government and the financials of state-owned enterprises, and making public the criteria for all natural resource tenders.

Uzbekistan: The budget process is not transparent, as budget discussions in the legislative branch are not open to the public. Only a general overview of the budget is publicly available; a breakdown of revenues and expenditures by ministry is not disclosed. Information on revenue from the extraction and sale of natural resources is not available to the public. While criteria for awarding natural resource contracts are publicly available, the process of awarding contracts in practice is not transparent. Uzbekistan's fiscal transparency would be enhanced by making the budget publicly available. Uzbekistan's fiscal transparency would be further enhanced by providing information on revenue from the extraction and sale of natural resources and ensuring the process of awarding contracts is transparent.

Yemen: Yemen's annual budget lacks sufficient information regarding allocations to and revenue from significant state-owned enterprises. The supreme audit institution does not publish its annual verifications that statements of revenues and expenditures meet internationally accepted accounting principles. Yemen's fiscal transparency would be enhanced by providing sufficient detail in the section of the budget devoted to state-owned enterprises. Yemen's fiscal transparency would be further enhanced if the supreme audit institution were to make such audits public each year.

Zimbabwe: Zimbabwe's budget lacks transparency with regard to financial flows to and from significant state-owned enterprises and with regard to natural resource revenues, including mining contracts. Zimbabwe's fiscal transparency would be enhanced by improving transparency in its budget management, including greater transparency on the country's debts, and including a substantially complete picture of natural resource revenues in the budget. Zimbabwe's fiscal transparency would be further enhanced by making public the criteria and process for awarding natural resource contracts and licenses and the basic terms of those contracts, such as to whom licenses have been awarded, which resources are covered, and the length of the contract or license.

Dated: December 31, 2014.

Heather Higginbottom,

Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2015–00792 Filed 1–20–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–07–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 9009]

Culturally Significant Objects Imported for Exhibition Determinations: ''Staging the Ukrainian Avant-Garde of the 1910s and 1920s'' Exhibition

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 ''Staging the Ukrainian Avant-Garde of the 1910s and 1920s,'' 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 Ukrainian Museum, New York, NY, from on or about February 7, 2015, until on or about September 13, 2015, 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 lists 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: January 14, 2015.

Kelly Keiderling,

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

[FR Doc. 2015–00899 Filed 1–20–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 9008]

In the Matter of the Designation of 'Abdallah al-Ashqar Also Known as Abdallah al-Ashqar; Also Known as Abdullah al-Ashqar; Also Known as 'Abdallah al-'Ashqar; Also Known as Abdullah Jihad al-Ashqar; Also Known as 'Abdallah Jihad Musa al-Ashqar; Also Known as Abdullah Jihad al Ashqar; Also Known as Abu al Muhtasib al Maqdisi; Also Known as Muhandes al-Tawhid; Also Known as Muhandis al-Tawhid; Also Known as Abu al Muhtasib; Also Known as Abu-al-Muhtasib al-Maqdisi; Also Known as Abu-Hajir; Also Known as Abdallah Ashkar as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist Pursuant to Section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as Amended

Acting under the authority of and in accordance with section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, as amended by Executive Order 13268 of July 2, 2002, and Executive Order 13284 of January 23, 2003, I hereby determine that the individual known as 'Abdallah al-Ashqar, also known as Abdallah al-Ashqar, also known as Abdullah al-Ashqar, also known as 'Abdallah al-'Ashqar, also known as Abdullah Jihad al-Ashqar, also known as 'Abdallah Jihad Musa al-Ashqar, also known as Abdullah Jihad al Ashqar, also known as Abu al Muhtasib al Maqdisi, also known as Muhandes al-Tawhid, also known as Muhandis al-Tawhid, also known as Abu al Muhtasib, also known as Abu-al-Muhtasib al-Maqdisi, also known as Abu-Hajir, also known as Abdallah Ashkar, committed, or 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 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.

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