

important part of the framework for the national income and product accounts, input-output tables, economic indices, and other composite measures that serve as the factual basis for economic policy-making, planning, and program administration. Further, the census provides sampling frames and benchmarks for current surveys of business which track short-term economic trends, serve as economic indicators, and contribute critical source data for current estimates of gross domestic product. State and local governments rely on the economic census as a unique source of comprehensive economic statistics for small geographic areas for use in policy-making, planning, and program administration. Finally, industry, business, academia, and the general public use information from the economic census for evaluating markets, preparing business plans, making business decisions, developing economic models and forecasts, conducting economic research, and establishing benchmarks for their own sample surveys.

If the economic census were not conducted, the Federal Government would lose vital source data and benchmarks for the national accounts, input-output tables, and other composite measures of economic activity, causing a substantial degradation in the quality of these important statistics. Further, the government would lose critical benchmarks for current sample-based economic surveys and an essential source of detailed, comprehensive economic information for use in policy-making, planning, and program administration.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit; Individuals or households; Not-for-profit institutions; State, local, or Tribal governments.

Frequency: One time.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Title 13 U.S.C., sections 131 and 224.

OMB Desk Officer: Susan Schechter, (202) 395-5103.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Diana Hynek, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, (202) 482-0266, Department of Commerce, room 6625, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at dhynek@doc.gov).

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to Susan Schechter, OMB Desk

Officer either by fax (202-395-7245) or e-mail (susan_schechter@omb.eop.gov).

Dated: June 1, 2006.

Madeleine Clayton,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. E6-8781 Filed 6-6-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

[Docket No. 05-BIS-18]

In the Matter of: Swiss Telecom, 777 Bay the Wicket, P.O. Box 46070, Toronto, ON M5G 2P6, Respondent; Decision and Order

On November 22, 2005, the Bureau of Industry and Security ("BIS" issued a charging letter alleging that Respondent, Swiss Telecom, committed nine violations of the Export Administration Regulations (Regulations).¹ The Regulations were issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. 2401-2420 (2000)) (the Act).²

Specifically, the charging letter alleged that Swiss Telecom conspired and acted in concert with others, known and unknown, to bring about an act that constitutes a violation of the Regulations, namely the export of telecommunications devices to Iran without the required licenses. BIS alleged that the goal of the conspiracy was to obtain telecommunications devices, including devices manufactured by a U.S. company, including an Adit 600 Chassis, FXO Channel Cards, and ABI FXO Ports (ECCN 5A991),³ items subject to both

the Regulations and the Iranian Transactions Regulations⁴ of the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), on behalf of an Iranian end-user and to export those telecommunications devices to Iran. In doing so, BIS charged that Swiss Telecom committed a violation of § 764.2(d) of the Regulations.

The charging letter filed by BIS also alleged that, on or about December 17, 2001, and on or about March 7, 2002, Swiss Telecom caused, aided or abetted the doing of an act that was prohibited by the Regulations. Specifically, BIS alleged that Swiss Telecom ordered the aforementioned telecommunications devices from a U.S. company for a project in Iran and told the U.S. company to export the items through the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to Iran. The U.S. company then exported the devices through the UAE to Iran. These transactions were subject to the Iranian Transactions Regulations, and were done without authorization from OFAC as required by § 746.7 of the Regulations. BIS charged that Swiss Telecom committed two violations of § 764.2(b) of the Regulations.

In addition, the BIS charging letter alleged that in connection with the two aforementioned transactions, Swiss Telecom ordered the telecommunications devices for a project in Iran with knowledge that they would be exported from the United States to Iran, via the UAE, without authorization from OFAC. In doing so, BIS charges that two violations of § 764.2(e) of the Regulations were committed.

Finally, the BIS charging letter alleged that on four occasions between on or about September 14, 2001, and on or about March 19, 2002, Swiss Telecom caused the doing of an act prohibited by the Regulations by causing the export of technical information subject to the Regulations (ECCN 5E991) from a U.S. company to Iran. Specifically, BIS alleged that a Swiss Telecom employee caused a U.S. company to provide Swiss Telecom with technical data and customer support assistance for equipment in Iran, via telephone, e-mail and telnet. These transactions were subject to the Iranian Transactions Regulations, and were done without authorization from OFAC as required by § 746.7 of the Regulations. This activity was the basis for four charges under § 764.2(b) of the Regulations.

