

of the Act. This List is published solely for the purpose of implementing the mandates cited above and does not reflect or prejudice any other regulation or prohibition that may apply with respect to trading, doing business, or engaging in any other transaction with any of the listed countries or entities. This list revises the previously published list of January 8, 2021 to reflect the addition of the Kyrgyz Republic, Mozambique, and Qatar as Participants.

Angola—Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum, Ministry of Trade.
 Armenia—Ministry of Economic Development and Investment.
 Australia—Department of Industry, Innovation and Science (Exporting Authority), Department of Home Affairs (Importing Authority).
 Bangladesh—Export Promotion Bureau.
 Belarus—Ministry of Finance—Precious Metals and Gemstones Department.
 Botswana—Ministry of Minerals, Green Technology and Energy Security—Diamond Hub.
 Brazil—Ministry of Mines and Energy—Secretariat of Geology, Mining and Mineral Processing—National Mining Agency.
 Cambodia—Ministry of Commerce.
 Cameroon—Ministry of Mines—National Permanent Secretariat for the Kimberley Process.
 Canada—Ministry of Natural Resources Canada.
 Central African Republic—Ministry of Mines, Energy and Hydraulics.
 China—General Administration of China Customs; in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: Trade and Industry Department (Exporting Authority), Customs and Exercise Department (Importing Authority).
 Congo, Democratic Republic of the—Ministry of Mines—The Center of Expertise, Evaluation and Certification of Precious and Semiprecious Mineral Substances.
 Congo, Republic of the—Ministry of Mines and Geology—Bureau of Expertise, Evaluation and Certification of Precious Mineral Substances.
 Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)—General Directorate of Customs.
 Eswatini—Office of the Commissioner of Mines.
 European Union—European Commission—Foreign Policy Instruments; in Belgium: Federal Public Service of Economy; in the Czech Republic: General Directorate of Customs; in Germany: Main Customs Office (Exporting Authority), General Directorate for Management VI (Importing Authority); in Italy:

Customs and Monopolies Agency, Anti-Fraud Office; in Ireland: the Kimberley Process and Responsible Minerals Authority—Exploration and Mining Division—Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment; in Portugal: Tributary and Customs Authority—Licensing Services Directorate; in Romania: National Authority for Consumer Protection—General Department for Precious Metals, Precious Stones and the Kimberley Process.
 Gabon—Permanent Center for the Kimberley Process
 Ghana—Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources—Precious Minerals Marketing Company Limited.
 Guinea—Ministry of Mines and Geology.
 Guyana—Guyana Geology and Mines Commission.
 India—The Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council.
 Indonesia—Ministry of Trade—Director General for Foreign Trade.
 Israel—Ministry of Economy and Industry—Office of the Diamond Controller.
 Japan—Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry—Agency for Natural Resources and Energy Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau.
 Kazakhstan—Ministry for Investments and Development—Committee for Technical Regulation and Metrology.
 Korea, Republic of (South Korea)—Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy.
 Kyrgyz Republic—Ministry of Economy and Finance.
 Laos—Ministry of Industry and Commerce—Department of Import and Export.
 Lebanon—Ministry of Economy and Trade.
 Lesotho—Ministry of Mining—Department of Mines—Diamond Control Office.
 Liberia—Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy.
 Malaysia—Royal Malaysian Customs Department.
 Mali—Ministry of Mines—Office of Expertise, Evaluation and Certification of Rough Diamonds.
 Mauritius—Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection—Trade Division.
 Mexico—Ministry of Economy—Directorate-General for International Trade in Goods.
 Mozambique—Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy.
 Namibia—Ministry of Mines and Energy—Directorate of Diamond Affairs.
 New Zealand—New Zealand Customs Service.

Norway—Norwegian Customs Service.
 Panama—National Customs Authority.
 Qatar—Qatar Free Zones.
 Russia—Ministry of Finance.
 Sierra Leone—National Minerals Agency, National Revenue Authority.
 Singapore—Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore Customs.
 South Africa—South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator.
 Sri Lanka—National Gem and Jewellery Authority.
 Switzerland—State Secretariat for Economic Affairs.
 Taipei—Ministry of Economic Affairs—Bureau of Foreign Trade—Import/Export Administration Division.
 Tanzania—Ministry of Energy and Minerals—Commissioner for Minerals.
 Thailand—Ministry of Commerce—Department of Foreign Trade.
 Togo—Ministry of Mines and Energy—Head Office of Mines and Geology.
 Turkey—Borsa Istanbul Precious Metals and Diamond Market.
 Ukraine—Ministry of Finance—State Gemmological Centre of Ukraine.
 United Arab Emirates—Dubai Multi Commodities Center Authority—U.A.E. Kimberley Process Office in the Dubai Airport Free Zone.
 United Kingdom—Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office—Government Diamond Office
 United States of America—United States Census Bureau (Exporting Authority), United States Customs and Border Protection (Importing Authority).
 Venezuela—Central Bank of Venezuela (Exporting Authority), National Customs and Tax Administration Integrated Service (Importing Authority).
 Vietnam—Ministry of Industry and Trade—Import Export Management Divisions in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.
 Zimbabwe—Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (Exporting Authority), Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (Importing Authority).

