committee. A notice requesting nominations for membership on this committee will publish at a later date. This action is being taken to incorporate this committee into the agency’s list of standing advisory committees because it will no longer be serving in an ad hoc capacity.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 12, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donna M. Combs, Committee Management Office (HFA-306), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-443-2765.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FDA is announcing that the name of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease has been changed. The committee was established on June 21, 1995, to advise the Commissioner of Food and Drugs regarding the safety of blood products obtained or prepared from one or more donations from a donor who, after donation, was diagnosed with Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease. The committee was chartered for the duration of 1 year.

The Commissioner has now formally determined that there is a continuing need for this committee, that the name and function of the committee will be changed to more accurately describe the committee, and that the committee will no longer be serving in an ad hoc capacity. The name “Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies Advisory Committee” will more accurately describe the subject area for which the committee is responsible. The change is consistent with the expanded function of the committee.

The committee’s new function is to review and evaluate available scientific data concerning the safety of products which may be at risk for transmission of spongiform encephalopathies having an impact on the public health as determined by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs. The committee will also make recommendations to the Commissioner regarding the regulation of such products.

Management and support services for the committee will continue to be provided by FDA’s Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research. In this document, FDA is formally incorporating this committee into the agency’s list of standing advisory committees by adding a new paragraph in 21 CFR 14.100(b).
Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations

Summary: The Department of State is amending the International Traffic in Arms Regulation (ITAR) (22 CFR parts 120-130) to reflect that it is no longer the policy of the United States to deny licenses, other approvals, exports and imports of defense articles and defense services, destined for or originating in the states of the former Yugoslavia with the exception of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). This includes Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Slovenia. With respect to those countries no longer on the proscribed list, all requests for licenses or other approvals involving items covered by the U.S. Munitions List (22 CFR part 121) will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. The Yugoslavia licenses and approvals suspended by the Federal Register notice of July 19, 1991 (56 FR 33,322) continue to remain suspended. Exports or other transfers of affected items may only take place pursuant to new licenses or other approvals.

Effective date: This amendment is effective July 12, 1996.

For further information contact:
Rene BeBeau, Office of Arms Transfer and Export Control Policy, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State (202-647-4231).

Supplementary information: Upon the initialing of the Dayton accords, the UN Security Council (UNSC) on November 22, 1995, adopted Resolution 1021, providing for a phased lifting of the UNSC arms embargo on all the successor states of former Yugoslavia. With the signing of the peace agreement on December 14, 1995, by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and the submission of a report on the signing by the UN Secretary General ("signing report") on the same date, the timeline for the phased lifting began.

UNSC Resolution 1021 provided that during the first 90 days from the day the Secretary-General submitted the signing report, all provisions of the arms embargo were terminated, except that delivery of heavy weapons (as defined in the peace agreement), ammunition therefor, mines, military aircraft and helicopters continued to be prohibited until the arms control agreement referred to in Annex 1B of the Dayton accords had taken effect. After the 180th day following the submission of the signing report, and after the Secretary-General submitted an additional report (on the implementation of Annex 1B), all provisions of the UNSC arms embargo terminated. The Secretary-General submitted the report on the implementation of Annex 1B (Agreement on Regional Stabilization) on June 14, 1996. June 14 is thus the day upon which the UNSC arms embargo on the states of the former Yugoslavia, imposed by the Security Council in Resolution 713, terminated.

Section 126.1(c) of the ITAR states that whenever the UN Security Council mandates an arms embargo, all transactions which are prohibited by the embargo and which involve U.S. persons anywhere, or any person in the United States, and defense articles and services of a type enumerated on the United States Munitions List, irrespective of origin, are prohibited under the ITAR for the duration of the embargo, unless the Department of State publishes a Federal Register notice specifying different measures. Notice of the policy of denial and suspension with regard to the states of former Yugoslavia was published in the Federal Register on July 19, 1991 (56 FR 33,322).

The lifting of this time the policy of denial with respect to states of former Yugoslavia other than the FRY (Serbia and Montenegro), and corresponding amendment to the relevant portion of §126.1(a) of the ITAR, is consistent with developments in the region and is in furtherance of our national security and foreign policy objectives.

