

Sincerely,
Paul V. Kelly,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.
Enclosure: Transmittal No. DTC 007-03.
The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, I am transmitting, herewith, certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more.

The transaction contained in the attached certification concerns exports of technical data and defense services to France and its subcontractors in Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain and the United Kingdom for the launch of two commercial communications satellites to be owned and operated by a U.S. firm.

The United States Government is prepared to license the export of these items having taken into account political, military, economic, human rights and arms control considerations.

More detailed information is contained in the formal certification which, though unclassified, contains business information submitted to the Department of State by the applicant, publication of which could cause competitive harm to the United States firm concerned.

Sincerely,
Paul V. Kelly,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.
Enclosure: Transmittal No. DDTC 008-03.
The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, I am transmitting, herewith, certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the manufacture of significant military equipment abroad.

The transaction described in the attached certification involves the transfer of technical data, defense services, and hardware to Germany for the manufacture of components for the Standard Advanced Dewar Assembly II Thermal Imaging System for end-use by the Ministries of Defense in Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey.

The United States Government is prepared to license the export of these items having taken into account political, military, economic, human rights and arms control considerations.

More detailed information is contained in the formal certification which, though unclassified, contains business information submitted to the Department of State by the applicant, publication of which could cause competitive harm to the United States firm concerned.

Sincerely,
Paul V. Kelly,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.
Enclosure: Transmittal No. DDTC 011-03.
The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, I am

transmitting, herewith, certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more.

The transaction contained in the attached certification involves the export to the United Kingdom of technical data, defense articles and defense services for demonstration, manufacturing and in-service support phases of the Airborne Electronic Reconnaissance System known as Project EXTRACT for end-use by the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence.

The United States Government is prepared to license the export of these items having taken into account political, military, economic, human rights and arms control considerations.

More detailed information is contained in the formal certification which, though unclassified, contains business information submitted to the Department of State by the applicant, publication of which could cause competitive harm to the United States firm concerned.

Sincerely,
Paul V. Kelly,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.
Enclosure: Transmittal No. DDTC 014-03.
The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), I am transmitting, herewith, certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more.

The transaction described in the attached certification consists of the export of Sentinel radar assemblies and related equipment to the U.S. Armed Forces in Kuwait.

The United States Government is prepared to license the export of these items having taken into account political, military, economic, human rights and arms control considerations.

More detailed information is contained in the formal certification which, though unclassified, contains business information submitted to the Department of State by the applicant, publication of which could cause competitive harm to the United States firm concerned.

Pursuant to a Presidential delegation of authority, and authority delegated by the Secretary of State under section 36(c) of the AECA, I wish to notify you that the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security has determined that an emergency exists which requires that the export license pertaining to the proposed transfer will become effective immediately in the national interests of the United States.

Sincerely,
Paul V. Kelly,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

[FR Doc. 03-11464 Filed 5-7-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-25-M

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 4360]

Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; Certifications Pursuant to Section 609 of Public Law 101-162

SUMMARY: On April 30, 2003, the Department of State certified, pursuant to section 609 of Public Law 101-162 ("Section 609"), that 15 nations have adopted programs to reduce the incidental capture of sea turtles in their shrimp fisheries comparable to the program in effect in the United States. The Department also certified that the fishing environments in 24 other countries and one economy, Hong Kong, do not pose a threat of the incidental taking of sea turtles protected under section 609. Shrimp imports from any nation not certified were prohibited effective May 1, 2003 pursuant to section 609.

EFFECTIVE DATE: On Publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David Hogan, Office of Marine Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520-7818; telephone: (202) 647-2335.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 609 of Public Law 101-162 prohibits imports of certain categories of shrimp unless the President certifies to the Congress not later than May 1 of each year either: (1) That the harvesting nation has adopted a program governing the incidental capture of sea turtles in its commercial shrimp fishery comparable to the program in effect in the United States and has an incidental take rate comparable to that of the United States; or (2) that the fishing environment in the harvesting nation does not pose a threat of the incidental taking of sea turtles. The President has delegated the authority to make this certification to the Department of State. Revised State Department guidelines for making the required certifications were published in the **Federal Register** on July 2, 1999 (Vol. 64, No. 130, Public Notice 3086).

On April 30, 2003, the Department certified 15 nations on the basis that their sea turtle protection program is comparable to that of the United States: Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Suriname, Thailand, and Trinidad and Tobago.