In accordance with § 766.3(b)(1) of the Regulations, on November 22, 2005, BIS mailed the notice of issuance of the charging letter by registered mail to

¹ The Regulations are currently codified at 15 C.F.R. Parts 730-774 (2006). The charged violations occurred in 2001 and 2002. The Regulations governing the violations at issue are found in the 2001 and 2002 versions of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR Parts 730-774 (2001-2002)). The 2006 Regulations establish the procedures that apply to this matter.

² From August 21, 1994 through November 12, 2000, the Act was in lapse. During that period, the President, through Executive Order 12924, which had been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the last of which was August 3, 2000 (3 C.F.R., 2000 Comp. 397 (2001)), continued the Regulation in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706 (2000)) ("IEEPA"). On November 13, 2000, the Act was reauthorized and it remained in effect through August 20, 2001. Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 C.F.R., 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 2, 2005 (70 FR 45273 (August 5, 2005)), has continued the Regulations in effect under IEEPA.

³ The term "ECCN" refers to Export Control Classification Number. See 15 CFR 772.1 (2006).

⁴ 31 CFR Part 560 (2006).

Swiss Telecom at its last known address. BIS has established that this charging letter was received by Swiss Telecom on or about December 9, 2005. In addition, BIS mailed notice of issuance of a charging letter by registered mail to counsel for Swiss Telecom. BIS has also established that this charging letter was received by counsel for Swiss Telecom on or about December 8, 2005.

Section 766.6(a) of the Regulations provides, in pertinent part, that “[t]he respondent must answer the charging letter within 30 days after being served with notice of issuance of the charging letter” initiating the administrative enforcement proceeding. To date, Swiss Telecom has not filed an answer to the charging letter.

Pursuant to the default procedures set forth in § 766.7 of the Regulations, BIS filed a Motion for Default Order on April 7, 2006. Under § 766.7(a) of the Regulations, “[f]ailure of the respondent to file an answer within the time provided constitutes a waiver of the respondent’s right to appear,” and “on BIS’s motion and without further notice to the respondent, [the ALJ] shall find the facts to be as alleged in the charging letter.” Based upon the record before him, the ALJ held Swiss Telecom in default.

Accordingly, on May 12, 2006, the ALJ issued a Recommended Decision and Order in which he found the facts to be as alleged in the charging letter, and determined that those facts established that Swiss Telecom committed one violation of § 764.2(d), six violations of § 764.2(b) and two violations of § 764.2(e) of the Regulations. The ALJ recommended a penalty of denial of Swiss Telecom’s export privileges for 10 years.

The ALJ’s Recommended Decision and Order, together with the entire record in this case, has been referred to me for final action under § 766.22 of the Regulations. I find that the record supports the ALJ’s findings of fact and conclusions of law with respect to each of the above-referenced charges brought against Swiss Telecom. I also find that the penalty recommended by the ALJ is appropriate, given the nature of the violations, the importance of preventing future unauthorized exports, and the lack of any mitigating factors. Although the imposition of monetary penalties is an appropriate option, I agree with the ALJ that in this case such a penalty may not be effective, given the difficulty of collecting payment against a party outside the United States.

Based on my review of the entire record, I affirm the findings of fact and

conclusions of law in the ALJ’s Recommended Decision and Order.

Accordingly, *it is therefore ordered*,

First, that, for a period of ten years from the date this Order is published in the **Federal Register**, Swiss Telecom, 777 Bay the Wicket, P.O. Box 46070, Toronto, ON M5G 2P6, and all of its successors and assigns, and, when acting for or on behalf of Swiss Telecom, its officers, representatives, agents, and employees (“Denied Person”), may not, directly or indirectly, participate in any way in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as “item”) exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations, including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license, License Exception, or export control document;

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations; or

C. Benefiting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations.

Second, that no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export or reexport to or on behalf of the Denied Person any item subject to the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by the Denied Person of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby the Denied Person acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from the Denied Person of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from the Denied Person in the United States any item subject to the Regulations with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is

intended to be, exported from the United States; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States and that is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person if such service involves the use of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification or testing.

