PROPOSED TIMETABLE—Continued

	Participants free to depart Zhuhai via the ferry to Hong Kong.

Participation Requirements

All parties interested in participating in the Aerospace Supplier Development Mission to China must complete and submit an application for consideration by the Department of Commerce. All applicants will be evaluated on their ability to meet certain conditions and best satisfy the selection criteria as outlined below. The mission will open on a first come first served basis to 10 qualified U.S. companies.

Fees and Expenses

After a company has been selected to participate on the mission, a payment to the Department of Commerce in the form of a participation fee is required. The participation fee will be $5,000 for large firms and $4,150 for a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME), which includes one principal representative.* The fee for each additional firm representative (large firm or SME) is $600. Expenses for lodging, some meals, incidentals, and travel (except for in-country arrangements previously noted) will be the responsibility of each mission participant.

Conditions for Participation

- An applicant must submit a completed and signed mission application and supplemental application materials, including adequate information on the company's products and/or services, primary market objectives, and goals for participation.
- Each applicant must also certify that the products and services it seeks to export through the mission are either produced in the United States, or, if not, marketed under the name of a U.S. firm and have at least fifty-one percent U.S. content.

Selection Criteria for Participation

Selection will be based on the following criteria:

- Suitability of a company's products or services to the mission's goals
- Consistency of the company's goals and objectives with the stated scope of the trade mission
- Timeliness of company's signed application and participation agreement
- Timely and adequate provision of information on company's products/services and market objectives, in order to facilitate appropriate matching with potential business partners

Any partisan political activities (including political contributions) of an applicant are entirely irrelevant to the selection process.

Timeframe for Recruitment and Applications

Mission recruitment will be conducted in an open and public manner, including publication in the **Federal Register**, posting on the Commerce Department trade mission calendar *(http://www.ita.doc.gov/doctm/tmcal.html)* and other Internet Web sites, press releases to general and trade media, direct mail, broadcast fax, notices by industry trade associations and other multiplier groups, and publicity at industry meetings, symposia, conferences, and trade shows. Recruitment for the mission will begin immediately and conclude no later than August 29, 2008. Applications received after that date will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

Contacts

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Eric Nielsen,

Director, Arizona U.S. Export Assistance Center.

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* An SME is defined as a firm with 500 or fewer employees or that otherwise qualifies as a small business under SBA regulations (*see http://www.sba.gov/services/contracting opportunities/sizestandardstopics/index.html*). Parent companies, affiliates, and subsidiaries will be considered when determining business size. The dual pricing schedule reflects the Commercial Service's user fee schedule that became effective May 1, 2008 (for additional information see *http://www.export.gov/newsletter/march2008/initiatives.html*).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–821–817]

Silicon Metal from the Russian Federation: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the Department of Commerce (the Department) and the International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty order on silicon metal from the Russian Federation (Russia), would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department is publishing a notice of continuation for this antidumping duty order.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 16, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gene Calvert or Paul Matino, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3586 or (202) 482–4146, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department initiated and the ITC instituted sunset reviews of the antidumping duty order on silicon metal from Russia, pursuant to Section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). *See Initiation of Five–year (''Sunset'') Reviews*, 73 FR 6128 (February 1, 2008) (*Notice of Initiation*).

As a result of its review, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping, and therefore notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins likely to prevail were the order to be revoked. *See Silicon Metal from the Russian Federation: Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review of Antidumping Order*, 73 FR 31064 (May 30, 2008).

On June 30, 2008, the ITC determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping duty order on silicon metal from Russia would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an

industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. *See Silicon Metal from Russia*, USITC Pub. 4018, Inv. No. 731–TA–991 (Review), June 2008; *see also* Silicon Metal from Russia, 73 FR 38467 (July 7, 2008).

Scope of the Order

The product covered by this order is silicon metal, which generally contains at least 96.00 percent but less than 99.99 percent silicon by weight. The merchandise covered by this order also includes silicon metal from Russia containing between 89.00 and 96.00 percent silicon by weight, but containing more aluminum than the silicon metal which contains at least 96.00 percent but less than 99.99 percent silicon by weight. Silicon metal currently is classifiable under subheadings 2804.69.10 and 2804.69.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). This order covers all silicon metal meeting the above specification, regardless of tariff classification.

