

Number of Respondents: 5,000.
Frequency of Response: 1.
Average Burden Per Response: 10 minutes.

Estimated Annual Burden: 417.

Written comments and recommendations regarding the information collection(s) should be sent within 30 days to the OMB Desk Officer and SSA Reports Clearance Officer at the following addresses: (OMB) Office of Management and Budget, OIRA, Attn: Laura Oliven, New Executive Office Building, Room 10230, 725 17th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20503. (SSA) Social Security Administration, DCFAM, Attn: Nicholas E. Tagliareni 1-A-21 Operations Bldg., 6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21235.

To receive a copy of any of the forms or clearance packages, call the SSA Reports Clearance Officer on (410) 965-4125 or write to him at the address listed above.

Dated: June 13, 1997.
Nicholas E. Tagliareni,
Reports Clearance Officer, Social Security Administration.
[FR Doc. 97-16090 Filed 6-19-97; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4190-29-P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Request for Emergency Review by the Office of Management and Budget

The Social Security Administration publishes a list of information collection packages that will require clearance by OMB in compliance with P.L. 104-13 effective October 1, 1995, The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The information collection listed below has been submitted to OMB for emergency clearance. OMB approval has been requested by June 27, 1997: 0960-NEW.

Request to Resolve Questionable Quarters of Coverage (SSA-512); Request for Quarters of Coverage History Based on Relationship (SSA-513)—0960-NEW. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act states that aliens admitted for lawful residence who have worked and earned 40 qualifying quarters of coverage (QC) for Social Security purposes can generally receive State benefits. QCs can also be allocated to a spouse and/or to a child under age 18, if needed to obtain 40 qualifying QCs for the alien. The form SSA-512 is used by the States to request clarification from SSA on questionable QC information. The form SSA-513 is used by States to request QC information for an alien's spouse or child in cases where the alien does not sign a consent form giving permission to access his/her social security records. The respondents are State agencies which require QC information in order to determine eligibility for benefits.

	SSA-512	SSA-513
Number of Responses	200,000	350,000.
Frequency of Response	1	1.
Average Burden Per Response	2 minutes	2 minutes.
Estimated Annual Burden	6,667 hours	11,667 hours.

To receive a copy of the form or clearance packages, call the SSA Reports Clearance Officer on (410) 965-4125 or write to him at the address listed below. Written comments and recommendations regarding the information collection(s) should be directed to the OMB Desk Officer and SSA Reports Clearance Officer at the following addresses: (OMB) Office of Management and Budget, OIRA, Attn: Laura Oliven, New Executive Office Building, Room 10230, 725 17th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20503. (SSA) Social Security Administration, DCFAM, Attn: Nicholas E. Tagliareni, 6401 Security Blvd., 1-A-21 Operations Bldg., Baltimore, MD 21235.

Dated: June 13, 1997.

Nicholas E. Tagliareni,
Reports Clearance Officer, Social Security Administration.
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 2559]

Office of Defense Trade Controls; Statutory Debarment Under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations

AGENCY: Department of State.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Department of State has imposed statutory debarment pursuant to § 127.7(c) of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 CFR Parts 120-130) (ITAR) for all export license applications and other requests for approval involving Robert Clyde Ivy. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** April 24, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Philip S. Rhoads, Chief, Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State (703-875-6644).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 38(g)(4) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) (AECA) prohibits licenses and other requests for approval for the export of defense articles and the furnishing of defense services to be issued to a person, or any party to the export, convicted of violating or conspiring to violate the AECA. This

notice is provided in order to make the public aware that the following person is prohibited from participating directly or indirectly in the export from the United States of defense articles, related technical data, or defense services for which a license or other approval is required from the Department of State under the AECA: Robert Clyde Ivy, a.k.a. Greenleaf, 3318 Cochran Drive, Lancaster, PA.

Ivy was a U.S. defendant in *U.S. v. The Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. (Armascor) et al.* (Armascor entered a plea of nolo contendere and is subject currently to statutory debarment; see 62 FR 13932, March 24, 1997). Ivy pleaded guilty on April 4, 1997, to conspiring to violate the AECA. Pursuant to Section 38(g)(4)(A) of the AECA and Section 127.7 of the ITAR, the Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs has determined that Ivy is statutorily debarred from participating directly or indirectly in the export from the United States of defense articles, related technical data, or defense services for which a license or other approval is required from the Department of State under the AECA, or for which an exemption to the requirement for a license or other approval exists in the ITAR.

This notice involves a foreign affairs function of the United States encompassed within the meaning of the military and foreign affairs exclusion of the Administrative Procedure Act. Because the exercise of this foreign affairs function is discretionary, it is excluded from review under the Administrative Procedure Act.

