

have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the PRC exporter that supplied that non-PRC exporter. These requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Disclosure and Public Comment

The Department will disclose calculations performed for these preliminary results to the parties within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). Interested parties may submit written comments no later than 30 days after the date of publication of these preliminary results of review.⁴⁶ Rebuttals to written comments may be filed no later than five days after the written comments are filed.⁴⁷

Any interested party may request a hearing within 30 days of publication of this notice.⁴⁸ Hearing requests should contain the following information: (1) The party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of the issues to be discussed. Oral presentations will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, parties will be notified of the time and date for the hearing to be held at the U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230.⁴⁹

The Department will issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of its analysis of issues raised in any such comments, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results in accordance with sections 751(a)(2)(B) and 777(i) of the

Act, and 19 CFR 351.214(h) and 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: November 30, 2011.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Executive-Led Business Development Mission to Kabul, Afghanistan; February 2012* Dates Are Withheld

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

Mission Description

The United States Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration is organizing a business development trade mission to Kabul, Afghanistan in February 2012. This mission will be led by a Senior Commerce Department official. Targeted sectors include: Construction (including engineering, architecture, transportation and logistics, and infrastructure); mining (including equipment, technology, and services); agribusiness; and information and communications technology. The mission's goal is to help U.S. companies explore long-term business opportunities in Afghanistan and enhance U.S.-Afghan commercial relations by providing U.S. participants with first-hand market information, access to government decision makers as well as one-on-one meetings with business contacts, including potential agents, distributors, and partners, to position themselves to enter or expand their presence in the targeted sectors.

Commercial Setting

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) is taking steps to develop its market economy and increase both domestic and foreign private investment. GIROA continues to develop legal and administrative regulatory frameworks that will lead to a market more conducive to trade, investment and private sector development. For example, Afghanistan adopted an investment law that allows investments to be 100% foreign-owned. Additionally, on October 28, 2010, Afghanistan and Pakistan signed the Afghanistan Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA), allowing Afghan container trucks to drive through

Pakistan to the Indian border, and also to port cities such as Karachi.

After 30 years of war require reconstruction and development efforts are required to grow and stabilize Afghanistan's economy. The GIROA is committed to promoting economic development, increasing production and earnings, promoting technology transfer, improving national prosperity and advancing Afghans' standard of living in partnership with international donor agencies. GIROA recognizes that U.S. services, equipment and technology would enhance development of Afghanistan's industrial sector and lead to increased productivity and greater technical skills for Afghan citizens. International donors continue to support Afghanistan's development; however, long-term sustainable growth will take place through private sector development.

To support Afghanistan's private sector and promote reconstruction efforts, GIROA has identified domestic priority sectors needing investment and development in both equipment and services. These priority sectors are: Construction and infrastructure, logistics and transportation, mining, agribusiness, and information and communications technology providers.

The economy is beginning to move from one based on state owned enterprises and the informal economy to a more formal market economy. A notable sign of this transition for the U.S. business community is the establishment of an American Chamber of Commerce in Kabul in 2010.

Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan, situated in Kabul Province. With a total metropolitan population of 2.6 million, it is also the largest city in Afghanistan. It is the commercial center for the country, with national Afghan businesses, associations, and GIROA ministries maintaining a presence in Kabul. Afghanistan's GDP per capita is approximately \$500, and has experienced double digit growth in recent years.

The Commerce Department has supported commercial and private sector development in Afghanistan since 2002, and posted a Senior Commercial Officer in Kabul in June 2010.

Mission Goals

The goal of the mission is to provide U.S. participants with first-hand market information, access to government decision makers and one-on-one meetings with business contacts, including potential agents, distributors, and partners, so that they can position themselves to enter the Afghan market

⁴⁶ See 19 CFR 351.309(c); Parties submitting written comments must submit them pursuant to the Department's e-filing regulations. See <https://iaaccess.trade.gov/help/IA%20ACCESS%20User%20Guide.pdf>.

⁴⁷ See 19 CFR 351.309(d).

⁴⁸ See 19 CFR 351.310(c).

⁴⁹ See 19 CFR 351.310(d).

or expand their business presence in Afghanistan. Thus, the mission seeks to:

- Improve U.S. companies' understanding of commercial opportunities in Afghanistan.