Continuation of the Order

As a result of these determinations by the Department and the ITC that revocation of this antidumping duty order would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the continuation of the antidumping duty order on silicon metal from the Russian Federation. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect antidumping duty cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of this order will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, the Department intends to initiate the next five–year review of this order not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation, in July 2013.

This five–year (sunset) review and this notice are in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 9, 2008.

David M. Spooner,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Mission Statement; Manufacturing and Technology Trade Mission to Australia; November 17–21, 2008

AGENCY: Department of Commerce, ITA.

ACTION: Notice.

Mission Description

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service is organizing a Manufacturing and Technology Trade Mission to Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, November 17–21, 2008, to be led by the Assistant Secretary for Trade Promotion or another U.S. Department of Commerce senior official.

The mission will help participating firms gain market information, make business and government contacts, solidify business strategies, and advance specific projects, towards the goal of increasing U.S. exports to Australia. The mission will include business-to-business matchmaking appointments with local companies, as well as meetings with key government officials, and American and local chambers of commerce. The delegation will be comprised of U.S. firms representing a cross section of U.S. industries with growing potential in Australia, including, but not limited to, automotive parts; building and construction, including green building; energy production, including renewable energy, coal production, and mineral extraction; transportation, including intelligent transportation systems; and water resources.

Commercial Setting

Macro measures of opportunity in the Australian market include high per capita income, rising terms of trade, and substantial purchasing power, in addition to the favorable foreign exchange rate, which gives a strong boost to U.S. exports. Australia ranks as the United States' 15th largest export market, and the Australia-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (AUSFTA) has enhanced our long and successful trading relationship by eliminating tariffs on nearly all manufactured and agricultural goods. U.S. goods and services exports to Australia reached $29 billion in 2007, an increase of 10 percent over 2006, and first-quarter figures for 2008 (provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis) show continued growth.

The following sectors hold considerable promise for U.S. firms:

Automotive: Australia's $12 billion automotive aftermarket provides excellent opportunities for U.S. suppliers of specialty products, accessories, and necessary parts such as tires, carburetors, engine parts, piston rings, fuel injection products, transmission and ignition products, lubricants and fuel pumps, and body repair tools.

Construction: Imports dominate Australia's $1.3 billion market for construction machinery, of which U.S. imports account for $578.3 million. AUSFTA's elimination of import duty on construction machinery from the United States, together with a favorable exchange rate, puts U.S. imports in a stronger competitive position, as the import duty rate from other countries is five percent. The Australian government allocated $18.6 billion in the 2007 budget to improve the country's inland transport system over the next five years. Australia's expanding ''green'' building market also offers opportunities for U.S. suppliers of innovative technologies.

Energy: Power generation is an important sector in Australia, including around 81 billion in generation, transmission and distribution assets. Coal-fired generators account for the bulk of electricity generated. In 2000, the Australian government provided a stimulus by requiring electricity retailers to source an additional two percent of their supply from renewable or specified waste sources. In December 2007, the new Australian government ratified the Kyoto Protocol and has set a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 60 percent on 2000 levels by 2050. Australia's federal government is expected to develop grants and policy initiatives to help increase the number of renewable energy projects substantially.

Mining: Australia is among the world's leading exporters of black coal, diamonds, iron ore, lead, rutile, zinc and zirconium, gold; aluminum, and bauxite. The United States is Australia's major supplier of mining equipment, claiming 35 percent of the import market share. Continuing high mineral prices throughout 2007 have led to further exploration across the country. In 2006–2007 private enterprises spent 55 percent more ($3.1 billion) on mineral exploration than in the previous fiscal year.

Oil and gas: Australia continues to be a good market for U.S. oil and gas equipment and service suppliers. Increasing demand for petroleum products (particularly liquefied natural gas) is fueling the exploration, development and production of both