APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: November 12, 2014.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2014–27412 Filed 11–18–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

President's Export Council: Meeting of the President's Export Council

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

ACTION: Notice of an open meeting.

SUMMARY: The President's Export Council (Council) will hold a meeting to deliberate on recommendations related to promoting the expansion of U.S. exports and to convey a report to the President on the September 2014 fact-finding trip to Poland and Turkey by some members of the Council. Topics may include: the National Export Initiative; trade promotion authority; trade negotiations; reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank of the United States; innovation; education, skills development and workforce readiness; infrastructure; tax reform; and export control reform. The final agenda will be posted at least one week in advance of the meeting on the President's Export Council Web site at *http://trade.gov/pec.*

DATES: December 11, 2014 at 9:30 a.m. (ET).

ADDRESSES: The President's Export Council meeting will be broadcast via live webcast on the Internet at *http://whitehouse.gov/live.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tricia Van Orden, Executive Secretary, President's Export Council, Room 4043, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC, 20230, telephone: 202–482–5876, email: *tricia.vanorden@trade.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The President's Export Council was first established by Executive Order on December 20, 1973 to advise the President on matters relating to U.S. export trade and to report to the President on its activities and recommendations for expanding U.S. exports. The President's Export Council was renewed most recently by Executive Order 13652 of September 30, 2013, for the two-year period ending September 30, 2015. This Committee is established in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), as amended, 5 U.S.C. App.

Public Submissions: The public is invited to submit written statements to the President's Export Council. Statements must be received by C.O.B. December 5, 2014 by either of the following methods:

a. Electronic Submissions

Submit statements electronically to Tricia Van Orden, Executive Secretary, President's Export Council via email: *tricia.vanorden@trade.gov.*

b. Paper Submissions

Send paper statements to Tricia Van Orden, Executive Secretary, President's Export Council, Room 4043, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230.

Statements will be posted on the President's Export Council Web site (*http://trade.gov/pec*) without change, including any business or personal information provided such as names, addresses, email addresses, or telephone numbers. All statements received, including attachments and other supporting materials, are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. You should submit only information that you wish to make publicly available.

Meeting minutes: Copies of the Council's meeting minutes will be available within ninety (90) days of the meeting.

Dated: November 13, 2014.

Tricia Van Orden,

Executive Secretary, President's Export Council.

[FR Doc. 2014–27373 Filed 11–18–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DR–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Ports and Marine Technology Trade Mission to India

February 2–6, 2015.

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Amendment.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Industry and Analysis is amending the notice published at 79 FR 24674, May 1, 2014, for the *India Ports and Marine Technology Trade Mission to India* to notify potential U.S. delegates that the trade mission application deadline is extended to November 21, 2014 and to add a second optional stop to an Eastern port, Visakhapatnam (Vizag), India. The fee for the optional stop to Vizag will be $700 per participant for the first representative and $200 for any additional representative, provided there are a number of 5 participants traveling to Vizag.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Amendment to Revise the Application Deadline and add an optional stop

Background

Recruitment for this Mission began in February 28, 2014.

In addition, since recruitment commenced, new opportunities have been identified for American firms in Vizag, India. Recruitment for the mission will continue, and conclude on November 21, 2014. The U.S. Department of Commerce will review applications and make selection decisions on a rolling basis until the maximum of 20 participants is selected. Applications received after November 21, 2014, will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

Amendments

For the reasons stated above, the last paragraph of the Timeframe for Recruitment and Application section of the notice 79 FR 24674, May 1, 2014, for the *India Ports and Marine Technology Trade Mission to India* is amended to allow for applications to be accepted to November 21, 2014. ''Recruitment for this mission will conclude no later than November 21, 2014. The U.S. Department of Commerce will review applications and make selection decisions on a rolling basis until the maximum of 20 participants is selected. Applications received after November 21, 2014, will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

For the reasons stated above, the Optional Visit to Goa section of the Notice 79 FR 24674, May 1, 2014, for the *India Ports and Marine Technology Trade Mission to India*, are amended as follows:

The header will read: Optional Visit to Goa and Visakhapatnam (Vizag). For an additional fee, participants in the mission can visit the port of Vizag, an Eastern port of India. The port city, often called ''The Jewel of the East Coast'' faces the Bay of Bengal.

For the reason stated above, the Fees and Expenses, section of the Notice 79

FR 24674, May 1, 2014, for the *India Ports and Marine Technology Trade Mission to India*, are amended as follows:

• The fee for the optional stop to Vizag will be $700 per participant for the first representative and $200 for any additional representative, provided there are a number of 5 participants traveling to Vizag.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Hector Rodriguez,
Office of Industry and Analysis,
Trade Promotion Programs,
Phone: 202–482–0629; Fax: 202–482–9000,
Email: *Hector.Rodriguez@trade.gov.*

Frank Spector,

Acting Director—Trade Missions.

