

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The PCX does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The PCX neither solicited nor received written comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the PCX has designated the foregoing as a fee change pursuant to section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act⁴ and Rule 19b-4(f)(2) thereunder,⁵ the proposal has become effective immediately upon filing with the Commission. At any time within 60 days after the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission may summarily abrogate the rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Persons making written submissions should file six copies thereof with the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549-0609. Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for inspection and copying in the Commission's Public Reference Room. Copies of the filing will also be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the PCX. All submissions should refer to File No. SR-PCX-2002-14 and should be submitted by April 17, 2002.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.⁶

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02-7328 Filed 3-26-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 3955]

Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism; Designation Under Executive Orders

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Designation under Executive Orders 13224 and 12947.

Pursuant under the authority of section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, the Deputy Secretary of State, acting under the authority delegated to him by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, has determined, that the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade (also known as the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Battalion) has committed, or poses a serious risk of committing, acts of terrorism that threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States.

Pursuant to section 1(a)(ii)(A) of the Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, the Deputy Secretary of State, acting under the authority delegated to him by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, has determined, that the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade (also known as the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Battalion) has committed, or poses a serious risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East Peace Process.

Dated: March 25, 2002.

Mark Wong,

Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 02-7492 Filed 3-26-02; 5:00 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 3952]

Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism; Designation of Foreign Terrorist Organizations

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Designation of Foreign Terrorist Organizations.

Pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA"), as added by the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-132, § 302, 110 Stat. 1214, 1248 (1996), and amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009 (1996), the Secretary of State hereby designates, effective March 27, 2002, the following organizations as foreign terrorist organizations:

Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade also known as the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Battalion

Asbat al-Ansar

Salafist Group for Call and Combat also known as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat also known as GSPC also known as Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat

Dated: March 19, 2002.

Francis X. Taylor,

Ambassador, Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 02-7212 Filed 3-26-02; 5:00 pm]

BILLING CODE 4710-10-P

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Determinations Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States Trade Representative (USTR) has determined that Ghana has adopted an effective visa system and related procedures to prevent unlawful transshipment and the use of counterfeit documents in connection with shipments of textile and apparel articles and has implemented and follows, or is making substantial progress toward implementing and following, the customs procedures required by the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Therefore, imports of eligible products from Ghana qualify for the textile and apparel benefits provided under the AGOA.

DATES: Effective March 20, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Chris Moore, Director for African Affairs, Office of the United States Trade Representative, (202) 395-9514.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The AGOA (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. 106-

⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

⁶ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

200) provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries. The textile and apparel trade benefits under the AGOA are available to imports of eligible products from countries that the President designates as "beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries," provided that these countries (1) have adopted an effective visa system and related procedures to prevent unlawful transshipment and the use of counterfeit documents, and (2) have implemented and follow, or are making substantial progress toward implementing and following, certain customs procedures that assist the Customs Service in verifying the origin of the products.

In Proclamation 7350 (Oct. 2, 2000), the President designated Ghana as a "beneficiary sub-Saharan African country." Proclamation 7350 delegated to the United States Trade Representative the authority to determine whether designated countries have met the two requirements described above. The President directed the USTR to announce any such determinations in the **Federal Register** and to implement them through modifications of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). Based on actions that Ghana has taken, I have determined that Ghana has satisfied these two requirements.

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority vested in the USTR by Proclamation 7350, U.S. note 7(a) to subchapter II of chapter 98 of the HTS and U.S. note 1 to subchapter XIX of chapter 98 of the HTS are each modified by inserting "Ghana" in alphabetical sequence in the list of countries. The foregoing modifications to the HTS are effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the effective date of this notice. Importers claiming preferential tariff treatment under the AGOA for entries of textile and apparel articles should ensure that those entries meet the applicable visa requirements. *See Visa Requirements Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act*, 66 FR 7837 (2001).

Robert B. Zoellick,

United States Trade Representative.

[FR Doc. 02-7374 Filed 3-26-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3190-01-M

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

United States-European Free Trade Association Mutual Recognition Agreement

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The United States is considering a proposal to negotiate a mutual recognition agreement (MRA) with European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries who are part of the European Economic Area (EEA)—*i.e.*, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein. Such an agreement would parallel the provisions of the 1998 U.S.–EU MRA, but would be restricted to sectoral annexes on telecommunications equipment, electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and recreational craft. The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) seeks public comment on the desirability of negotiating a mutual recognition agreement in these sectors with EFTA EEA.

DATES: Comments should be submitted no later than Friday, May 3, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For procedural questions concerning public comments, contact Gloria Blue, Executive Secretary, Trade Policy Staff Committee, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, 1724 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20508, tel: (202) 395-3475. All other questions should be addressed to Jim Sanford, Director for European Affairs at (202) 395-3320; or Jason Buntin, Director for EFTA Affairs at (202) 395-4620.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Since 1995, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries who are part of the European Economic Area (EEA)—*i.e.*, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein—have requested that the United States negotiate a mutual recognition agreement (MRA) that would parallel the agreement concluded between the United States and the European Community (EC) in 1998. The United States has indicated that it would continue to review EFTA's interest in an MRA as implementation of the U.S.–EU MRA proceeded. Now that the U.S.–EU MRA sectoral annexes on telecommunications equipment, EMC and recreational craft are fully operational, the United States is in a position to consider an MRA with EFTA EEA in these sectors. The possible addition of other sectors in the future will be considered in the context of

agency priorities and the availability of agency resources.

In 1994, the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA) created a single market ensuring free circulation of goods, persons, capital and services among the 15 EU Member States and the three EFTA EEA states. Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein, are integrated into the European Community Single Market and thereby apply the internal market legislation (*acquis communautaire*). This ensures that the EEA EFTA States and their economic operators are subject to the same rights and obligations as their counterparts in the Community, and that a product placed on the market in accordance with the EU technical requirements freely circulates within the EEA. Therefore, U.S. products marketed according to EC requirements also automatically comply with the requirements of the EEA EFTA States.

An agreement between the United States and the EEA EFTA States would ensure U.S. producers direct market access to the EFTA part of the Community's Single Market. In effect, an MRA with EFTA EEA would extend the benefits of selected annexes of the U.S.–EU MRA to the markets of Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein.

US–EU MRA: In December 1998, the United States and the EU began implementation of the U.S.–EU Mutual Recognition Agreement. The U.S.–EU MRA is designed to facilitate trade, while maintaining our current high levels of health and safety protection. Once fully implemented, this MRA will permit U.S. exporters to conduct required conformity assessment procedures (*e.g.*, product tests, inspections, and certifications) in the United States according to EU requirements, and vice versa. The sectoral annexes of the U.S.–EU MRA cover the following products and associated conformity assessment procedures: (1) Telecommunications and information technology equipment; (2) network and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical products; (3) electrical safety for electrical products; (4) good manufacturing practices (GMP) for pharmaceutical products; (5) product assessment for certain medical devices and quality systems-related inspections for most medical devices; (6) and safety of recreational craft. Each sectoral annex contains specific provisions with respect to the products and associated conformity assessment procedures covered in the annex.

Currently, three sectoral annexes of the U.S.–EU MRA are fully operational (telecommunications equipment, EMC