

personal expenses. Meetings will be held regularly and, to the extent practical, not less than twice annually, usually in Washington, DC.

To be considered for membership, please provide the following information by 5 p.m. EST on December 18 to the email address listed in the **ADDRESSES** section:

1. Name and title of the individual requesting consideration.
2. A sponsor letter from the applicant on his or her company/organization/entity letterhead or, if the applicant is to represent a company/organization/entity other than his or her employer, a letter from the company/organization/entity to be represented, containing a brief statement of why the applicant should be considered for membership on the Board. This sponsor letter should also address the applicant's travel and tourism-related experience.
3. The applicant's personal resume.
4. An affirmative statement that the applicant is not required to register as a foreign agent under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.
5. An affirmative statement by the applicant that he or she is not a federally registered lobbyist, and that the applicant understands that he or she, if appointed, will not be allowed to continue to serve as a Board member if the applicant becomes a federally registered lobbyist.
6. If the applicant is to represent a company, information regarding the control of the company, including the stock holdings as appropriate, signifying compliance with the criteria set forth above.
7. If the applicant is to represent an organization, information regarding the control of the organization, including the governing structure, members, and revenue sources as appropriate, signifying compliance with the criteria set forth above.
8. If the applicant is to represent a tourism-related entity, the functions and responsibilities of the entity, and information regarding the entity's U.S. ownership or control, signifying compliance with the criteria set forth above.
9. The company's, organization's, or entity's size and ownership, product or service line and major markets in which the company, organization, or entity operates.
10. Brief statement describing how the applicant will contribute to the work of the Board based on his or her unique experience and perspective (not to exceed 100 words).

Dated: November 19, 2013.

Jennifer Pilat,

Executive Secretary, United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board.

[FR Doc. 2013-28207 Filed 11-22-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Trade Mission to Colombia, Peru, Chile, Panama, and Ecuador in Conjunction With Trade Winds—The Americas, May 15–23, 2014

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

Mission Description

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration is organizing a trade mission to Colombia, Peru, Chile, Panama and Ecuador that will include the Trade Winds—The Americas business forum in Bogotá, Colombia, May 19–21, 2014. U.S. trade mission members will participate in the Trade Winds—The Americas business forum in Bogotá, Colombia (which is also open to U.S. companies not participating in the trade mission). Trade mission participants may also choose to participate in their choice of trade mission stops based on recommendations from the USFCS, including in Colombia, Peru, Chile, Panama and Ecuador. Each trade mission stop will include one-on-one business appointments with pre-screened potential buyers, agents, distributors and joint-venture partners. Trade mission participants participating in the Trade Winds—The Americas business forum may attend regional and industry-specific sessions and consultations with USFCS Senior Commercial Officers from the Western Hemisphere during the business forum.

This mission is open to U.S. companies and trade associations from a cross-section of industries with growth potential in Colombia, Peru, Chile, Panama and Ecuador, including but not limited to mining and construction equipment, information technology and telecommunications equipment, building products, medical equipment, healthcare products and services, consumer products and safety and security industries.

Commercial Setting

The United States has implemented bilateral or multilateral reciprocal trade

agreements with 12 countries in the Western Hemisphere, including the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA–DR), and bilateral FTAs with Chile, Peru, Colombia and Panama. In 2012, U.S. exports to South and Central America plus the Caribbean totaled \$205 billion.

Market Overview and Top Prospects for U.S. Goods and Service Exports

Colombia

Colombia houses the 3rd largest market in Latin America, with 47 million inhabitants. Five cities in Colombia boast a consumer base of more than a million people. Colombia is the fastest growing market in Latin America for oil and gas production. Best prospects include oil and gas machinery and services, transportation and infrastructure, mining and construction equipment, information technology and communications, military equipment, auto parts and accessories, electrical power systems, travel and tourism, food beverage processing and packaging equipment and medical equipment.

Peru

Peru's long-term economic stability and very low inflation rate help to make it one of the highest ranked countries in Latin America for U.S. companies to conduct business. GDP growth in 2012 was around 6.2%, and has been at this high level for the last 10 years, with only a brief break in 2009. Growth is driven by a growing middle class, and supported by continued growth in the mining and gas industries. Lima, the commercial center and capital, is home to nearly 8 million people, and is the largest city in this country of almost 30 million.

Best prospects include mining industry equipment, plastic materials and resins, construction equipment, industrial chemicals, telecommunications equipment, oil and gas field machinery, pumps, valves, and compressors.