- Facilitate business meetings between U.S. and Afghan businesses to promote the development of U.S. commercial opportunities in Afghanistan.

- Introduce U.S. industry to the Afghan business community and government leaders.
- Provide GIRA policymakers with U.S. industry feedback on the direction of its commercial reforms.

Mission Scenario

The business development mission will take place in Kabul, Afghanistan.

Participants will meet with Afghan leaders in the public and private sector, learn about the market by participating in Embassy briefings, and explore additional opportunities at networking receptions. Activities will include one-on-one meetings with pre-screened business prospects. (Note that the regular workweek in Afghanistan is Sunday through Thursday.)

PROPOSED TIMETABLE

[The State Department will follow RSO procedure in reference to security within and around the mission event.]

Day One (weekend)	Travel Day—Depart U.S. on evening flight.
Day Two	Travel Day—Participants arrive in transit city (td) and overnight in pre-arranged departure from transit city.
Day Three	Travel Day. Arrive in Kabul, Afghanistan (afternoon). Evening Event.
Day Four	Security Briefing. Market Briefing. One-on-One Business Appointments. Reception.
Day Five	Market Briefing. Industry Sector Briefing. Meetings with Government and Industry Officials. One-on-One Business Appointments. Reception.
Day Six	One-on-One Business Appointments (optional). Travel Day—Depart for the U.S. (evening).
Day Seven	Travel Day—Arrive in U.S. (morning).

Participation Requirements

This business development mission is designed for a minimum of 15 qualified companies and can accommodate a maximum of 20 participants from the companies accepted. All parties interested in participating in this business development mission to Kabul, Afghanistan, must submit a completed application package for consideration by the U.S. Department of Commerce. All applicants will be evaluated on their ability to meet certain conditions and to best satisfy the selection criteria as outlined below. U.S. companies already doing business in the target sectors as well as U.S. companies seeking to enter this market for the first time are encouraged to apply.

Fees and Expenses

After a company has been selected to participate in the mission, a payment to the U.S. Department of Commerce in the form of a participation fee is required. The participation fee is \$4,800 for a single participant for a small- or medium-sized enterprise (SME)¹ and

\$5,245 for a single participant for a large firm. Participants per company will be limited due to space constraints. The fee for each additional participant is \$1,500. Applicants are encouraged to provide a clear business purpose and clarification of role of any additional participants proposed to participate in the mission.

Interpretation services for official activities are included in the fee. Expenses for travel, lodging, meals, and incidentals will be the responsibility of each mission participant. Lodging and meals for each participant will cost approximately \$150 USD per day.

Conditions for Participation

- An applicant must submit a completed and signed mission application and supplemental application materials, including information on the company's products and/or services, primary market objectives, and goals for participation. If the U.S. Department of Commerce receives an incomplete application, the Department may reject the application, request additional information, or take the lack of information into account when evaluating the application.

- 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,

<http://www.export.gov/newsletter/march2008/initiatives.html>.

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 the company's products or services to the mission goals.
- Applicant's potential for business in Afghanistan.
- Consistency of the applicant's goals and objectives with the stated scope of the mission.

(Additional factors, such as diversity of company, size, type and location may be considered during the selection process.)

Referrals from political organizations and any documents containing references to partisan political activities (including political contributions) will be removed from an applicant's submission and will not be considered during the selection process.

Timeframe for Recruitment and Applications

Mission recruitment will be conducted in an open and public manner, including posting on the U.S. Department of Commerce trade missions calendar—<http://www.trade.gov/trade-missions/>—and other Internet Web sites, publication in domestic trade publications and association

¹ 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/contractingopportunities/owners/basics/whatismallbusiness/index.html>. Parent companies, affiliates, and subsidiaries will be considered when determining business size. The dual pricing reflects the Commercial Service's user fee schedule that became effective May 1, 2008. See

newsletters, direct outreach to the Department's clients and distribution lists, publication in the **Federal Register**, and announcements at industry meetings, symposia, conferences, and trade shows.

