

However, interested parties are invited to attend the meeting.

Agenda: The Commission will meet commencing Wednesday, August 22, at 1 p.m. and ending at 4 p.m. The topic of discussion will be a review of historical experience in administering portable personal accounts.

Future Meeting Dates: October 18, 2001 (Washington, DC, location to be determined); November 9, 2001 (Location to be determined). Public Hearings—September 6, 2001 (San Diego, CA, location to be determined) and September 21, 2001 (East Coast city, location to be determined).

Records are being kept of all Commission proceedings that are subject to public release under the Federal Advisory Committee Act and are available for public inspection at the Commission's office at the address below. Documents such as meeting announcements, agendas, minutes, and Commission reports will be available on the Commission's web page. Anyone requiring information regarding the Commission should contact Commission staff by:

- Internet at <http://www.CSSS.gov>;
- Mail addressed to President's Commission to Strengthen Social Security, 734 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC, 20503;
- Telephone at (202) 343-1255;
- Email to Comments@CSSS.gov.

Dated: August 1, 2001.

Michael A. Anzick,

Designated Federal Official.

[FR Doc. 01-19840 Filed 8-7-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191-02-P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

President's Commission To Strengthen Social Security

AGENCY: Social Security Administration (SSA).

ACTION: Notice; comments requested.

SUMMARY: The President's Commission to Strengthen Social Security is seeking ideas from the public about how to address the financing problems facing Social Security in preparation for its September 2001 public hearings.

DATE: Submissions required by August 15, 2001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Purpose: At its September 6 and September 21 hearings, the Commission would like to hear from the American people about their ideas for how to address the financial problems facing Social Security. The Commission seeks a broad range of ideas that will help the

members craft recommendations to modernize and restore fiscal soundness to the Social Security system, as required by Presidential Executive Order 13210.

The commissioners welcome comment from any individual or organization regarding how best to preserve and strengthen Social Security. Areas of particular interest are:

- How to financially sustain the Social Security system.
- How personal accounts, if they are part of your Social Security solution, should be financed, structured and administered.

Send comments to the Commission:

- Internet at <http://www.CSSS.gov> using address: Comments@CSSS.gov; or
- Mail to President's Commission to Strengthen Social Security, 734 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC, 20503.

Dated: August 3, 2001.

Michael A. Anzick,

Designated Federal Official.

[FR Doc. 01-19849 Filed 8-7-01; 8:45 am]

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Determinations Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States Trade Representative has determined that Ethiopia has adopted an effective visa system and related procedures to prevent unlawful transshipment and the use of counterfeit documents in connection with shipments of textile and apparel articles and has implemented and follows, or is making substantial progress toward implementing and following, the customs procedures required by the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Therefore, imports of eligible products from Ethiopia qualify for the textile and apparel benefits provided under the AGOA.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 2, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Roth, Deputy Director for African Affairs, Office of the United States Trade Representative, (202) 395-9514.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan

African countries. The textile and apparel trade benefits under the AGOA are available to imports of eligible products from countries that the President designates as "beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries," provided that these countries (1) have adopted an effective visa system and related procedures to prevent unlawful transshipment and the use of counterfeit documents, and (2) have implemented and follow, or are making substantial progress toward implementing and following, certain customs procedures that assist the Customs Service in verifying the origin of the products.

In Proclamation 7350 (Oct. 2, 2000), the President designated Ethiopia as a "beneficiary sub-Saharan African country." Proclamation 7350 delegated to the United States Trade Representative (USTR) the authority to determine whether designated countries have met the two requirements described above. The President directed the USTR to announce any such determinations in the **Federal Register** and to implement them through modifications of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). Based on actions that Ethiopia has taken, I have determined that Ethiopia has satisfied these two requirements.

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority vested in the USTR by Proclamation 7350, U.S. note 7(a) to subchapter II of chapter 98 of the HTS and U.S. note 1 to subchapter XIX of chapter 98 of the HTS are each modified by inserting "Ethiopia" in alphabetical sequence in the list of countries. The foregoing modifications to the HTS are effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the effective date of this notice. Importers claiming preferential tariff treatment under the AGOA for entries of textile and apparel articles should ensure that those entries meet the applicable visa requirements. *See Visa Requirements Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act*, 66 FR 7837 (2001).