The Federal Register notice of July 19, 1991, may not, however, cease to be effective with respect to the FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) without a certification to Congress by the President pursuant to Section 540A of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996, Pub. L. 104-107. No such certification has been made.

Licenses and approvals subject to the new policy on the states of the former Yugoslavia other than the FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) include manufacturing licenses, technical assistance agreements, technical data, and commercial defense article and defense service exports and other transfers of any kind involving these countries under the authority of the Arms Export Control Act and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations.

This amendment to the ITAR involves a foreign affairs function of the United States and thus is excluded from the major rule procedures of Executive Order 12291 (46 FR 13193) and the procedures of 5 U.S.C. 553 and 554. This final rule does not contain a new or amended information requirement subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.).

List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 126

Arms and munitions, Exports.

Accordingly, for the reasons set forth in the preamble, and under the authority of Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) and Executive Order 11958, as amended, 22 CFR Subchapter M is amended as follows:

PART 126—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 126 continues to read as follows:


§126.1 [Amended]

2. Section 126.1(a) is amended and revised by removing “the states of the former Yugoslavia” and replacing it with “the FRY (Serbia and Montenegro),” so that as revised, paragraph (a) reads as follows:

(a) General. It is the policy of the United States to deny licenses, other approvals, exports and imports of defense articles and defense services, destined for or originating in certain countries. This policy applies to Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cuba, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Moldova, Mongolia, North Korea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. This policy also applies to countries with respect to which the United States maintains an arms embargo (e.g. Burma, China, the former Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), Haiti, Liberia, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Zaire) or whenever an export would not otherwise be in furtherance of world peace and the security and foreign policy of the United States.

Comprehensive arms embargoes are normally the subject of State Department notice published in the Federal Register. The exemptions provided in the regulations in this
subchapter, except §§ 123.17 and 125.4(b)(13) of this subchapter, do not apply with respect to articles originating in or for export to any proscribed countries or areas. With regard to § 123.27 the exemption does not apply with respect to articles originating in or for export to countries prohibited by a United Nations Security Council Resolution or to which the export (or for which the issuance of a license for the export) would be prohibited by a U.S. statute (e.g. by Section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, 22 U.S.C. 2780, to countries that have been determined to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, i.e., Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan and Syria).

* * * * *

§ 4022.24 [Corrected]

2. On page 34033, in the left column, in paragraph (4) of § 4022.24(c), the words “thereafter.” In” are corrected to read “thereafter.”

§ 4022.62 [Corrected]

3. On page 34036, in the right column, in the paragraph headed “Example 3—Facts” and in paragraph (i) under the paragraph headed “Estimated guaranteed benefit,” the figures “$2000” (which appear once in each of those two paragraphs) are corrected to read “$2,000”.

§ 4022.63 [Corrected]

4. On page 34038, in the left column, in the undesignated paragraph following the paragraph headed “Estimated title IV benefit,” the figure “$3000” is corrected to read “$1,000”.

§ 4041A.2 [Corrected]

5. On page 34052, in the right column, in the second line of § 4041A.2, the reference “§ 4001.1” (ending with the letter “(1)”) is corrected to read “§ 4001.1” (ending with the numeral “1”).

Appendix A to Part 4044—[Corrected]

6. On pages 34067 and 34068, in Table 2–M, the heading for the right column is corrected to read “q(i)".

7. On page 34067, in the center column, in Table 2–M, the entry for age 33 is corrected to read as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age x</th>
<th>q(i)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.030200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 4022.23 [Corrected]

8. On page 34068, in the center column, in Table 2–F, the entry for age 79 is corrected to read as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age x</th>
<th>q</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>0.075524</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. On pages 34068 and 34069, in Table 3, the heading for the left column is corrected to read “Age x”.

Appendix B to Part 4044—[Corrected]

10. On page 34069, in Table l [Annuity Valuations], the figures “i,(i-subscript-1), where they appear four times in the column headings, are corrected to read “it” (i-subscript-t), and the entry for July 1994 is corrected to read as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age x</th>
<th>q</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>