

respect to Burma. In addition, the Department of State will use the collection as a basis to conduct informed consultations with U.S. businesses to encourage and assist such businesses to develop robust policies and procedures to address any potential adverse human rights, worker rights, anti-corruption, environmental, or other impacts resulting from their investments and operations in Burma. The Department of State will use the collection of information about new investment with the Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise (MOGE) to track investment that involves MOGE and to identify investors with whom it may be beneficial to have targeted consultation on anti-corruption and human rights policies. The public, including civil society actors in Burma, may use publicly available information resulting from the collection to engage U.S. businesses on their responsible investment policies and procedures and to monitor the Burmese government's management of revenues from investment.

U.S. persons to whom this requirement applies will be required to submit a version of the report to the U.S. Government for public release, from which information considered in good faith to be exempt from disclosure under FOIA Exemption 4—i.e. trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential—may be withheld. The Department of State will make this version of the report publically available in order to promote transparency with respect to new U.S. investments in Burma. In the past, the absence of transparency or publicly available information with respect to foreign investment activities in Burma has contributed to corruption and misuse of public funds, the erosion of public trust, and social unrest in ethnic minority areas and has led to further human rights abuses and repression by the government and military. Public disclosure of certain aspects of the collection therefore will promote the policy of transparency through new U.S. investment, a key U.S. foreign policy objective in Burma.

Burmese civil society groups, particularly those representing ethnic minority communities, have requested that the Department of State make public certain information obtained through the collection on investments purportedly made for the benefit of the Burmese people, as a means of holding their own government accountable. Nobel Peace Prize laureate Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of Burma's democratic opposition party and recently elected to

a seat in Burma's parliament, also underscored the importance of transparency in her recent remarks in Bangkok, noting that she did not want "more investment to mean more possibilities for corruption." This was among the most specific of the recommendations she made to the international community, stressing that "Transparency is very important if we are going to avoid problems in the future" \* \* \* So whatever investments, governmental agreements, whatever aid might be proposed, please make sure that it is transparent, that the people of Burma are in a position to understand what has been done, and how and for whom the benefits are intended."

Therefore public release of portions of this collection is aimed at providing civil society this type of information to both ensure the transparency of U.S. investment in Burma and to encourage civil society to partner with their government and U.S. companies towards building responsible investment, which ultimately promotes U.S. foreign policy goals.

Dated: February 11, 2013.

**Daniel Baer,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 2013-04032 Filed 2-20-13; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4710-18-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### [Public Notice 8192]

#### **Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation; Notice of Charter Renewal**

The Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation is renewing its charter for a period of two years. This Advisory Committee will continue to make recommendations to the Historian and the Department of State on all aspects of the Department's program to publish the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series as well as on the Department's responsibility under statute (22 U.S.C. 4351, *et seq.*) to open its 30-year old and older records for public review at the National Archives and Records Administration. The Committee consists of nine members drawn from among historians, political scientists, archivists, international lawyers, and other social scientists who are distinguished in the field of U.S. foreign relations.

Questions concerning the Committee and the renewal of its Charter should be directed to Stephen P. Randolph, Executive Secretary, Advisory

Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, Department of State, Office of the Historian, Washington, DC, 20520, telephone (202) 663-1123 (email [history@state.gov](mailto:history@state.gov)).

Dated: February 14, 2013.

**Colby Prevost,**

*Designated Federal Officer, Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 2013-04009 Filed 2-20-13; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4710-11-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### [Public Notice 8194]

#### **Culturally Significant Objects Imported for Exhibition Determinations: "Temple and Tomb: Prehistoric Malta"**

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given of the following determinations: Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985; 22 U.S.C. 2459), Executive Order 12047 of March 27, 1978, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 6501 note, *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, Delegation of Authority No. 236-3 of August 28, 2000 (and, as appropriate, Delegation of Authority No. 257 of April 15, 2003), I hereby determine that the objects to be included in the exhibition "Temple and Tomb: Prehistoric Malta," imported from abroad for temporary exhibition within the United States, are of cultural significance. The objects are imported pursuant to a loan agreement with the foreign owner or custodian. I also determine that the exhibition or display of the exhibit objects at the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World, New York University, New York, NY, from on or about March 20, 2013, until on or about July 7, 2013, and at possible additional exhibitions or venues yet to be determined, is in the national interest. I have ordered that Public Notice of these Determinations be published in the **Federal Register**.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For further information, including a list of the exhibit objects, contact Julie Simpson, Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State (telephone: 202-632-6467). The mailing address is U.S. Department of State, SA-5, L/PD, Fifth Floor (Suite 5H03), Washington, DC 20522-0505.

Dated: February 13, 2013.

**J. Adam Erel,**

*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 2013-04005 Filed 2-20-13; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4710-05-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 8190]

### List of Participating Countries and Entities (Hereinafter Known as “Participants”) Under the Clean Diamond Trade Act (Pub. L. 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 (Pub. L. 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 December 31, 2008 (73 FR 80506) to add Cambodia, Cameroon, Kazakhstan, and Panama.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Brad Brooks-Rubin, Special Advisor for Conflict Diamonds, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Department of State (202) 647-2856.

**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 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”). 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 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 a 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 Act, Section 2 of Executive Order 13312, Delegation of Authority No. 245-1 (February 13, 2009), and the Delegation of Authority from the Deputy Secretary to the Under Secretary dated October 31, 2011, I hereby identify the following entities as of November 30, 2012, 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 October 31, 2011, to add Cambodia, Cameroon, Kazakhstan, and Panama to the list of Participants in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.

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 Finance.  
Botswana—Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources.  
Brazil—Ministry of Mines and Energy.  
Canada—Natural Resources Canada.  
Cambodia—Ministry of Commerce.  
Cameroon—National Permanent Secretariat for the Kimberley Process in Cameroon.  
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.  
Republic of Congo—Ministry of Mines.  
Croatia—Ministry of Economy.  
European Union—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 Jewelry Export Promotion Council.  
Indonesia—Directorate General of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Trade.  
Israel—The Diamond Controller.  
Japan—Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.  
Kazakhstan—Ministry of Finance.  
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.  
Mexico—Economic Secretariat.  
New Zealand—Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.  
Norway—The Norwegian Goldsmiths’ Association.  
Panama—National Customs Authority.  
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.  
Swaziland—Office of the Commissioner of Mines.  
Switzerland—State Secretariat for Economic Affairs.  
Chinese Taipei—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.  
Vietnam—Ministry of Trade.  
Zimbabwe—Ministry of Mines and Mining Development.

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

**Robert D. Hormats,**

*Under Secretary of State, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 2013-04007 Filed 2-20-13; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4710-07-P**