Recruitment for the mission will begin immediately and conclude no later than January 3, 2012, by the close of business. Applications received after January 3, 2012, will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

Disclaimer, Security, and Transportation

Business development mission members participate in the mission and undertake related travel at their own risk and are advised to obtain insurance accordingly. Any question regarding insurance coverage must be resolved by the participant. The U.S. Government does not make any representations or guarantees as to the safety or security of participants. Companies should consult the State Department's travel warning for Afghanistan: http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/tw_2121.html. http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/tw/tw_2121.html.

ITA will coordinate with the U.S. Embassy in Kabul to arrange for transportation of the mission participants to and from the airport and lodging facilities. The primary venue for the mission has security measures in place.

For More Information and an Application Packet Contact

U.S. Commercial Service Domestic Contact

Jessica Arnold, International Trade Specialist, U.S. Commercial Service, Washington, DC, *Tel.:* (202) 482-2026, *Email:* afghanmission2011@trade.gov.

Afghanistan Investment and Reconstruction Task Force Contact

Ariana Marshall, International Trade Specialist, Afghanistan Investment and Reconstruction Task Force, *Tel.:* (202) 482-3754, *Email:* afghanmission2011@trade.gov.

Elnora Moye,

Trade Program Assistant.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

U.S. Education Mission to Poland and Czech Republic Warsaw, Poland and Prague, Czech Republic, April 15-19, 2012

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

Mission Description

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service, is coordinating and sponsoring an education industry trade mission to Warsaw, Poland and Prague, Czech Republic from April 15 to 19, 2012. This mission will include representatives from regionally accredited graduate programs and 4-year undergraduate educational institutions. This mission will seek to connect United States education institutions to potential students, university/institution partners and education consultants in Poland and the Czech Republic. The mission will include one-on-one appointments with potential partners, embassy briefings, student fairs and networking events in Warsaw and Prague, which represent the largest cities in two dynamic and growing countries that hold high potential for U.S. educational institutions interested in students from this region.

Commercial Setting

Poland

Poland is a prime target from which U.S. educational institutions can successfully recruit both graduate and undergraduate students. This market is not only the sixth largest country in the European Union in terms of population, but from a demographics standpoint, the population is heavily skewed towards young students with keen interest in higher education per the Ministry of Education. Poland's total population of 38 million includes over 5.5 million young people from 15 to 24 years of age, including 1.9 million students.

Polish students are well-disposed toward the United States, as exemplified by their foreign language curriculum. English is the first choice for a second language in this market and is used by almost all high school and university students. Since 2004, when Poland joined the European Union, Polish young adults have been participating in the European Union educational programs. Increasingly, young Polish

students are also interested in expanding their experiences beyond the European Union. There is thus a strong core group of students who are very interested in studying in the United States per recent trends and sources.

Over 450 institutions of higher education exist in Poland, including 132 of public origin. Poland is currently undergoing a higher education reform. The legislation became effective October 1, 2011 and is expected to better organize and streamline the education process. The changes are expected to raise the standards for access to free-of-charge study programs, a side effect which may result in increased interest in studying abroad.

The Polish Ministry of Education and other higher education authorities strongly encourage Polish students to study abroad, and welcome foreign students to study in Poland as well. While most Polish students choose to study abroad in Europe, the interest in studying in the United States is still quite high. As in other European countries, the number of students studying in the United States has slightly declined over the last few years, mainly due to the global fiscal crisis. For the 2009/2010 academic year, there were 2,264 Polish students studying in the United States, compared to 2,772 in 2008. With the Polish economy continuing to experience positive growth and with stronger interest on the part of U.S. educational institutions to focus on the market, the trend is expected to reverse. It should be well noted that currently a balanced interest exists in both undergraduate as well as graduate studies.

Czech Republic

Study abroad programs are popular in the Czech Republic, as Czechs discovered travel and study abroad in the 1990s after the fall of communism. Though the number of Czechs studying in the United States experienced a decline in recent years, to about 1,000 students, current exchange rates and the visa waiver program are making U.S. education more attractive. The majority of university students are interested in economic and humanities subjects while technical areas rank as their third choice.

English is the standard second language in the Czech Republic, providing a large pool of candidates for both undergraduate and graduate studies in the U.S. A recent government decision that will make English language mandatory for primary school students should improve the ability of Czech students to study at U.S. universities and colleges. Many U.S.