[FR Doc. 2014–27401 Filed 11–18–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DR–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Automotive Trade Mission to Bogota, Colombia and Lima, Peru, April 26–30, 2015

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

Mission Description

The Commerce Department's International Trade Administration (ITA) and the U.S. Commercial Service (USCS) posts in Bogota, Colombia and Lima, Peru will organize a Business Development Mission April 26–30, 2015.

The Business Development Mission supports the federal government's Look South Initiative, which encourages U.S. companies to explore opportunities in the United States' eleven Free Trade Agreement Partner (FTA) countries in Latin America. Automotive parts and services are in high demand in these high-growth and market-liberalizing countries. *Export.gov/LookSouth* includes ''Best Prospect'' market snapshots on automotive parts and services across eight FTA countries.

The Business Development Mission will include representatives from a variety of U.S. automotive manufacturing companies, service providers and associations/organizations. These mission participants will be introduced to international agents, distributors and end-users whose capabilities are targeted to each U.S. participants' needs in that particular market. Mission participants will also meet with key local industry contacts that can advise on local market conditions and opportunities. In addition to the above-mentioned services, the U.S. Commercial Service industry specialists will be on hand to discuss market trends and opportunities in Colombia and Peru.

Commercial Setting

The Republic of Colombia is the third largest economy in Latin America and has the third largest population with approximately 46 million inhabitants. Aided by major security improvements, steady economic growth, and moderate inflation, Colombia has become a free market economy with major commercial and investment ties to the United States, Europe, Asia and the rest of Latin America. Since the implementation of the U.S.-Colombia Free Trade Agreement (FTA) on May 15, 2012, U.S. exports to Colombia have increased over twenty percent. The past ten years have brought extraordinary change to the country in terms of economic development due to improvements in the national safety and security situation. Strong political stability, a growing middle class (35.3 percent of the population), and improved security have created an economic boom in Colombia that, coupled with the government's conservative fiscal policies, lessened the impact of the global economic crisis. Key economic indicators demonstrating the positive long-term effect of Colombia's political and economic policies include: GDP growth of 4.3 percent in 2013; and foreign direct investment of US$ 16.8 billion in 2013, a record for Colombia, which is an increase over the previous record of US$ 15.3 billion in 2012. These are all signs of a strong and growing economy.

Due to Colombia's close ties to the United States and Colombians' appreciation for the quality and reliability of U.S products, consumers in Colombia often favor U.S. products and services over those of our foreign competitors. Colombia is a major player in the regional automotive market. At the beginning of 2013 there were 9.3 million vehicle units in the country, according to data from the Ministry of Transportation. According to research conducted by the multinational banking group BBVA in 2013, Colombia's vehicle stock will increase by 3.5 million between 2010 and 2020. The same study establishes that the automotive sector contributes to 4 percent of the country's GDP and employs about 3.2 percent of the country's population. Colombia currently ranks as the third largest automobile manufacturer in Latin America. In addition, after Brazil, Colombia is the second largest motorcycle producer in the region, with an annual output of 515,000 motorcycles. A number of international auto manufacturers currently produce vehicles in Colombia. 68 brands and 267 models are found in the market. The high import percentage represents good opportunities for all imported parts and accessories, especially those from the United States, which are very well known and regarded nationwide. The average lifespan of a vehicle in Colombia is fifteen years. Due to this, there are significant opportunities for replacement parts. In addition, with the implementation of the FTA, tariffs for most auto parts made in the United States have been reduced from thirteen to zero percent.

Peru continues to be one of the fastest growing Latin American economies in the past eleven years, while keeping low inflation, as the International Monetary Fund noted in January 2014. The steady economic growth began with the pro-market policies enacted by President Fujimori in the 1990s. All subsequent governments have continued these policies, including the current administration inaugurated in July 2011 for a five-year term.

Although growth slowed down in the last three years, the Peruvian economy has grown at an average of 6.3% per year since 2002, reaching a $207 billion GDP in 2013. The trend is expected to continue with a projected GDP growth of 5.2% in 2014 and 5.7% to 6.0% in 2015. Private investment and consumption are anticipated to be the main driving forces of this growth. Projections for 2014 are that gross fixed investment growth will exceed 7% in real terms to reach US$55.3 billion. Public investment is increasingly important as in 2013 it was $11.6 billion (5.3% of GDP), while in 2001 it was $1.7 billion (3.1% of GDP). The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) foresees that public investment will increase 17% in dollar terms to US$13.4 billion. As the economy has grown, poverty in Peru has steadily decreased, to 23.9% in 2013. In its November 2012 Peru Handbook, HSBC states that Peru is ''the third-fastest growing consumer market globally, and set to be a bigger economy than Chile, Colombia, or even South Africa in the long term''.

The Peruvian Government has encouraged integration with the global economy by signing a number of free trade agreements, including the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA), which entered into force in