export loans is paid in advance; we therefore calculated benefits based on BANCOMEXT export loans received during the review period. Also, because exporters are able to tie BANCOMEXT loans to specific shipments, we measure the benefit only from BANCOMEXT loans tied to shipments of the subject merchandise to the United States.

Several exporters of certain textile mill products used BANCOMEXT export sales financing; however, during the review period, BANCOMEXT charged a preferential annual interest rate on only one loan. To determine the benefit for this loan, we multiplied the difference between the interest rate charged and the benchmark interest rate by the principal and then multiplied this amount by the term of the loan divided by 365. We then divided the BANCOMEXT benefit by the value of the company's total exports of subject merchandise to the United States during the review period and then weightaveraged the resulting benefit by the company's portion of total exports of subject merchandise to the United States. On this basis, we preliminarily determine the benefit from this program to be less than 0.005 percent ad valorem.

(2) PITEX

The Program for Temporary Importation of Products used in the Production of Exports (PITEX) was established by a decree published in the Diario Oficial on May 9, 1985, and amended in the Diario Oficial on September 19, 1986, and May 3, 1990. The program is jointly administered by the Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Development (SECOFI) and the Customs Administration. Under PITEX, exporters with a proven export record may receive authorization to temporarily import products to be used in the production of exports for up to five years without having to pay the import duties normally imposed on those imports. PITEX allows for the exemption of import duties for the following categories of merchandise used in export production: raw materials, packing materials, fuels and lubricants, machinery used to manufacture products for export, and spare parts and other machinery. The importer must post a bond or other security to guarantee the reexportation of the temporary imports. Because it is only available to exporters, the

Department previously found in *Certain* Textile Mill Products From Mexico: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review (56 FR 50859; October 9, 1991) and Ceramic Tile From Mexico: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review (57 FR 24247; June 8, 1992) that PITEX provides countervailable benefits to the extent that it provides duty exemptions on imports of merchandise not physically incorporated into exported products. In this review, the Government of Mexico provided no new information or evidence of changed circumstances that would warrant reconsideration of that determination.

During the review period, three firms used the PITEX program for temporary imports of machinery and spare parts which are not physically incorporated into exported products. To calculate the benefit from this program, we first calculated the duties which would have otherwise been paid by each company on the non-physically incorporated items that were imported under the PITEX program during the review period. We then divided that amount by each company's total exports of subject merchandise to the United States during the review period and then weightaveraged the resulting benefit by each company's portion of total exports of subject merchandise to the United States. On this basis, we preliminarily determine the benefit from this program to be 0.15 percent ad valorem.

(3) Other Programs

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

- (A) Other BANCOMEXT preferential financing;
- (B) Fiscal Promotion Certificates (CEPROFI);
- (C) Import duty reductions and exemptions;
- (D) State tax incentives;
- (E) Article 15 Loans;
- (F) NAFINSA FONEI-type financing; and

(G) NAFINSA FOGAIN-type financing.

Preliminary Results of Review

We preliminarily determine the total net subsidy to be 0.15 percent *ad valorem* during the period January 1, 1992 through December 31, 1992. In accordance with 19 CFR 355.7, any rate less than 0.5 percent *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 Customs Service to liquidate, without regard to countervailing duties, all shipments of the subject merchandise from Mexico exported on or after January 1, 1992, and on or before December 31, 1992. Further, as provided by section 751(a)(1)of the Act, the Department will instruct Customs to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at a rate of zero for all shipments of the subject merchandise from Mexico entered, or withdrawn from warehouse. for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review.

Parties to the proceeding may request disclosure of the calculation methodology and interested parties may request a hearing not later than 10 days after the date of publication of this notice. Interested parties may submit written arguments in case briefs on these preliminary results within 30 days of the date of publication. Rebuttal briefs, limited to arguments raised in case briefs, may be submitted seven days after the time limit for filing the case brief. Any hearing, if requested, will be held seven days after the scheduled date for submission of rebuttal briefs. Copies of case briefs and rebuttal briefs must be served on interested parties in accordance with 19 CFR 355.38(e).

Representatives of parties to the proceeding may request disclosure of proprietary information under administrative protective order no later than 10 days after the representative's client or employer becomes a party to the proceeding, but in no event later than the date the case briefs, under 19 CFR 355.38(c), are due.

The Department will publish the final results of this administrative review including the results of its analysis of issues raised in any case or rebuttal brief or at a hearing.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and 19 CFR 355.22.

Dated: January 16, 1995.

Susan G. Esserman

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

APPENDIX—CERTAIN TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO C-201-405 HARMONIZED TARIFF SYSTEM (HTS) NUMBERS

4010.10.10	5109.10.60	5109.90.60	5111.11.70	5111.19.60
5111.20.90	5111.30.90	5112.20.30	5112.30.30	5204.11.00