Dated: June 9, 1997.

William J. Lowell,

*Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls,
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, U.S.
Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 97-16139 Filed 6-19-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-25-M

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Pakistan: Conclusion of WTO Dispute Settlement Proceeding Regarding Patent Protection for Pharmaceuticals and Agricultural Chemicals

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice of termination and monitoring.

SUMMARY: On April 30, 1996, the United States Trade Representative initiated an investigation under section 302(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 regarding the inadequate patent protection provided by the Government of Pakistan to United States individuals and firms involved in the development of innovative pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products, in light of Pakistan's obligations under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). Following consultations between the United States and Pakistan, Pakistan issued Ordinance No. XXVI of 1997, establishing the framework for a filing system for patent applications drawn to such products and for the grant of exclusive marketing rights under certain circumstances. On February 28, 1997, the United States and Pakistan jointly notified the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the settlement of this matter in light of Pakistan's planned implementation of Ordinance No. XXVI. Having reached a satisfactory resolution of the issues under investigation, the USTR has terminated this section 302 investigation and will monitor implementation of the agreement under section 306 of the Trade Act.

EFFECTIVE DATES: This investigation was terminated on June 9, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, 600 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20508.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Robertson, Associate General Counsel, Office of the United States Trade Representative (202) 395-6800.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 30, 1996, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) initiated an investigation under section 302(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (Trade Act) regarding the inadequate patent protection provided by the Government of Pakistan to United States individuals and firms involved in the development of innovative pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products. 61 FR 19971 (May 3, 1996). The investigation specifically considered whether Pakistan failed to meet its TRIPS Agreement obligations by failing either to provide patent protection for pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical inventions as specified in Article 27, or to establish systems for the acceptance of applications for patents on such inventions and the grant of exclusive marketing rights in accordance with Article 70.8 and 70.9. See 61 FR 19771 for further details. Pursuant to section 303(a) of the Trade Act, the USTR requested consultations with the Government of Pakistan under the procedures of the WTO Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (DSU) and Article 64 of the TRIPS Agreement.

Resolution of Dispute

After consultation between the Governments of the United States of America and Pakistan in accordance with DSU procedures, Pakistan formally agreed to the United States' interpretation that Pakistan is required to establish mailbox and exclusive marketing rights systems under the TRIPS Agreement. On February 4, 1997, Pakistan President Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari issued Ordinance No. XXVI of 1997, to establish these systems. In a February 28, 1997, notification to the WTO DSB, the United States and Pakistan notified the WTO that Pakistan would implement the ordinance in accordance with the TRIPS Agreement.

Under the Ordinance, Pakistan will implement regulations which establish a system by which WTO Members' nationals can file with Pakistan's patent authorities a product patent application for a pharmaceutical or agricultural chemical product invention until January 1, 2000, preserving as the filing date the date the application was received by the authorities. After

January 1, 2000, Pakistan will implement the priority filing benefits provisions in Article 4 of the Paris Convention on the Protection of Industrial Property, thus allowing Members nationals who file patent applications with Pakistan's patent authorities to claim up to one year priority. Those Members' nationals who would have submitted applications between January 1, 1995, and the date the Ordinance issued, but were unable to do so because Pakistan had no "mailbox" filing system in place, will be able to file such applications for one year after the date the ordinance was issued, and will receive the filing date of the original application filed in another WTO Member.

In addition, the Ordinance provides that exclusive marketing rights will be granted if the applicant has been granted a patent and marketing approval on the product that is subject of the application in another WTO Member and the applicant is granted marketing approval in Pakistan. The period of marketing approval shall be for a period of five years after these conditions are met or until a product patent is granted or rejected in Pakistan, whichever term is shorter. In accordance with the Article 70.9 requirement that such marketing right be "exclusive," the Government of Pakistan will implement the Ordinance so that under no circumstances will exclusive marketing rights be subject to any limitation or exception, including the imposition of a compulsory license. No party may be granted marketing approval for a product that is the subject of exclusive marketing rights without the express consent of the holder for such exclusive marketing rights.

Based on the developments of the formal consultations and the measures Pakistan has undertaken to implement its obligations under the TRIPS Agreement, the United States and Pakistan jointly notified the WTO DSB that they have reached a mutually satisfactory solution to the matter, and that the United States has formerly withdrawn this matter from further consideration by the DSB. On the basis of the measures Pakistan has undertaken to provide a satisfactory resolution to the matter under investigation, the USTR has decided to terminate this section 302 investigation. Pursuant to section 306 of the Trade Act, the USTR will monitor Pakistan's implementation of its TRIPS Agreement obligations in accordance with the Ordinance and the