Chile

Chile is the third largest export market in Latin America for the United States. Driven by mining, forestry, agriculture, and fishing, Chile imported nearly \$20 billion in U.S. products in 2012. Known for its political and economic stability, Chile has posted average GDP growth of 5 percent per year for more than 20 years running. Doing business in Chile has never been easier as the World Bank's "Ease of Doing Business" index ranks Chile #1

among Latin American and Caribbean economies. With limited domestic production, and free trade agreements with 60 countries, including the United States, Chile imports most all needed equipment, supplies, and inputs for key industries including, agriculture, construction, energy and electric power, food processing and packaging, healthcare, mining (open pit and underground), safety and security equipment, and telecommunications.

Panama

Panama sits as the crossroads of the world, connecting Central and South America and home to a population of 3.5 million people. The many advantages of Panama include its position as the logistics hub for Americas, canal operations, direct air routes, dollarized economy, sophisticated banking sector, finance and credit availability, stable economic and political environment, affinity for U.S. goods and services and a high level of personal security. Opportunities for U.S. companies include projects related to the construction of the Panama Canal, ports, the Colon Free Trade Zone, infrastructure improvement projects, energy industry growth, mining and consumer retail.

Ecuador

The United States is Ecuador's largest trading partner by all measures. The dollarized economy eliminates currency risk, and Ecuador offers many industry sectors potential for sales, including infrastructure development, mining and construction equipment, medical equipment, and healthcare products and services.

Mission Goals

The goal of the trade mission is to help participating firms gain market insights, make industry contacts, solidify business strategies, and advance specific projects, with the goal of increasing U.S. exports to Colombia, Peru, Chile, Panama, Ecuador and the region. The delegation will have access to USFCS Senior Commercial Officers and Commercial Specialists during the mission, learn about the many business opportunities in the Americas, and gain first-hand market exposure. U.S. trade mission participants already doing business in the Americas will have opportunities to further advance business relationships and projects in those markets.

Scenario and Timetable

May 14, 2014 Arrive in Panama or Ecuador (if electing to participate in one of these mission stops)

May 15–16, 2014 Panama City, Panama or Quito, Ecuador: (choice of one mission stop)

Market Briefings, Business to Business meetings and networking with government and business officials

May 17–18, 2014 Travel to Bogota, Colombia

May 19–21, 2014 Bogota, Colombia: Trade Winds Business Forum and SCO Consultations
Market Briefings, Business to Business meetings, Consultations with U.S. government trade representatives and networking with U.S. and foreign government and business officials

May 22–23, 2014 Lima, Peru or Santiago, Chile: (choice of one mission stop)

Market Briefings, Business to Business meetings and networking with government and business officials

Participation Requirements

All parties interested in participating in the trade mission to Colombia, Peru, Chile, Panama and Ecuador must complete and submit an application package 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.

A minimum of 35 companies and/or trade associations will be selected to participate in the mission from the applicant pool on a first-come, first-served basis. Additional delegates will be accepted based on available space. U.S. companies and/or trade associations already doing business in or seeking business in Colombia, Peru, Chile, Panama and Ecuador for the first time may apply.

Fees and Expenses

After a company has been selected to participate in the mission, a payment to the Department of Commerce in the form of a participation fee is required.

- For one mission stop, the participation fee will be \$1,900 for a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME)/trade associations and \$2,900 for large firms.

- For two mission stops, the participation fee will be \$2,900 for a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME) trade associations and \$3,900 for large firms.

- For three mission stops, the participation fee will be \$3,900 for a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME)/trade associations and \$4,900 for large firms.

The above trade mission fees include the \$400 participation fee for the Trade Winds business forum to be held in Bogota, Colombia on May 19–21, 2014.

An additional representative for both SMEs, trade associations and large firms will require an additional fee of \$400 for one mission stop, \$800 for two mission stops, or \$1200 for three mission stops.

Expenses for travel, lodging, meals, and incidentals such as local transportation and interpreters 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. Applicant should specify in their application and supplemental materials which trade mission stops they are interested in participating in. If the 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 applications.

- Each applicant must also certify that the products and services it seeks to export through the mission are either produced in the U.S., or, if not, marketed under the name of a U.S. firm and have at least 51% U.S. content of the value of the finished product or service. In the case of a trade association or trade organization, the applicant must certify that, for each company to be represented by the trade association or trade organization, the products and services the represented company seeks to export are either produced in the United States, or, if not, marketed under the name of a U.S. firm and have at least 51% U.S. content.

Selection Criteria for Participation

Selection will be based on the following criteria:

- Suitability of the company's (or, in the case of a trade association or trade organization, represented companies') products or services to each of the markets the company or trade association/organization has expressed an interest in visiting as part of this trade mission.

