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Paper Comments

- Send paper comments to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number 600–47. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method of submission. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/commission-orders-notices/other-commission-orders-notices-information*).

Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to File Number 600–47 and should be submitted on or before September 8, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[87]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–14979 Filed 7–23–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 13070]

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs; Statutory Debarment Under the Arms Export Control Act and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Department of State has imposed statutory debarment under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) on persons convicted of violating, or conspiracy to violate, the Arms Export Control Act (AECA).

DATES: Debarment imposed as of July 24, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jae E. Shin, Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State: *shinje@state.gov,* (202) 623–2785.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 38(g)(4) of the AECA, 22 U.S.C. 2778(g)(4), restricts the Department of State from issuing licenses for the export of defense articles or defense services where the applicant, or any party to the export, has been convicted of violating the AECA or certain other statutes enumerated in section 38(g)(1) of the AECA, subject to a narrowly defined statutory exception. This provision establishes a presumption of denial for licenses or other approvals involving such persons. The Department refers to this restriction as a limitation on ''export privileges'' and implements this presumption of denial through section 127.11 of the ITAR.

In addition, section 127.7(b) of the ITAR provides for ''statutory debarment'' of any person who has been convicted of violating or conspiring to violate the AECA. Under this policy, persons subject to statutory debarment are prohibited from participating directly or indirectly in any activities that are regulated by the ITAR. Statutory debarment is based solely upon conviction in a criminal proceeding, conducted by a United States court, and as such the administrative debarment procedures outlined in part 128 of the ITAR are not applicable.

It is the policy of the Department of State that statutory debarment as described in section 127.7(b) of the ITAR lasts for a three-year period following the date of conviction and to prohibit that person from participating directly or indirectly in any activities that are regulated by the ITAR. Reinstatement from the policy of statutory debarment is not automatic, and in all cases the debarred person must submit a request to the Department of State and be approved for reinstatement from statutory debarment before engaging in any activities subject to the ITAR.

The Department of State policy permits debarred persons to apply to the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance, for reinstatement beginning one year after the date of the statutory debarment. In response to a request for reinstatement from statutory debarment, the Department may determine either to rescind only the statutory debarment pursuant to section 127.7(b) of the ITAR, or to both rescind the statutory debarment pursuant to section 127.7(b) of the ITAR and reinstate export privileges as described in section 127.11 of the ITAR. See 84 FR 7411 (March 4, 2019) for discussion of the Department's policy regarding actions to both rescind the statutory debarment and reinstate export privileges. The reinstatement of export privileges may be made only after the statutory requirements of section 38(g)(4) of the AECA have been satisfied.

Certain exceptions, known as transaction exceptions, may be made to this debarment determination on a case-by-case basis. However, such an exception may be granted only after a full review of all circumstances, paying particular attention to the following factors: whether an exception is warranted by overriding U.S. foreign policy or national security interests; whether an exception would further law enforcement concerns that are consistent with the foreign policy or national security interests of the United States; or whether other compelling circumstances exist that are consistent with the foreign policy or national security interests of the United States, and that do not conflict with law enforcement concerns. Even if exceptions are granted, the debarment continues until subsequent reinstatement from the statutory debarment.

Pursuant to section 38(g)(4) of the AECA and section 127.7(b) and (c)(1) of the ITAR, the following persons, having been convicted in a U.S. District Court, are denied export privileges, and are statutorily debarred as of the date of this notice (Name; Date of Judgment; Judicial District; Case No.; Month/Year of Birth):

Ajak, Peter Biar; February 10, 2026; District of Arizona; 24–cr–00394; January 1984.

Azuma, Toshihiro; March 17, 2025; Southern District of California; 12–cr–03361; January 1974.

Charles, Juan Arturo; February 8, 2024; Eastern District of Wisconsin; 21–cr–00223; May 1988.

Cobian, Victor; January 7, 2025; Eastern District of Wisconsin; 21–cr–00223; March 1982.

Doyduk, Samet; a.k.a. Doyduk; July 12, 2022; District of New Jersey; 21–cr–00326; February 1986.

Keech, Abraham Chol; December 22, 2025; District of Arizona; 24–cr–00394; January 1980.

Lazarin-Zurita, Jose Miguel; July 15, 2021; Western District of Texas; 21–cr–00109; April 1984.

Mosqueda, Richard; February 19, 2025; Eastern District of Wisconsin; 21–cr–00223; November 1966.

Pascoe, Phil; October 29, 2025; Western District of Kentucky; 22–cr–00088; October 1962.

Quadrant Magnetics, LLC; March 20, 2026; Western District of Kentucky; 22–cr–00088.

Shilman, Gene; May 27, 2021; District of New Jersey; 19–cr–00384; November 1956.

[87] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(16).

Stepul, Glenn; September 23, 2025; Northern District of Illinois; 20–cr–00703; September 1987.
Tubbs, Scott; October 29, 2025; Western District of Kentucky; 22–cr–00088; July 1963.
Wei, Jinchao; a.k.a. Wei, Patrick; January 12, 2026; Southern District of California; 23–cr–01471; August 2000.

