

controlled under the Export Administration Act of 1979 or the Export Administration Regulations, and any existing such licenses are suspended.

These measures shall be implemented by the responsible departments and agencies of the United States Government and will remain in place for two years, except to the extent that the Secretary of State or Deputy Secretary of State may subsequently determine otherwise. A new determination will be made in the event that circumstances change in such a manner as to warrant a change in the duration of sanctions.

Section 2(a) of the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000 requires twice-yearly reports to Congress identifying foreign entities (not governments) with respect to whom there is credible information that they have transferred to Iran: (a) Items on multilateral export control lists; or (b) items not on any control list, but which nevertheless would be, if they were U.S. goods, services, or technology, prohibited for export to Iran because of their potential to make a material contribution to the development of missiles or WMD. In previous reports, we reported pursuant to Section 2(a) transfers of items not on a multilateral list if they were controlled on the Commerce Control List for WMD or missile reasons, on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or Department of Energy nuclear control lists, or on the United States Munitions List.

We now are adding to the items previously reported, both (1) items of the same kinds as those on multilateral lists, but falling below the control list parameters (e.g., aluminum powder above the Missile Technology Control Regime's 0–200 micron size limit), when it is determined they have the potential to make a material contribution to weapons of mass destruction, or cruise or ballistic missile systems; and (2) other items with the potential of making such a material contribution, when added through case-by-case decisions.

Dated: June 26, 2003.

Andrew K. Semmel,

Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Nonproliferation, Department of State.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Generalized System of Preferences (GSP); Notice of the Results of the 2002 Annual Product Reviews, 2001 Special Three Country Review, GSP– AGOA 2001 Review, and Previously Deferred Product Decisions

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY:

This notice announces the disposition of the product petitions accepted for review in the combined 2001/2002 GSP Annual Review and the Special Three Country GSP Review for Argentina, the Philippines, and Turkey, the results of the 2002 De Minimis Waiver and Redesignation Review, the 2002 competitive need limitation removals, the 2001 GSP–AGOA (African Growth and Opportunity Act) Review, and other previously deferred product decisions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The GSP Subcommittee, Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), 1724 F Street, NW., Room F–220, Washington, DC 20508. The telephone number is (202) 395–6971 and the facsimile number is (202) 395–9481.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The GSP program provides for the duty-free importation of designated articles when imported from beneficiary developing countries. The GSP program is authorized by title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2461, *et seq.*), as amended (the “Trade Act”), and is implemented in accordance with Executive Order 11888 of November 24, 1975, as modified by subsequent Executive Orders and Presidential Proclamations.

In the combined 2001/2002 Annual Review, the GSP Subcommittee of the Trade Policy Staff Committee reviewed petitions to change the product coverage of the GSP. The disposition of those petitions is described in Annex I of this notice.

The disposition of petitions reviewed in the 2001 Special Three Country Review for Argentina, the Philippines, and Turkey is described in Annex II.

In the 2002 De Minimis Waiver and Redesignation Review, the GSP Subcommittee reviewed the appraised import values of each GSP-eligible article in 2002 to determine whether an article from a GSP beneficiary developing country exceeded one of the GSP Competitive Need Limitations (CNLs). De minimis waivers were granted to certain articles which exceeded the 50 percent import share CNL, but for which the aggregate value of the imports of that article was below the 2002 de minimis level of \$16 million. Annex III to this notice contains a list of the articles and countries granted de minimis waivers. Certain articles from GSP-eligible countries that had previously exceeded one of the CNLs, but had fallen below the CNLs in 2002 (\$105 million and 50 percent of U.S. imports of the article), were redesignated for GSP eligibility. These articles are listed in Annex IV to this notice.

Articles that exceeded one of the GSP CNLs in 2002, and that are newly excluded from GSP eligibility, are listed in Annex V to this notice.

The disposition of petitions in the GSP–AGOA 2001 Canned Pears and Manganese Metal Review is described in Annex VI.

The disposition of a product petition on which a decision in a previous review was deferred is described in Annex VII.

Steven Falken,

Executive Director GSP, Chairman, GSP Subcommittee.

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