Robert B. Zoellick,

United States Trade Representative.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Determinations Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States Trade Representative has determined that Swaziland has adopted an effective visa system and related procedures to prevent unlawful transshipment and the use of counterfeit documents in connection with shipments of textile and apparel articles and has implemented and follows, or is making substantial progress toward implementing and following, the customs procedures required by the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Therefore, imports of eligible products from Swaziland qualify for the enhanced trade benefits provided under the AGOA.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 26, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chris Moore, Director for African Affairs, Office of the United States Trade Representative, (202) 395-9514.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries. The textile and apparel trade benefits under the AGOA are available to imports of eligible products from countries that the President designates as "beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries," provided that these countries (1) have adopted an effective visa system and related procedures to prevent unlawful transshipment and the use of counterfeit documents, and (2) have implemented and follow, or are making substantial progress toward implementing and following, certain customs procedures that assist the Customs Service in verifying the origin of the products.

In Proclamation 7400 (Jan. 17, 2001), the President designated Swaziland as a "beneficiary sub-Saharan African country." Proclamation 7350 (Oct. 2, 2000) delegated to the United States Trade Representative (USTR) the authority to determine whether designated countries have met the two requirements described above. The President directed the USTR to announce any such determinations in the **Federal Register** and to implement them through modifications of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). Based on actions that Swaziland has taken, I have determined that Swaziland has satisfied these two requirements.

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority vested in the USTR by Proclamation 7350, U.S. note 7(a) to subchapter II of chapter 98 of the HTS and U.S. note 1 to subchapter XIX of

chapter 98 of the HTS are each modified by inserting "Swaziland" in alphabetical sequence in the list of countries. The foregoing modifications to the HTS are effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of this notice. Importers claiming preferential tariff treatment under the AGOA for entries of textile and apparel articles should ensure that those entries meet the applicable visa requirements. *See Visa Requirements Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act*, 66 Fed. Reg. 7837 (2001).

Robert B. Zoellick,

United States Trade Representative.

[FR Doc. 01-19805 Filed 8-7-01; 8:45 am]

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

[Docket No. WTO/DS-221]

WTO Dispute Settlement Proceeding Regarding Section 129(c)(1) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is providing notice that on July 12, 2001, Canada requested the establishment of a WTO dispute settlement panel to examine Section 129(c)(1) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act. USTR invites written comments from the public concerning the issues raised in this dispute.

DATES: Although USTR will accept any comments received during the course of the dispute settlement proceedings, comments should be submitted on or before September 15, 2001 to be assured of timely consideration by USTR.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments to Sandy McKinzy, Monitoring and Enforcement Unit, Office of the General Counsel, Room 122, Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20508, Attn: Section 129(c)(1) dispute. Telephone: (202) 395-3592.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David J. Ross, Associate General Counsel, Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC (202) 395-3581.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 127(b) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA) (19 U.S.C. 3537(b)(1)) requires that notice and

opportunity for comment be provided after the United States submits or receives a request for the establishment of a WTO dispute settlement panel. If a dispute settlement panel is established pursuant to the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU), such panel, which would hold its meetings in Geneva, Switzerland, would be expected to issue a report on its findings and recommendations within six to nine months after it is established.

Major Issues Raised by Canada

Section 129(c)(1) of the URAA (19 U.S.C. 3538(c)(1)) is provision of U.S. law that addresses the treatment of unliquidated entries of subject merchandise in situations where the United States responds to a WTO panel decision by revoking a U.S. antidumping or countervailing duty order. In its panel request, Canada describes its claims against Section 129(c)(1) in the following manner:

The measure at issue is Section 129(c)(1) of the URAA (19 U.S.C. 3538(c)(1)). In situations in which the DSB has ruled that an antidumping or countervailing duty determination is inconsistent with the obligations of the United States under the AD Agreement or the SCM Agreement and the United States Trade Representative directs the U.S. Department of Commerce to implement a new determination, section 129(c)(1) of the URAA requires that the new determination shall apply only to entries of imports that are entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the date on which the United States Trade Representative directs the Department of Commerce to implement the new determination. Pursuant to section 129(c)(1), and as confirmed by the Statement of Administrative Action accompanying the URAA (H.R. Doc. No. 103-316, at page 1026 (1994)), unliquidated entries of imports that entered or were withdrawn from warehouse for consumption prior to that date ("prior unliquidated entries") remain subject to assessment of duties pursuant to the original antidumping or countervailing duty determination, notwithstanding the adverse DSB ruling and notwithstanding that a final determination assessing those duties will be made after the date fixed for compliance in accordance with the DSU.

Accordingly, section 129(c)(1) of the URAA requires that the Department of Commerce make determinations in future administrative reviews to assess duties on prior unliquidated entries pursuant to the original antidumping or countervailing duty determination notwithstanding that such determination has been found to be not in conformity with the AD Agreement or the SCM Agreement. Section 129(c)(1) requires that the United States make duty assessments in a manner that the DSB has ruled to be inconsistent with the requirements of Article VI of the GATT 1994 or the AD Agreement and the SCM Agreement.