	EU Restitution Payments	0.06	0.06
Spain	EU Restitution Payments	0.07	0.07
Switzerland	Deficiency Payments	0.05	0.05
U.K	EU Restitution Payments	0.05	0.05

[1] Defined in 19 U.S.C. 1677(5).
[2] Defined in 19 U.S.C. 1677(6).

[FR Doc. 04–15236 Filed 7–2–04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

International Buyer Program Support for Domestic Trade Shows

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice and call for applications for the FY 2006 International Buyer Program.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth objectives, procedures and application review criteria associated with the International Buyer Program (IBP) of the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), to support domestic trade shows. Selection is for the International Buyer Program for Fiscal Year 2006 (October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006).

The IBP was established to bring international buyers together with U.S. firms by promoting leading U.S. trade shows in industries with high export potential. The IBP emphasizes cooperation between the DOC and trade show organizers to benefit U.S. firms exhibiting at selected events and provides practical, hands-on assistance such as export counseling and market analysis to U.S. companies interested in exporting. The assistance provided to show organizers includes worldwide overseas promotion of selected shows to potential international buyers, end-users, representatives and distributors. The worldwide promotion is executed through the offices of the DOC United States and Foreign Commercial Service (hereinafter referred to as the Commercial Service) in approximately 74 countries representing America's major trading partners, and also in U.S. Embassies in countries where the