

enhance flexibility and order execution opportunities for its Users.⁶

2. Statutory Basis

The proposed rule change is consistent with section 6(b) of the Act,⁷ in general, and furthers the objectives of section 6(b)(5)⁸ in particular in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in facilitating transactions in securities, and to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanisms of a free and open market and a national market system.

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

The Exchange 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 Exchange has 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 foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) Significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to section 19(b)(3)(A)⁹ of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.¹⁰ At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission may summarily abrogate such 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.

NYSE Arca has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay. The Commission believes such a waiver is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest

because it would permit the Exchange to offer the Fill-or-Kill order type functionality without delay.¹¹ For this reason, the Commission designates the proposal to be operative upon filing with the Commission.

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. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an e-mail to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-NYSEArca-2007-86 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Nancy M. Morris, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F. Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NYSEArca-2007-86. This file number should be included on the subject line if e-mail is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). 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, 100 F. Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of such filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of NYSE Arca. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You

should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NYSEArca-2007-86 and should be submitted on or before September 21, 2007.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.¹²

Nancy M. Morris,
Secretary.

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BILLING CODE 8010-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs

[Public Notice 5920]

List of August 13, 2007, of Participating Countries and Entities (Hereinafter Known as "Participants") Under the Clean Diamond Trade Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-19) and Section 2 of Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with sections 3 and 6 of the Clean Diamond Trade Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-19) and section 2 of Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003, the Department of State is identifying all the Participants eligible for trade in rough diamonds under the Act, and their respective Importing and Exporting Authorities, and revising the previously published list of June 21, 2007 (Volume 72, Number 119, page 3426) to include Turkey.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sue Saarnio, Special Advisor for Conflict Diamonds, Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs, Department of State (202) 647-1713.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 4 of the Clean Diamond Trade Act (the "Act") requires the President to prohibit the importation into, or the exportation from, the United States of any rough diamond, from whatever source, that has not been controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS). Under section 3(2) of the Act, "controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme" means an importation from the territory of a Participant or exportation to the territory of a Participant of rough diamonds that is either (i) carried out in accordance with the KPCS, as set forth in regulations promulgated by the

⁶ This proposed order type is substantially similar to Rule 131(h) of the American Stock Exchange LLC.

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹⁰ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹¹ For purposes only of waiving the 30-day pre-operative period, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

¹² 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

President, or (ii) controlled under a system determined by the President to meet substantially the standards, practices, and procedures of the KPCS. The referenced regulations are contained at 31 CFR Part 592 (“Rough Diamonds Control Regulations”) (69 FR 56936, September 23, 2004).

Section 6(b) of the Act requires the President to publish in the **Federal Register** a list of all participants, and all Importing and Exporting Authorities of Participants, and to update the list as necessary. Section 2 of Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003, delegates this function to the Secretary of State. Section 3(7) of the Act defines “Participant” as a state, customs territory, or regional economic integration organization identified by the Secretary of State. Section 3(3) of the Act defines “Exporting Authority” as one or more entities designated by a Participant from whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is being exported as having the authority to validate of Kimberley Process Certificate. Section 3(4) of the Act defines “Importing Authority” as one or more entities designated by a Participant into whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is imported as having the authority to enforce the laws and regulations of the Participant regarding imports, including the verification of the Kimberley Process Certificate accompanying the shipment.

List of Participants

Pursuant to section 3 of the Clean Diamond Trade Act (the Act), section 2 of Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003, and Delegation of Authority No. 294 (July 6, 2006), I hereby identify the following entities as of August 13, 2007, as Participants under section 6(b) of the Act. Included in this List are the Importing and Exporting Authorities for Participants, as required by section 6(b) of the Act. This list revises the previously published list of June 21, 2007 (Volume 72, Number 119 34326–34327).

Angola—Ministry of Geology and Mines.
 Armenia—Ministry of Trade and Economic Development.
 Australia—Exporting Authority—Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources; Importing Authority—Australian Customs Service.
 Bangladesh—Ministry of Commerce.
 Belarus—Department of Fiance.
 Botswana—Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources.
 Brazil—Ministry of Mines and Energy.
 Canada—Natural Resources Canada.
 Central African Republic—Ministry of Energy and Mining.

China—General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine.
 Democratic Republic of the Congo—Ministry of Mines.
 Croatia—Ministry of Economy.
 European Community—DG/External Relations/A.2.
 Ghana—Precious Minerals and Marketing Company Ltd.
 Guinea—Ministry of Mines and Geology.
 Guyana—Geology and Mines Commission.
 India—The Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council.
 Indonesia—Directorate General of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Trade.
 Israel—The Diamond Controller.
 Ivory Coast—Ministry of Mines and Energy.
 Japan—Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.
 Republic of Korea—Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.
 Laos—Ministry of Finance.
 Lebanon—Ministry of Economy and Trade.
 Lesotho—Commissioner of Mines and Geology.
 Liberia—Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy.
 Malaysia—Ministry of International Trade and Industry.
 Mauritius—Ministry of Commerce.
 Namibia—Ministry of Mines and Energy.
 New Zealand—Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
 Norway—The Norwegian Goldsmiths’ Association.
 Russia—Gokhran, Ministry of Finance.
 Sierra Leone—Government Gold and Diamond Office.
 Singapore—Singapore Customs.
 South Africa—South African Diamond Board.
 Sri Lanka—National Gem and Jewellery Authority.
 Switzerland—State Secretariat for Economic Affairs.
 Taiwan—Bureau of Foreign Trade.
 Tanzania—Commissioner for Minerals.
 Thailand—Ministry of Commerce.
 Togo—Ministry of Mines and Geology.
 Turkey—Istanbul Gold Exchange.
 Ukraine—State Gemological Centre of Ukraine.
 United Arab Emirates—Dubai Metals and Commodities Center.
 United States of America—Importing Authority—United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection; Exporting Authority—Bureau of the Census.
 Venezuela—Ministry of Energy and Mines.
 Vietnam—Ministry of Trade.

Zimbabwe—Ministry of Mines and Mining Development.

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

John D. Negroponte,

Deputy Secretary of State, Department of State.

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BILLING CODE 4710–07–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 5921]

Defense Trade Advisory Group; Notice of Membership

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Notice.

The U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs’ Defense Trade Advisory Group (DTAG) is accepting membership applications.

The DTAG was established as a continuing committee under the authority of 22 U.S.C. 2656 and the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. I *et seq.* (“FACA”).

The purpose of the DTAG is to provide the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs with a formal channel for regular consultation and coordination with U.S. private sector defense exporters and defense trade specialists on issues involving U.S. laws, policies, and regulations for munitions exports. The DTAG advises the Bureau on its support for and regulation of defense trade to help ensure that impediments to legitimate exports are reduced while the foreign policy and national security interests of the U.S. continue to be protected and advanced in accordance with the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended. Major topics addressed by the DTAG include (a) policy issues on commercial defense trade and technology transfer; (b) regulatory and licensing procedures applicable to defense articles, services, and technical data; (c) technical issues involving the U.S. Munitions List (USML); and (d) questions relating to actions designed to carry out the AECA and International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR).

Members are appointed by the Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs on the basis of individual substantive and technical expertise and qualifications, and are drawn from a representative cross-section of U.S. defense industry, association, academic, and foundation personnel, including appropriate technical and military experts. All DTAG members shall be aware of the