Third, that, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in § 766.23 of the Regulations, any person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to the Denied Person by affiliation, ownership, control, or position of responsibility in the conduct of trade or related services may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order.

Fourth, that this Order does not prohibit any export, reexport, or other transaction subject to the Regulations where the only items involved that are subject to the Regulations are the foreign-produced direct product of U.S.-origin technology.

Fifth, that this Order shall be served on the Denied Person and on BIS, and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

This Order, which constitutes the final agency action in this matter, is effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: June 1, 2006.

David H. McCormick,

Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security.

Recommended Decision and Order

On November 22, 2005, the Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce (“BIS”), issued a charging letter initiating this administrative enforcement proceeding against Swiss Telecom. The charging letter alleged that Swiss Telecom committed nine violations of the Export Administration Regulations (currently codified at 15 CFR Parts 730–774 (2006)) (the “Regulations”),¹ issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as

¹ The charged violations occurred in 2001 and 2002. The Regulations governing the violations at issue are found in the 2001 and 2002 versions of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR Parts 730–774 (2001–2002)). The 2006 Regulations establish the procedures that apply to this matter.

amended (50 U.S.C. App 2401–2420 (2000)) (the “Act”).²

Specifically, the charging letter alleged that Swiss Telecom conspired and acted in concert with others, known and unknown, to bring about an act that constitutes a violation of the Regulations, namely the export of telecommunications devices to Iran without the required licenses. BIS alleged that the goal of the conspiracy was to obtain telecommunications devices, including devices manufactured by a U.S. company, including an Adit 600 Chassis, FXO Channel Cards, and ABI FXO Ports (ECCN 5A991³), items subject to both the Regulations and the Iranian Transactions Regulations⁴ of the Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), on behalf of an Iranian end-user and to export those telecommunications devices to Iran. (Charge 1).

The charging letter filed by BIS also alleged that, on or about December 17, 2001, and on or about March 7, 2002, Swiss Telecom caused, aided or abetted the doing of an act that was prohibited by the Regulations. Specifically, BIS alleged that Swiss Telecom ordered the aforementioned telecommunications devices from a U.S. company for a project in Iran and told the U.S. company to export the items through the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to Iran. The U.S. company then exported the devices through the UAE to Iran. These transactions were subject to the Iranian Transactions Regulations, and were done without authorization from OFAC as required by Section 746.7 of the Regulations. (Charges 2 and 3).

In addition, the BIS charging letter alleged that in connection with the two aforementioned transactions, Swiss Telecom ordered the telecommunications devices for a project in Iran with knowledge that they would be exported from the United States to Iran, via the UAE without

authorization from OFAC. (Charges 4 and 5).

Finally, the BIS charging letter alleged that on four occasions between on or about September 14, 2001, and on or about March 19, 2002, Swiss Telecom caused the doing of an act prohibited by the Regulations by causing the export of technical information subject to the Regulations (ECCN 5E991) from a U.S. company to Iran. Specifically, BIS alleged that a Swiss Telecom employee caused a U.S. company to provide Swiss Telecom with technical data and customer support assistance for equipment in Iran, via telephone, email and telnet. These transactions were subject to the Iranian Transactions Regulations, and were done without authorization from OFAC as required by § 746.7 of the Regulations. (Charges 6, 7, 8, and 9).

Section 766.3(b)(1) of the Regulations provides that notice of the issuance of a charging letter shall be served on a respondent by mailing a copy by registered or certified mail addressed to the respondent at the respondent’s last address. In accordance with the Regulations, on November 22, 2005, BIS mailed the notice of issuance of a charging letter by registered mail to Swiss Telecom at its last known address: Swiss Telecom, 777 Bay The Wicket, P.O. Box 46070, Toronto, Ontario M5G 2P6. In addition, BIS mailed the notice of issuance of a charging letter by registered mail to counsel for Swiss Telecom, Mr. Kenneth H. Page, Page Arnold LLP, Suite 2200, 439 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M5G 1Y8. BIS has submitted evidence that establishes that this charging letter was received by Swiss Telecom on or about December 9, 2005. BIS has also submitted evidence that establishes that this charging letter was received by Mr. Arnold Page on or about December 8, 2005.