At the end of the three-year period following the date of this notice, the above-named persons remain debarred unless a request for reinstatement from statutory debarment is approved by the Department of State.

Pursuant to section 120.16(c) of the ITAR, debarred persons are generally ineligible to participate in activities regulated under the ITAR. Also, under section 127.1(d) of the ITAR, any person who has knowledge that another person is ineligible pursuant to section 120.16(c) of the ITAR may not, without prior disclosure of the facts to and written authorization from the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, participate, directly or indirectly, in any manner or capacity, in any ITAR-controlled transaction where such ineligible person may obtain benefit therefrom or have a direct or indirect interest therein.

This notice is provided for purposes of making the public aware that the persons listed above are prohibited from participating directly or indirectly in activities regulated by the ITAR, including any brokering activities and any export from or temporary import into the United States of defense articles, technical data, or defense services in all situations covered by the ITAR. Specific case information may be obtained from the Office of the Clerk for the U.S. District Courts mentioned above and by citing the court case number where provided.

Stanley L. Brown,

Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2026–15042 Filed 7–23–26; 8:45 am]

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Fiscal Year 2027 Tariff-Rate Quota Allocations for Raw Cane Sugar, Refined Sugar, and Sugar-Containing Products

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Office of the United States Trade Representative is providing notice of allocations of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 (October 1, 2026 through September 30, 2027) in-quota quantities of the tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for imported raw cane sugar, certain sugars, syrups and molasses (also known as refined sugar), which includes specialty sugar, and sugar-containing products.

DATES: The changes made by this notice are applicable as of July 24, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin Nicholson, Office of Agricultural Affairs, at 202–395–9419, or *Erin.H.Nicholson@ustr.eop.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Additional U.S. Note 5 to Chapter 17 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), the United States maintains TRQs for imports of raw cane sugar and refined sugar. Pursuant to Additional U.S. Note 8 to Chapter 17 of the HTSUS, the United States maintains a TRQ for imports of sugar-containing products.

Section 404(d)(3) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3601(d)(3)) authorizes the President to allocate the in-quota quantity of a TRQ for any agricultural product among supplying countries or customs areas. The President delegated this authority to the U.S. Trade Representative under Presidential Proclamations 6763 (60 FR 1007) and 7235 (64 FR 55611).

On July 14, 2026, the Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Administrator) announced the sugar program provisions for FY 2027. The Administrator announced an in-quota quantity of the TRQ for raw cane sugar for FY 2027 of 1,117,195 metric tons raw value (MTRV) (conversion factor: 1 metric ton raw value = 1.10231125 short tons raw value), which is the minimum amount to which the United States is committed under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement. The U.S. Trade Representative is allocating 1,061,202 MTRV of this quantity to the following countries in the amounts specified below. The U.S. Trade Representative will allocate the remaining quantity of 55,993 MTRV prior to October 1, 2026.

FY 2027 TRQ ALLOCATIONS

[Metric tons raw value]

Country	
Argentina	46,260
Australia	89,293
Barbados	7,531
Belize	11,834
Bolivia	8,606
Brazil	100,000
Colombia	25,819
Congo (Brazzaville)	7,258
Costa Rica	16,137
Cote d'Ivoire	7,258
Dominican Republic	189,343
Ecuador	11,834
El Salvador	27,971
Eswatini	17,213
Fiji	9,682
Gabon	7,258
Guatemala	51,639
Guyana	12,910
Haiti	7,258
Honduras	10,758
India	8,606
Jamaica	11,834
Madagascar	7,258
Malawi	10,758
Mauritius	12,910
Mexico	7,258
Mozambique	13,986
Panama	31,199
Papua New Guinea	7,258
Paraguay	7,258
Peru	44,108
Philippines	145,235
South Africa	24,744
St. Kitts & Nevis	7,258
Taiwan	12,910
Thailand	15,061
Trinidad-Tobago	7,531
Uruguay	7,258
Zimbabwe	12,910

The allocations of the in-quota quantities of the raw cane sugar TRQ to countries that are net importers of sugar are conditioned on receipt of the appropriate verifications of origin. Certificates of quota eligibility must accompany imports from any country for which an allocation has been provided.

On July 14, 2026, the Administrator also announced the establishment of the in-quota quantity of the FY 2027 refined sugar TRQ at 22,000 MTRV. This quantity, for which the sucrose content, by weight in the dry state, must have a polarimeter reading of 99.5 degrees or more, includes the minimum amount to which the United States is committed under the WTO Uruguay Round Agreement, 22,000 MTRV, of which 20,344 MTRV is established for certain sugars, syrups and molasses, and 1,656 MTRV is reserved for specialty sugar. The U.S. Trade Representative is allocating the refined sugar TRQ as follows: 10,300 MTRV to Canada, 2,954 MTRV to Mexico, and 7,090 MTRV to be administered on a first-come, first-served basis. Additionally, the U.S. Trade Representative is allocating the 1,656 MTRV of specialty sugar to be administered on a first-come, first-served basis.