- Company's (or, in the case of a trade association or trade organization, represented companies') potential for business in each of the markets the company or trade association/organization has expressed an interest in visiting as part of this trade mission.

- Consistency of the applicant's goals and objectives with the stated scope of the mission.

Diversity of company size, sector or subsector, and location may also be considered during the review 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 not considered during 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, and other Internet Web sites, press releases to the general and trade media, direct mail and broadcast fax, notices by industry trade associations and other multiplier groups and announcements at industry meetings, symposia, conferences, and trade shows.

Recruitment for the mission will begin immediately and conclude no later than April 15, 2014. The U.S. Department of Commerce will review applications and make selection decisions on a rolling basis beginning 14 days after publication of the **Federal Register** notice, until the minimum of 35 participants is selected. After April 15, 2014, applications will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

U.S. Contact Information

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Automotive Trade Mission to New Delhi, Pune and Chennai, India

April 24–April 30, 2014.

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

Mission Description

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, is organizing an automotive trade mission to India (New Delhi, Pune and Chennai), April 24–30, 2014. The purpose of the mission is to introduce U.S. firms to India's rapidly expanding automotive market. Many global automotive manufacturing companies such as Ford, GM, BMW, AUDI, Volvo, Renault, Hyundai, Daimler, and Nissan, among others, have established operations in India. The mission will assist U.S. companies to explore and pursue export opportunities in the Indian automotive sector. The mission to India will include representatives from leading U.S. companies that provide aftermarket, auto components, vehicle performance enhancement, automotive care, maintenance, service parts, accessories, testing and garage equipment product and services, and U.S. trade associations representing companies in these sectors. The mission will visit three cities, New Delhi, Pune and Chennai, where participants will receive market briefings and participate in customized meetings with key officials, trade and chamber associations, and prospective partners.

Commercial Setting

The automotive industry is one of the most significant and growing sectors of the Indian economy. In 2012, India produced 20 million vehicles, making its passenger car and commercial vehicle manufacturing industry the sixth largest in the world. India's growth is driven by a young population and an expanding middle class with an extremely low rate of motor vehicle ownership. India is ranked 157th in the world in terms of vehicles per capita. Therefore, opportunities in automotive industries will continue to grow, and it is estimated that by 2016 the automotive market will reach the \$145 billion mark. To support and sustain the anticipated growth in the automotive industry, the Government of India (GOI) launched the "Automotive Mission Plan (AMP), 2006–2016." In the plan, the GOI has

accorded the highest priority for the automobile and components industry sector.

The AMP envisions that India will emerge as the worldwide destination of choice for the design and manufacture of automobiles and auto components by 2016. The plan also projects the sales revenue of the automotive sector reaching \$122–159 billion by 2016 from \$34 billion in 2006. The GOI allows 100% foreign investment in the automobile and parts industry. The AMP is also a clear sign that the GOI considers the automotive sector to be very significant. U.S. companies could benefit from the unprecedented growth of this industry.

U.S. firms successfully compete in the maturing Indian automotive industry. Main domestic competitors are Tata Motors, Maruti-Suzuki, Mahindra and Mahindra, Eicher Motors, Force, Hindustan Motors, Premier, and Asia Motor Works. Competing non-U.S. brands in the Indian automotive manufacturing market include Hyundai, Suzuki, Mitsubishi, Toyota, BMW, Nissan, Volkswagen, Skoda, Mercedes Benz, Fiat, Renault, and Volvo. As the automotive manufacturing market matures, it is expected that the areas of opportunities for U.S. companies will be in the automotive aftermarket, green technologies and automotive components and accessories. The Indian auto components industry sector has been recording an average annual growth of over 20% in the past few years. According to a McKinsey study, the auto components industry sector has the potential to reach \$40 billion by 2016. Technology-focused products for the original equipment manufacturer segment offer best prospects in the Indian auto components sector. These include gears and components, clutch components, brakes and components, valves, axles, shafts, engine parts, electrical components, suspension, and body building parts. Indian agents and distributors actively seek opportunities to market U.S. technologies in the domestic market.

New Delhi

New Delhi is the capital of India, and the seat of the executive, legislative, and judiciary branches of the Government of India. It also serves as the center of the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. New Delhi is situated within the metropolis of Delhi and is one of the eleven districts of Delhi National Capital Territory. The majority of India's car manufacturing industry is based around three clusters to the north, west, and south of New Delhi. Gurgaon and Manesar in Haryana form the