The Department also certified 24 shrimp harvesting nations and one economy as having fishing

environments that do not pose a danger to sea turtles. Sixteen nations have shrimping grounds only in cold waters where the risk of taking sea turtles is negligible. They are: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay. Eight nations and one economy only harvest shrimp using small boats with crews of less than five that use manual rather than mechanical means to retrieve nets, or catch shrimp in using other methods that do not threaten sea turtles. Use of such small-scale technology does not adversely affect sea turtles. The eight nations and one economy are: The Bahamas, China, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Oman, Peru and Sri Lanka.

The Department of State has communicated the certifications under section 609 to the Office of Trade Program of the United States Customs Service.

Dated: May 1, 2003.

David A. Balton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 03-11465 Filed 5-7-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-09-P

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Identification of Countries That Deny Adequate Protection, or Market Access, for Intellectual Property Rights Under Section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the United States Trade Representative (USTR) has submitted its annual report on the identification of those foreign countries that deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights or deny fair and equitable market access to United States persons that rely upon intellectual property protection, and those foreign countries determined to be priority foreign countries, to the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the United States House of Representatives, pursuant to section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2242).

DATES: This report was submitted on May 1, 2003.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kira Alvarez, Director for Intellectual Property, (202) 395-6864, or Dan Mullaney, Associate General Counsel or Victoria Espinel, Associate General Counsel at (202) 395-7305.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 182 of the Trade Act requires USTR to identify within 30 days of the publication of the National Trade Estimates Report all trading partners that deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights or deny fair and equitable market access to United States persons that rely upon intellectual property protection. Those countries that have the most onerous or egregious acts, policies, or practices that have the greatest adverse impact (actual or potential) on the relevant United States products must be identified as "priority foreign countries," unless they are entering into good faith negotiations or are making significant progress in bilateral or multilateral negotiations to provide adequate and effective protection for intellectual property rights. In identifying countries in this manner, the USTR is directed to take into account the history of intellectual property laws and practices of the foreign country, including any previous identifications as a priority foreign country, and the history of efforts of the United States, and the response of the foreign country, to achieve adequate and effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. In making these determinations, the USTR must consult with the Register of Copyrights, the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, other appropriate officials of the Federal Government and take into account information from other sources such as information submitted by interested persons.

On May 1, 2003, USTR identified 47 trading partners that deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property or deny fair and equitable market access to United States artists and industries that rely upon intellectual property protection. USTR maintained Ukraine's designation as a Priority Foreign Country, and again designated Paraguay and China for "Section 306 monitoring" to ensure both countries comply with the commitments made to the United States under bilateral intellectual property agreements.

USTR also announced placement of 11 trading partners on the "Priority Watch List": Argentina, the Bahamas, Brazil, European Union, India,

Indonesia, Lebanon, Philippines, Poland, Russia and Taiwan. In addition, USTR placed 36 trading partners on the "Watch List." USTR will conduct an out-of-cycle review of Korea, and review any progress made in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, in the fall.

Kira M. Alvarez,

Director for Intellectual Property.

[FR Doc. 03-11440 Filed 5-7-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3190-01-M

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Trade Policy Staff Committee; Request for Public Comment on Review of Employment Impact of United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative. Department of Labor.

ACTION: Request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) gives notice that the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and the Department of Labor (Labor) are initiating a review of the impact of the proposed U.S.-Australia Free Trade Agreement (FTA) on United States employment, including labor markets. This notice seeks written public comment on potentially significant sectoral or regional employment impacts (both positive and negative) in the United States as well as other likely labor market impacts of the FTA.

DATE: Public comments should be received no later than June 6, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Submissions by electronic mail: FR0076@ustr.gov. Submissions by facsimile: Gloria Blue, Executive Secretary, Trade Policy Staff Committee, at (202) 395-6143.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For procedural questions concerning public comments, contact Gloria Blue, Executive Secretary, TPSC, Office of the USTR, 1724 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20508, telephone (202) 395-3475. Substantive questions concerning the employment impact review should be addressed to Jorge Perez-Lopez, Director, Office of International Economic Affairs, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210, telephone (202) 693-4883.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. Background Information

On November 13, 2002, in accordance with section 2104(a)(1) of the Trade Act