Section 766.6(a) of the Regulations provides, in pertinent part, that “[t]he respondent must answer the charging letter within 30 days after being served with notice of issuance of the charging letter” initiating the administrative enforcement proceeding. To date, Swiss Telecom has not filed an answer to the charging letter.

Pursuant to the default procedures set forth in § 766.7 of the Regulations, I find the facts to be as alleged in the charging letter, and hereby determine that those facts establish that Swiss Telecom committed one violation of § 764.2(d), six violations of § 764.2(b), and two violations of § 764.2(e) of the Regulations.

Section 764.3 of the Regulations sets forth the sanctions BIS may seek for

violations of the Regulations. The applicable sanctions are: (i) A monetary penalty, (ii) suspension from practice before the Bureau of Industry and Security, and (iii) a denial of export privileges under the Regulations. See 15 CFR § 764.3 (2001–2002). Because Swiss Telecom knowingly violated the Regulations by causing the export of technical information subject to the Regulations and by ordering telecommunications devices for delivery to Iran, with knowledge that a violation of the Regulations would occur, BIS requests that I recommend to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security⁵ that Swiss Telecom’s export privileges be denied for ten years.

BIS has suggested these sanctions because Swiss Telecom’s knowing violation in causing the export of controlled technical information and telecommunications devices for delivery to Iran without prior authorization evidences a serious disregard for U.S. export control laws. Furthermore, BIS has noted that Iran is a country that the United States has designated as a state-sponsor of international terrorism. In addition, BIS believes that the imposition of a civil penalty in this case may be ineffective, given the difficulty of collecting payment against a party outside of the United States. In light of these circumstances, BIS believes that the denial of Swiss Telecom’s export privileges for ten years is an appropriate sanction.

On this basis, I concur with BIS and recommend that the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security enter an Order denying Swiss Telecom’s export privileges for a period of ten years. Such a denial order is consistent with penalties imposed in past cases under the Regulations involving shipments to Iran. See *In the Matter of Petrom GmbH International Trade*, 70 FR 32743 (June 6, 2005) (affirming the recommendations of the Administrative Law Judge that a twenty year denial order and a civil monetary sanction of \$143,000 were appropriate where knowing violations involved a shipment of EAR99 items to Iran); *In the Matter of Arian Transportvermittlungs, GmbH*, 69 FR 28120 (May 18, 2004) (affirming the recommendation of the Administrative Law Judge that a ten year denial order was appropriate where knowing violations involved a shipment

² From August 21, 1994 through November 12, 2000, the Act was in lapse. During that period, the President, through Executive Order 12924, which was extended by successive Presidential Notices, the last of which was August 3, 2000 (3 CFR, 2000 Comp. 397 (2001)), continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–06 (2000)) (“IEEPA”). On November 13, 2000, the Act was reauthorized and it remained in effect through August 20, 2001. Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (34 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), as extended by the Notice of August 2, 2005 (70 FR 45273 (Aug. 5, 2005)), has continued the Regulations in effect under IEEPA.

³ The term “ECCN” refers to Export Control Classification Number. See 15 CFR 772.1 (2006).

⁴ 31 CFR Part 560 (2006).

⁵ Pursuant to Section 13(c)(1) of the Export Administration Act and Section 766.17(b)(2) of the Regulations, in export control enforcement cases, the Administrative Law Judge makes recommended findings of fact and conclusions of law that the Under Secretary must affirm, modify or vacate. The Under Secretary’s action is the final decision for the U.S. Commerce Department.

of a controlled item to Iran); *In the Matter of Jabal Damavand General Trading Company*, 67 FR 32009 (May 13, 2002) (affirming the recommendation of the Administrative Law Judge that a ten year denial order was appropriate where knowing violations involved shipments of EAR99 items to Iran); *In the Matter of Abdulmir Mahdi*, 68 FR 57406 (Oct. 3, 2003) (affirming the recommendation of the Administrative Law Judge that a twenty year denial order was appropriate where knowing violations involved shipments of EAR99 items to Iran as a part of a conspiracy to ship such items through Canada to Iran). A ten year denial of Swiss Telecom's export privileges is warranted because Swiss Telecom's violations, like those of the defendants in the above-cited case, were deliberate acts done in violation of U.S. export control laws.