Ramin Toloui,

Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Department of State.

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BILLING CODE 4710-AE-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 11704]

Designation of Katibat al Tawhid wal Jihad as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist

Acting under the authority of and in accordance with section 1(a)(ii)(A) of

E.O. 13224 of September 23, 2001, as amended by E.O. 13268 of July 2, 2002, E.O. 13284 of January 23, 2003, and E.O. 13886 of September 9, 2019, (“E.O. 13224”), I hereby determine that the person known as Katibat al Tawhid wal Jihad (also known as KTJ, Khatiba al-Tawhid wal-Jihad, Jannat Oshiklari, and Tawhid and Jihad Brigade) is a foreign person that has committed and poses a significant 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.

Consistent with the determination in section 10 of E.O. 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 these determinations who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, because to do so would render ineffectual the measures authorized in the Order.

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

Authority: E.O. 13224, Section 1(a)(ii).

Dated: February 22, 2022.

Antony J. Blinken,
Secretary of State.

[FR Doc. 2022-07304 Filed 4-5-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-AD-P

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Notice of Continuation and Request for Nominations for the Intergovernmental Policy Advisory Committee on Trade

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice and request for applications.

SUMMARY: The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is establishing a new four-year charter term and accepting applications from qualified individuals interested in serving as a member of the Intergovernmental Policy Advisory Committee on Trade (IGPAC). The IGPAC is a trade advisory committee that provides general policy advice and guidance to the U.S. Trade Representative on trade policy and development matters that have a significant relationship to the affairs of U.S. state and local governments.

DATES: USTR will accept nominations on a rolling basis for membership on the IGPAC for the four-year charter term beginning in April 2022. To ensure consideration before the new charter term, you should submit your application by May 4, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sophia Sokolowski, Director for Intergovernmental Affairs and Public Engagement, *Sophia.P.Sokolowski@ustr.eop.gov*, or 202-881-6968.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. Background

Section 135(c)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2155(c)(1)), authorizes the President to establish individual general trade policy advisory committees for industry, labor, agriculture, services, investment, defense, small business, and other interests, as appropriate, to provide general policy advice. The President delegated that authority to the U.S. Trade Representative in Executive Order 11846, section 4(d), issued on March 27, 1975. With limited statutory exceptions, the TACA is subject to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Pursuant to these authorities, the U.S. Trade Representative intends to establish a new four-year charter term for the IGPAC, which will begin in April 2022.

The IGPAC is a discretionary trade advisory committee established to provide general policy advice to the U.S. Trade Representative on trade policy and development matters that have a significant relationship to the affairs of U.S. state and local governments. More specifically, the IGPAC provides general policy advice on issues that may affect U.S. state and local governments including: (1) Negotiating objectives and bargaining positions before entering into trade agreements; (2) the impact of the implementation of trade agreements; (3) matters concerning the operation of any trade agreement once entered into; and (4) other matters arising in connection with the development, implementation, and administration of the trade policy of the United States.

The IGPAC meets as needed, at the call of the U.S. Trade Representative or their designee, or two-thirds of the IGPAC members, depending on various factors such as the level of activity of trade negotiations and the needs of the U.S. Trade Representative.

II. Membership

The IGPAC is composed of not more than 35 members who have expertise in general trade, investment and

development issues and are appointed from U.S. states and localities, and other non-Federal governmental entities. Members represent the executive and legislative branches of state, county, and municipal governments and may hold elective or appointive office. Fostering diversity, equity, inclusion and accessibility (DEIA) is one of the top priorities.

The U.S. Trade Representative appoints IGPAC members for a term that will not exceed the duration of this charter. IGPAC members must be able to obtain and maintain a security clearance in order to serve and have access to classified and trade sensitive documents. They must meet the eligibility requirements described below at the time of appointment and at all times during their term of service. Members serve at the discretion of the U.S. Trade Representative. Individuals can be reappointed for any number of terms.

The U.S. Trade Representative is committed to a trade agenda that advances racial equity and supports underserved communities and will seek advice and recommendations on trade policies that eliminate social and economic structural barriers to equality and economic opportunity, and to better understand the projected impact of proposed trade policies on communities of color and underserved communities. The U.S. Trade Representative strongly encourages diverse backgrounds and perspectives and makes appointments to the IGPAC without regard to political affiliation and in accordance with equal opportunity practices that promote diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility. USTR strives to ensure balance in terms of sectors, demographics, regional diversity, and other factors relevant to USTR's needs.

IGPAC members serve without either compensation or reimbursement of expenses. Members are responsible for all expenses they incur to attend meetings or otherwise participate in IGPAC activities.

The U.S. Trade Representative appoints IGPAC members to represent the executive and legislative branches of state, county, and municipal governments. USTR's foremost consideration for applicants is their ability to carry out the goals of section 135(c) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. Other criteria include the applicant's knowledge of and expertise in international trade issues as relevant to the work of the IGPAC and USTR.

III. Request for Nominations

USTR is soliciting nominations for membership on the IGPAC. To apply for