

Nationality Act, as amended (hereinafter “INA”) (8 U.S.C. 1189), exist with respect to Islamic State of Iraq and Syria—Democratic Republic of the Congo, also known as ISIS—DRC, also known as Allied Democratic Forces, also known as Madina at Tauheed Wau Mujahideen, also known as City of Monotheism and Holy Warriors, also known as Islamic State Central Africa Province, also known as Wilayat Central Africa, also known as Wilayah Central Africa, also known as Wilayah Central Africa Media Office, also known as Wilayat Wasat Ifriqiyah, also known as ISIS—Central Africa.

Therefore, I hereby designate the aforementioned organization and its aliases as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the INA.

This determination shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

**Authority:** 8 U.S.C. 1189.

Dated: March 1, 2021.

**Antony J. Blinken,**

*Secretary of State.*

[FR Doc. 2021-04915 Filed 3-10-21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4710-AD-P**

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

**Authority:** E.O. 13224, 66 FR 49079, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 786.

Dated: March 1, 2021.

**Antony J. Blinken,**

*Secretary of State.*

[FR Doc. 2021-04907 Filed 3-10-21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4710-AD-P**

## OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

[Docket Number USTR-2021-0001; Dispute Number DS597]

### WTO Dispute Settlement Proceeding Regarding United States—Origin Marking Requirement (Hong Kong, China)

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative.

**ACTION:** Notice with request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is providing notice that Hong Kong, China has requested the establishment of a dispute settlement panel under the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO Agreement). You can find that request at [www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org) in a document designated as WT/DS597/1. USTR invites written comments from the public concerning the issues raised in this dispute.

**DATES:** Although USTR will accept any comments during the course of the dispute settlement proceedings, you should submit your comment on or before April 12, 2021 to be assured of timely consideration by USTR.

**ADDRESSES:** USTR strongly prefers electronic submissions made the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov> (Regs.gov). Follow the instructions for submitting comments in Section III below. The docket number is USTR-2021-0001. For alternatives to submission through Regs.gov, please contact Sandy McKinzy at (202) 395-9483.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Assistant General Counsel Heng Loke at (202) 395-9655 or [YueHeng.Loke@ustr.eop.gov](mailto:YueHeng.Loke@ustr.eop.gov), or Senior Associate General Counsel Leigh Bacon at (202) 395-5859 or [Leigh\\_Bacon@ustr.eop.gov](mailto:Leigh_Bacon@ustr.eop.gov).

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. Background

Section 127(b)(1) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA) (19 U.S.C. 3537(b)(1)) requires notice and opportunity for comment after the

United States submits or receives a request for the establishment of a WTO dispute settlement panel. Pursuant to this provision, USTR is providing notice that Hong Kong, China, has requested the establishment of a dispute settlement panel pursuant to the WTO Understanding on Rules Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (DSU). In normal circumstances, once the WTO establishes a dispute settlement panel, the panel typically holds its meetings in Geneva, Switzerland.

### II. Major Issues Raised by Hong Kong, China

On October 30, 2020, Hong Kong, China, requested consultations with the United States concerning certain measures affecting marks of origin with respect to imported goods produced in Hong Kong, China. You can find the consultation request at [www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org) in a document designated as WT/DS597/1. The United States and Hong Kong, China, held consultations on November 24, 2020. On January 14, 2021, Hong Kong, China, made its request to the WTO to establish a WTO dispute settlement panel. On February 22, 2021, the WTO established a dispute settlement panel to examine Hong Kong, China’s complaint.

Hong Kong, China’s panel request appears to concern measures that goods produced in Hong Kong, China, be marked to indicate that their origin is in “China” rather than “Hong Kong”. These measures include Executive Order 13936 on Hong Kong Normalization, which suspends the application of Section 201(a) of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5721(a)) to Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304), among other statutes; Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930; Part 134, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 134); Section 201(a) of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992; and Country of Origin Marking of Products of Hong Kong, 85 FR 48551 (August 11, 2020). Hong Kong, China alleges that these measures are inconsistent with Articles I:1, IX:1, X:3(a) of the WTO General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994; Articles 2(c), (d), and (e) of the WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin; and Article 2.1 of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

### III. Public Comments: Requirements for Submissions

USTR invites written comments concerning the issues raised in this dispute. All submissions must be in English and sent electronically via Regs.gov. To submit comments via

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 11366]

### Designation of Abu Yasir Hassan as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist

Acting under the authority of and in accordance with section 1(a)(ii)(B) of Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, as amended by Executive Order 13268 of July 2, 2002, Executive Order 13284 of January 23, 2003, and Executive Order 13886 of September 9, 2019, I hereby determine that the person known as Abu Yasir Hassan, also known as Yaseer Hassan, also known as Abu Qasim, is a leader of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria—Mozambique, a group whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to a determination by the Secretary of State pursuant to Executive Order 13224.

Consistent with the determination in section 10 of Executive Order 13224 that prior notice to persons determined to be subject to the Order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States would render ineffectual the blocking and other measures authorized in the Order because of the ability to transfer funds instantaneously, I determine that no prior notice needs to be provided to any person subject to this determination who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, because to do so would render ineffectual the measures authorized in the Order.