The terms of the denial of export privileges against Swiss Telecom should be consistent with the standard language used by BIS in such orders. The language is:

Recommended Order—[Redacted]

This Order, which constitutes the final agency action in this matter, is effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Accordingly, I am referring this Recommended Decision and Order to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security for review and final action for the agency, without further notice to the respondent, as provided in § 766.7 of the Regulations.

Within 30 days after receipt of this Recommended Decision and Order, the Under Secretary shall issue a written order affirming, modifying, and vacating the Recommended Decision and Order. *See* 15 CFR 766.22(c).

Dated: May 12, 2006.

The Honorable Joseph N. Ingolia,
Chief Administrative Law Judge.

[FR Doc. 06-5142 Filed 6-6-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-863]

Honey from the People's Republic of China: Intent to Rescind and Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty New Shipper Reviews

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (the Department) is conducting new shipper reviews of the antidumping duty order on honey from

the People's Republic of China (PRC) in response to requests from Shanghai Taiside Trading Co., Ltd. (Taiside) and Wuhan Shino-Food Trade Co., Ltd. (Shino-Food). The period of review (POR) is December 1, 2004, through May 31, 2005. We have preliminarily determined that the new shipper review for Shino-Food should be rescinded because the sale made by Shino-Food was not *bona fide*, and we have preliminarily determined that the sale made by Taiside is *bona fide* and that the sale has been made below normal value. If these preliminary results are adopted in our final results of this review, we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess antidumping duties on appropriate entries of subject merchandise during the POR. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 7, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kristina Boughton or Bobby Wong, AD/CVD Operations, Office 9, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-8173 or (202) 482-0409, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 20 and June 24, 2005, respectively, the Department received properly filed requests for a new shipper review, in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) and 19 CFR 351.214(b) and (c), from Taiside and Shino-Food under the antidumping duty order on honey from the PRC. The Department determined that the requests met the requirements stipulated in 19 CFR 351.214, and on August 5, 2005, published its initiation of these new shipper reviews. *Honey from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of New Shipper Antidumping Duty Review*, 70 FR 45367 (August 5, 2005). On August 5, 2005, the Department issued antidumping duty new shipper questionnaires to Taiside and Shino-Food. Between September 2005 and February 2006, the Department received timely filed original and supplemental questionnaire responses from Taiside and Shino-Food.

On October 14, 2005, we invited interested parties to comment on the Department's surrogate country selection and/or significant production in the potential surrogate countries and to submit publicly available information to value the factors of production. On

January 10, 2006, we extended the deadline on which to submit publicly available information to value the factors of production. On February 17, 2006, the American Honey Producers Association and the Sioux Honey Association (collectively, petitioners) submitted comments on surrogate information with which to value the factors of production in this proceeding.

On January 13, 2006, the Department extended the deadline for the preliminary results to March 31, 2006. *Honey from the People's Republic of China: Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of 2004/2005 New Shipper Review*, 71 FR 2182 (January 13, 2006). On March 9, 2006, the Department further extended the deadline for the preliminary results to May 22, 2006. *Honey from the People's Republic of China: Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of 2004/2005 New Shipper Review*, 71 FR 12178 (March 9, 2006). On May 19, 2006, the Department fully extended the deadline for the preliminary results to May 30, 2006. *See Honey from the People's Republic of China: Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of 2004/2005 New Shipper Review*, 71 FR 29123 (May 19, 2006).

From February 27 through March 1, 2006, the Department conducted verification of Taiside's questionnaire responses at the company's facilities in Shanghai, PRC. From March 17 through 19, 2006, the Department conducted verification of Shino-Food's questionnaire responses at the company's facilities in Wuhan, PRC.

Scope of the Antidumping Duty Order

The products covered by this order are natural honey, artificial honey containing more than 50 percent natural honey by weight, preparations of natural honey containing more than 50 percent natural honey by weight, and flavored honey. The subject merchandise includes all grades and colors of honey whether in liquid, creamed, comb, cut comb, or chunk form, and whether packaged for retail or in bulk form.

The merchandise subject to this order is currently classifiable under subheadings 0409.00.00, 1702.90.90, and 2106.90.99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the Department's written description of the merchandise under order is dispositive.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i)(3) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.307(b)(iv), we conducted verification of the