

results of this review by 113 days to December 17, 2007. The final results of this new-shipper review continue to be due 90 days after the date of issuance of the preliminary results of the new-shipper review.

This notice is published in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B)(iv) of the Act and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: August 21, 2007.

Gary Taverman,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E7-16810 Filed 8-23-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

(C-570-915)

Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 24, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Damian Felton or Brandon Farlander, AD/CVD Operations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0133 and (202) 482-0182, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 17, 2007, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") initiated the countervailing duty investigation of light-walled rectangular pipe and tube from the People's Republic of China. See *Notice of Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation: Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the People's Republic of China*, 72 FR 40281 (July 24, 2007). Currently, the preliminary determination is due no later than September 20, 2007.

Postponement of Due Date for Preliminary Determination

Section 703(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), requires the Department to issue the preliminary determination in a countervailing duty investigation within 65 days after the date on which the Department initiated the investigation. However, if the Department concludes that the parties

concerned in the investigation are cooperating and determines that the investigation is extraordinarily complicated, section 703(c)(1)(B)(i) of the Act allows the Department to postpone making the preliminary determination until no later than 130 days after the date on which the administering authority initiated the investigation.

The Department concludes that, thus far, the parties concerned are cooperating. Furthermore, due to the number and complexity of the alleged countervailable subsidy practices being investigated, which include loans, grants, income tax programs, provision of goods or services for less than adequate remuneration and government restraints on exports, it is not practicable to complete the preliminary determination of this investigation within the original time limit (*i.e.*, September 20, 2007). Therefore, in accordance with section 703(c)(1)(B)(i) of the Act, we are fully extending the due date for the preliminary determination to no later than 130 days after the day on which the investigation was initiated (*i.e.*, November 26, 2007).

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 703(c)(2) of the Act.

Dated: August 20, 2007.

Gary Taverman,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E7-16809 Filed 8-23-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Exemption of Foreign Air Carriers From Excise Taxes; Comprehensive Review of Findings of Reciprocity Eligibility

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Solicitation of public comments concerning a review undertaken at the request of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service of existing exemptions for aircraft of foreign registry from certain internal revenue taxes on the purchase of supplies in the United States for such aircraft in connection with their international commercial operations.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to section 4221 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended (26 U.S.C. 4221), the Department of Commerce is undertaking to determine whether the governments of the countries or economies listed herein allow or will

allow substantially reciprocal tax exemptions to aircraft of U.S. registry in connection with international commercial operations similar to those exemptions currently granted to or available to aircraft of those countries or economies by the United States under the aforementioned statute. The basis for this undertaking is a request from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service for a comprehensive review of the existing findings to determine whether those countries or economies previously subject to exemptions from certain U.S. internal revenue taxes continue to allow substantially reciprocal tax exemptions to aircraft of U.S. registry.

The above-cited statute provides exemptions for aircraft of foreign registry from payment of certain internal revenue taxes on the purchase of supplies in the United States for such aircraft in connection with their international commercial operations.

These exemptions apply upon a finding by the Secretary of Commerce, or his designee, and communicated to the Department of the Treasury, that such country allows, or will allow, "substantially reciprocal privileges" to aircraft of U.S. registry with respect to purchases of such supplies in that country.

The Department of Commerce proposes that aircraft registered in the following countries or economies be provided exemptions as allowed by section 4221 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended (26 U.S.C. 4221).

Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, People's Republic of China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (only aircraft fuel and lubricants), Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt (only aircraft fuel and lubricants), El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya (only aircraft fuel and lubricants), Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco,