

least two years during such three-year period;

(B) if subparagraph (A) does not apply, has been within the United States for a period of not less than ten consecutive years and has been exhibited for not less than five years during such period in a recognized museum or religious or secular monument or similar institution in the United States open to the public; or

(C) if subparagraphs (A) and (B) do not apply, has been within the United States for a period of not less than ten consecutive years and the State Party concerned has received or should have received during such period fair notice (through such adequate and accessible publication, or other means, as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe) of its location within the United States; and

(D) if none of the preceding subparagraphs apply, has been within the United States for a period of not less than twenty consecutive years and the claimant establishes that it purchased the material or article for value without knowledge or reason to believe that it was imported in violation of law.

(Pub. L. 97-446, title III, §312, Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2362.)

#### § 2612. Regulations

The Secretary shall prescribe such rules and regulations as are necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

(Pub. L. 97-446, title III, §313, Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2363.)

#### § 2613. Enforcement

In the customs territory of the United States, and in the Virgin Islands, the provisions of this chapter shall be enforced by appropriate customs officers. In any other territory or area within the United States, but not within such customs territory or the Virgin Islands, such provisions shall be enforced by such persons as may be designated by the President.

(Pub. L. 97-446, title III, §314, Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2363.)

#### DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

For delegation of certain functions of President under this section, see Ex. Ord. No. 12555, Mar. 10, 1986, 51 F.R. 8475, set out as a note under section 2602 of this title.

### CHAPTER 15—CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Sec.	
2701.	Authority to grant duty-free treatment.
2702.	Beneficiary country.
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2704.	International Trade Commission reports on impact of Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Program.
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<sup>1</sup> So in original. Probably should be "United".

#### § 2701. Authority to grant duty-free treatment

The President may proclaim duty-free treatment (or other preferential treatment) for all eligible articles from any beneficiary country in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(Pub. L. 98-67, title II, §211, Aug. 5, 1983, 97 Stat. 384; Pub. L. 106-200, title II, §211(e)(1)(A), May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 287.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original "this title", meaning title II of Pub. L. 98-67, Aug. 5, 1983, 97 Stat. 384, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title II to the Code, see Short Title note set out below and Tables.

#### AMENDMENTS

2000—Pub. L. 106-200 inserted "(or other preferential treatment)" after "treatment".

#### SHORT TITLE OF 2008 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 110-234, title XV, §15401, May 22, 2008, 122 Stat. 1527, and Pub. L. 110-246, §4(a), title XV, §15401, June 18, 2008, 122 Stat. 1664, 2289, provided that: "This part [part I (§§15401-15412) of subtitle D of title XV of Pub. L. 110-246, amending sections 2703 and 2703a of this title and enacting provisions set out as notes under section 2703a of this title] may be cited as the 'Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement Act of 2008' or the 'HOPE II Act'."

[Pub. L. 110-234 and Pub. L. 110-246 enacted identical provisions. Pub. L. 110-234 was repealed by section 4(a) of Pub. L. 110-246, set out as a note under section 8701 of Title 7, Agriculture.]

#### SHORT TITLE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 109-432, div. D, title V, §5001, Dec. 20, 2006, 120 Stat. 3181, provided that: "This title [enacting section 2703a of this title, amending sections 2703 and 3203 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as a note under section 2703 of this title] may be cited as the 'Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement Act of 2006'."

#### SHORT TITLE OF 2000 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 106-200, title II, §201, May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 275, provided that: "This title [amending this section and sections 2702 to 2704, 3202, and 3204 of this title and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section] may be cited as the 'United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act'."

#### SHORT TITLE OF 1990 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 101-382, title II, §201, Aug. 20, 1990, 104 Stat. 655, provided that: "This title [enacting section 226 of Title 20, Education, amending sections 1677, 2463, 2702, 2703, and 2706 of this title and section 936 of Title 26, Internal Revenue Code, enacting provisions set out as notes under this section and sections 1677, 2071, and 2703 of this title and section 936 of Title 26, and amending provisions set out as notes under section 2703 of this title] may be cited as the 'Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Expansion Act of 1990'."

#### SHORT TITLE

Section 201 of title II of Pub. L. 98-67 provided that: "This title [enacting this chapter, amending section 1202 of this title and sections 274 and 7652 of Title 26, Internal Revenue Code, repealing section 2582 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as notes under sections 1319, 2251, and 2703 of this title, sections 274 and 7652 of Title 26, and section 1311 of Title 33, Navigation and Navigable Waters] may be cited as the 'Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act'."

#### FINDINGS AND POLICY

Pub. L. 106-200, title II, §202, May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 275, provided that:

“(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

“(1) The Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act [19 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.] (in this title [see Short Title of 2000 Amendment note above] referred to as ‘CBERA’) represents a permanent commitment by the United States to encourage the development of strong democratic governments and revitalized economies in neighboring countries in the Caribbean Basin.

“(2) In 1998, Hurricane Mitch and Hurricane Georges devastated areas in the Caribbean Basin region, killing more than 10,000 people and leaving 3,000,000 homeless.

“(3) The total direct impact of Hurricanes Mitch and Georges on Honduras, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Guatemala amounts to \$4,200,000,000, representing a severe loss to income levels in this underdeveloped region.

“(4) In addition to short term disaster assistance, United States policy toward the region should focus on expanding international trade with the Caribbean Basin region as an enduring solution for successful economic growth and recovery.

“(5) Thirty-four democratically elected leaders agreed at the 1994 Summit of the Americas to conclude negotiation of a Free Trade Area of the Americas (in this title referred to as ‘FTAA’) by the year 2005.

“(6) The economic security of the countries in the Caribbean Basin will be enhanced by the completion of the FTAA.

“(7) Offering temporary benefits to Caribbean Basin countries will preserve the United States commitment to Caribbean Basin beneficiary countries, promote the growth of free enterprise and economic opportunity in these neighboring countries, and thereby enhance the national security interests of the United States.

“(8) Given the greater propensity of countries located in the Western Hemisphere to use United States components and to purchase United States products compared to other countries, increased trade and economic activity between the United States and countries in the Western Hemisphere will create new jobs in the United States as a result of expanding export opportunities.

“(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

“(1) to offer Caribbean Basin beneficiary countries willing to prepare to become a party to the FTAA or another free trade agreement, tariff treatment essentially equivalent to that accorded to products of NAFTA countries for certain products not currently eligible for duty-free treatment under the CBERA; and

“(2) to seek the participation of Caribbean Basin beneficiary countries in the FTAA or another free trade agreement at the earliest possible date, with the goal of achieving full participation in such agreement not later than 2005.”

#### MEETINGS OF TRADE MINISTERS AND USTR

Pub. L. 106-200, title II, §213, May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 288, provided that:

“(a) SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS.—The President shall take the necessary steps to convene a meeting with the trade ministers of the CBTPA beneficiary countries in order to establish a schedule of regular meetings, to commence as soon as is practicable, of the trade ministers and the Trade Representative, for the purpose set forth in subsection (b).

“(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the meetings scheduled under subsection (a) is to reach agreement between the United States and CBTPA beneficiary countries on the likely timing and procedures for initiating negotiations for CBTPA beneficiary countries to enter into mutually advantageous free trade agreements with the United States that contain provisions comparable to those in the NAFTA and would make substantial progress in achieving the negotiating objectives set

forth in section 108(b)(5) of Public Law 103-182 (19 U.S.C. 3317(b)(5)).

“(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘CBTPA beneficiary country’ has the meaning given that term in section 213(b)(5)(B) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act [19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(5)(B)].”

#### CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Pub. L. 101-382, title II, §202, Aug. 20, 1990, 104 Stat. 655, provided that: “The Congress finds that—

“(1) a stable political and economic climate in the Caribbean region is necessary for the development of the countries in that region and for the security and economic interests of the United States;

“(2) the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act [this chapter] was enacted in 1983 to assist in the achievement of such a climate by stimulating the development of the export potential of the region; and

“(3) the commitment of the United States to the successful development of the region, as evidenced by the enactment of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, should be reaffirmed, and further strengthened, by amending that Act to improve its operation.”

#### DEFINITIONS

Pub. L. 106-200, title II, §203, May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 276, provided that: “In this title [see Short Title of 2000 Amendment note above]:

“(1) NAFTA.—The term ‘NAFTA’ means the North American Free Trade Agreement entered into between the United States, Mexico, and Canada on December 17, 1992.

“(2) NAFTA COUNTRY.—The term ‘NAFTA country’ means any country with respect to which the NAFTA is in force.

“(3) WTO AND WTO MEMBER.—The terms ‘WTO’ and ‘WTO member’ have the meanings given those terms in section 2 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3501).”

### § 2702. Beneficiary country

#### (a) Definitions; termination of designation

(1) For purposes of this chapter—

(A) The term “beneficiary country” means any country listed in subsection (b) of this section with respect to which there is in effect a proclamation by the President designating such country as a beneficiary country for purposes of this chapter. Before the President designates any country as a beneficiary country for purposes of this chapter, he shall notify the House of Representatives and the Senate of his intention to make such designation, together with the considerations entering into such decision.

(B) The term “entered” means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in the customs territory of the United States.

(C) The term “HTS” means Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

(D) The term “NAFTA” means the North American Free Trade Agreement entered into between the United States, Mexico, and Canada on December 17, 1992.

(E) The terms “WTO” and “WTO member” have the meanings given those terms in section 3501 of this title.

(F) The term “former beneficiary country” means a country that ceases to be designated as a beneficiary country under this chapter because the country has become a party to a free trade agreement with the United States.

(2) If the President has designated any country as a beneficiary country for purposes of this

chapter, he shall not terminate such designation (either by issuing a proclamation for that purpose or by issuing a proclamation which has the effect of terminating such designation) unless, at least sixty days before such termination, he has notified the House of Representatives and the Senate and has notified such country of his intention to terminate such designation, together with the considerations entering into such decision.

**(b) Countries eligible for designation as beneficiary countries; conditions**

In designating countries as "beneficiary countries" under this chapter the President shall consider only the following countries and territories or successor political entities:

Anguilla	Saint Lucia
Antigua and Barbuda	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bahamas, The	Suriname
Barbados	Trinidad and Tobago
Belize	Cayman Islands
Dominica	Montserrat
Grenada	Netherlands Antilles
Guyana	Saint Christopher-Nevis
Haiti	Turks and Caicos Islands
Jamaica	Virgin Islands, British
Panama	

In addition, the President shall not designate any country a beneficiary country under this chapter—

- (1) if such country is a Communist country;
- (2) if such country—

(A) has nationalized, expropriated or otherwise seized ownership or control of property owned by a United States citizen or by a corporation, partnership, or association which is 50 per centum or more beneficially owned by United States citizens.

(B) has taken steps to repudiate or nullify—

- (i) any existing contract or agreement with, or
- (ii) any patent, trademark, or other intellectual property of,

a United States citizen or a corporation, partnership, or association which is 50 per centum or more beneficially owned by United States citizens, the effect of which is to nationalize, expropriate, or otherwise seize ownership or control of property so owned, or

(C) has imposed or enforced taxes or other exactions, restrictive maintenance or operational conditions, or other measures with respect to property so owned, the effect of which is to nationalize, expropriate, or otherwise seize ownership or control of such property, unless the President determines that—

- (i) prompt, adequate, and effective compensation has been or is being made to such citizen, corporation, partnership, or association,
- (ii) good-faith negotiations to provide prompt, adequate, and effective compensation under the applicable provisions of international law are in progress, or such country is otherwise taking steps to discharge its obligations under international law with respect to such citizen, corporation, partnership, or association, or

(iii) a dispute involving such citizen, corporation, partnership, or association, over compensation for such a seizure has been submitted to arbitration under the provisions of the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, or in another mutually agreed upon forum, and

promptly furnishes a copy of such determination to the Senate and House of Representatives;

(3) if such country fails to act in good faith in recognizing as binding or in enforcing arbitral awards in favor of United States citizens or a corporation, partnership or association which is 50 per centum or more beneficially owned by United States citizens, which have been made by arbitrators appointed for each case or by permanent arbitral bodies to which the parties involved have submitted their dispute;

(4) if such country affords preferential treatment to the products of a developed country, other than the United States, which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on United States commerce, unless the President has received assurances satisfactory to him that such preferential treatment will be eliminated or that action will be taken to assure that there will be no such significant adverse effect, and he reports those assurances to the Congress;

(5) if a government-owned entity in such country engages in the broadcast of copyrighted material, including films or television material, belonging to United States copyright owners without their express consent;

(6) unless such country is a signatory to a treaty, convention, protocol, or other agreement regarding the extradition of United States citizens; and

(7) if such country has not or is not taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights (as defined in section 2467(4) of this title) to workers in the country (including any designated zone in that country).

Paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (5), and (7) shall not prevent the designation of any country as a beneficiary country under this Act if the President determines that such designation will be in the national economic or security interest of the United States and reports such determination to the Congress with his reasons therefor.

**(c) Factors determining designation**

In determining whether to designate any country a beneficiary country under this chapter, the President shall take into account—

(1) an expression by such country of its desire to be so designated;

(2) the economic conditions in such country, the living standards of its inhabitants, and any other economic factors which he deems appropriate;

(3) the extent to which such country has assured the United States it will provide equitable and reasonable access to the markets and basic commodity resources of such country;

(4) the degree to which such country follows the accepted rules of international trade pro-

vided for under the WTO Agreement and the multilateral trade agreements (as such terms are defined in paragraphs (9) and (4), respectively, of section 3501 of this title);

(5) the degree to which such country uses export subsidies or imposes export performance requirements or local content requirements which distort international trade;

(6) the degree to which the trade policies of such country as they relate to other beneficiary countries are contributing to the revitalization of the region;

(7) the degree to which such country is undertaking self-help measures to promote its own economic development;

(8) whether or not such country has taken or is taking steps to afford to workers in that country (including any designated zone in that country) internationally recognized worker rights.<sup>1</sup>

(9) the extent to which such country provides under its law adequate and effective means for foreign nationals to secure, exercise, and enforce exclusive rights in intellectual property, including patent, trademark, and copyright rights;

(10) the extent to which such country prohibits its nationals from engaging in the broadcast of copyrighted material, including films or television material, belonging to United States copyright owners without their express consent; and

(11) the extent to which such country is prepared to cooperate with the United States in the administration of the provisions of this chapter.

**(d) Omitted**

**(e) Withdrawal or suspension of duty-free treatment to specific articles**

(1)(A) The President may, after the requirements of subsection (a)(2) of this section and paragraph (2) have been met—

(i) withdraw or suspend the designation of any country as a beneficiary country, or

(ii) withdraw, suspend, or limit the application of duty-free treatment under this chapter to any article of any country,

if, after such designation, the President determines that as a result of changed circumstances such country would be barred from designation as a beneficiary country under subsection (b) of this section.

(B) The President may, after the requirements of subsection (a)(2) of this section and paragraph (2) have been met—

(i) withdraw or suspend the designation of any country as a CBTPA beneficiary country; or

(ii) withdraw, suspend, or limit the application of preferential treatment under section 2703(b)(2) and (3) of this title to any article of any country,

if, after such designation, the President determines that, as a result of changed circumstances, the performance of such country is not satisfactory under the criteria set forth in section 2703(b)(5)(B) of this title.

(2)(A) The President shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the action the President proposes to take under paragraph (1) at least 30 days prior to taking such action.

(B) The United States Trade Representative shall, within the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the President publishes under subparagraph (A) notice of proposed action—

(i) accept written comments from the public regarding such proposed action,

(ii) hold a public hearing on such proposed action, and

(iii) publish in the Federal Register—

(I) notice of the time and place of such hearing prior to the hearing, and

(II) the time and place at which such written comments will be accepted.

(3) If preferential treatment under section 2703(b)(2) and (3) of this title is withdrawn, suspended, or limited with respect to a CBTPA beneficiary country, such country shall not be deemed to be a ‘party’ for the purposes of applying section 2703(b)(5)(C) of this title to imports of articles for which preferential treatment has been withdrawn, suspended, or limited with respect to such country.

**(f) Reporting requirements**

**(1) In general**

Not later than December 31, 2001, and every 2 years thereafter during the period this chapter is in effect, the United States Trade Representative shall submit to Congress a report regarding the operation of this chapter, including—

(A) with respect to subsections (b) and (c) of this section, the results of a general review of beneficiary countries based on the considerations described in such subsections; and

(B) the performance of each beneficiary country or CBTPA beneficiary country, as the case may be, under the criteria set forth in section 2703(b)(5)(B) of this title.

**(2) Public comment**

Before submitting the report described in paragraph (1), the United States Trade Representative shall publish a notice in the Federal Register requesting public comments on whether beneficiary countries are meeting the criteria listed in section 2703(b)(5)(B) of this title.

(Pub. L. 98–67, title II, §212, Aug. 5, 1983, 97 Stat. 384; Pub. L. 99–570, title IX, §9002(b), Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3207–166; Pub. L. 100–418, title I, §§1214(q)(1), 1909(c), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1159, 1318; Pub. L. 101–382, title II, §§213, 214, Aug. 20, 1990, 104 Stat. 656; Pub. L. 103–465, title VI, §621(a)(2), Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4992; Pub. L. 104–188, title I, §1954(a)(3), Aug. 20, 1996, 110 Stat. 1927; Pub. L. 106–200, title II, §211(b), (c)(1), (e)(2), May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 286, 287; Pub. L. 109–53, title IV, §402(a), (b), Aug. 2, 2005, 119 Stat. 495.)

AMENDMENT OF SECTION

*For termination of amendment by section 107(d) of Pub. L. 109–53, see Effective and Termination Dates of 2005 Amendment note below.*

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsecs. (a) to (c) and (f), was in the original ‘‘this title’’, meaning title II of Pub.

<sup>1</sup> So in original. The period probably should be a semicolon.

L. 98-67, Aug. 5, 1983, 97 Stat. 384, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title II to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2701 of this title and Tables.

The Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, referred to in subsec. (a)(1)(C), is not set out in the Code. See Publication of Harmonized Tariff Schedule note set out under section 1202 of this title.

This Act, referred to in provisions following subsec. (b)(6), probably should be “this title” meaning title II of Pub. L. 98-67, Aug. 5, 1983, 97 Stat. 384, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title II to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2701 of this title and Tables.

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (e)(1)(B), was in the original “this subtitle”, meaning subtitle A (§§ 211-218) of title II of Pub. L. 98-67 which enacted this chapter, amended section 1202 of this title, repealed section 2582 of this title, and enacted provisions set out as notes under sections 1202, 1319, 2251, and 2703 of this title and section 1311 of Title 33, Navigation and Navigable Waters. For complete classification of subtitle A to the Code, see Tables.

#### CODIFICATION

Subsec. (d) of this section amended general headnote 3(a) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. The Tariff Schedules were replaced by the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. See References in Text note above.

#### AMENDMENTS

2005—Subsec. (a)(1)(F). Pub. L. 109-53, §§ 107(d), 402(a), temporarily added subpar. (F). See Effective and Termination Dates of 2005 Amendment note below.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 109-53, §§ 107(d), 402(b), temporarily struck out “Costa Rica”, “Dominican Republic”, “El Salvador”, “Guatemala”, “Honduras”, and “Nicaragua” from list of countries eligible for designation as beneficiary country. See Effective and Termination Dates of 2005 Amendment notes below.

2000—Subsec. (a)(1)(D), (E). Pub. L. 106-200, § 211(e)(2), added subpars. (D) and (E).

Subsec. (e)(1). Pub. L. 106-200, § 211(b)(1), designated existing provisions as subpar. (A), redesignated former subpars. (A) and (B) as cls. (i) and (ii), respectively, of subpar. (A), and added subpar. (B).

Subsec. (e)(3). Pub. L. 106-200, § 211(b)(2), added par. (3).

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 106-200, § 211(c)(1), inserted heading and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “On or before October 1, 1993, and the close of each 3-year period thereafter, the President shall submit to the Congress a complete report regarding the operation of this chapter, including the results of a general review of beneficiary countries based on the considerations described in subsections (b) and (c) of this section.”

1996—Subsec. (b)(7). Pub. L. 104-188 substituted “2467(4)” for “2462(a)(4)”.

1994—Subsec. (c)(4). Pub. L. 103-465 substituted “WTO Agreement and the multilateral trade agreements (as such terms are defined in paragraphs (9) and (4), respectively, of section 3501 of this title)” for “General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as applicable trade agreements approved under section 2503(a) of this title”.

1990—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 101-382, § 213(1)-(4), added par. (7) and in concluding provisions substituted “(5), and (7)” for “and (5)”.

Subsec. (c)(8). Pub. L. 101-382, § 213(5), amended par. (8) generally. Prior to amendment, par. (8) read as follows: “the degree to which workers in such country are afforded reasonable workplace conditions and enjoy the right to organize and bargain collectively;”.

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 101-382, § 214, added subsec. (f).

1988—Subsec. (a)(1)(C). Pub. L. 100-418, § 1214(q)(1), substituted “HTS” and “Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States” for “TSUS” and “Tariff Schedules of the United States”, respectively.

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 100-418, § 1909(c), amended subsec. (e) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (e) read as follows: “The President shall, after complying with the requirements of subsection (a)(2) of this section, withdraw or suspend the designation of any country as a beneficiary country if, after such designation, he determines that as the result of changed circumstances such country would be barred from designation as a beneficiary country under subsection (b) of this section.”

1986—Subsec. (b)(6), (7). Pub. L. 99-570 redesignated par. (7) as (6) and struck out former par. (6) which provided that the President shall not designate a country as a beneficiary country under this chapter if the country does not take adequate steps to cooperate with the United States to prevent narcotic drugs and other controlled substances produced, processed, or transported in the country from entering the United States unlawfully.

#### EFFECTIVE AND TERMINATION DATES OF 2005 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109-53 effective on the date the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement enters into force (Mar. 1, 2006) and to cease to have effect on date Agreement ceases to be in force with respect to the United States, and, during any period in which a country ceases to be a CAFTA-DR country, to cease to have effect with respect to such country, see section 107 of Pub. L. 109-53, set out as an Effective and Termination Dates note under section 4001 of this title.

Pub. L. 109-53, title IV, § 402(b), Aug. 2, 2005, 119 Stat. 495, provided that the amendment made by section 402(b) is effective on date President terminates designation of Costa Rica [Designation terminated Jan. 1, 2009. See Proc. No. 8331, 73 F.R. 79585.], Dominican Republic [Designation terminated Mar. 1, 2007. See Proc. No. 8111, 72 F.R. 10025.], El Salvador [Designation terminated Mar. 1, 2006. See Proc. No. 7987, 71 F.R. 10827.], Guatemala [Designation terminated July 1, 2006. See Proc. No. 8034, 71 F.R. 38509.], Honduras [Designation terminated Apr. 1, 2006. See Proc. No. 7996, 71 F.R. 16971.], or Nicaragua [Designation terminated Apr. 1, 2006. See Proc. No. 7996, 71 F.R. 16971.] as beneficiary country pursuant to section 4031(a)(3) of this title.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 104-188 applicable to articles entered on or after Oct. 1, 1996, with provisions relating to retroactive application, see section 1953 of Pub. L. 104-188, set out as an Effective Date note under section 2461 of this title.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1994 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 103-465 effective on the date on which the WTO Agreement enters into force with respect to the United States [Jan. 1, 1995], see section 621(b) of Pub. L. 103-465, set out as a note under section 1677k of this title.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1988 AMENDMENT

Amendment by section 1214(q)(1) of Pub. L. 100-418 effective Jan. 1, 1989, and applicable with respect to articles entered on or after such date, see section 1217(b)(1) of Pub. L. 100-418, set out as an Effective Date note under section 3001 of this title.

#### DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

Functions of President under subsec. (e)(2)(A) of this section, related to publishing notice of proposed actions, delegated to United States Trade Representative, see Proc. No. 7616, Oct. 31, 2002, 67 F.R. 67283, set out as a note under section 3203 of this title.

#### CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE

Section 1909(a), (b) of Pub. L. 100-418 provided that:

“(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

“(1) Caribbean and Central American countries historically have had close economic, political, and cultural ties to the United States;

“(2) promoting economic and political stability in the Caribbean and Central America is in the national security interests of the United States;

“(3) the economic and political stability of the nations of the Caribbean and Central America can be strengthened significantly by the attraction of foreign and domestic investment specifically devoted to employment generation; and

“(4) the diversification of the economies and expansion of exports, particularly those of a non-traditional nature, of the nations of the Caribbean and Central America is linked directly to fair access to the markets of the United States.

“(b) INTENT OF THE CONGRESS.—The Congress hereby expresses its intention to ensure that—

“(1) the trade elements of the Caribbean Basin Initiative be strengthened in a manner consistent with the promotion of economic and political stability in the Caribbean and Central America;

“(2) to the extent that Congress imposes changes that are intended to improve the competitive environment for United States industry and workers, such changes do not unduly affect the unilateral duty-free trade system available to the beneficiary countries designated under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act [19 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.]; and

“(3) generic changes in the trade laws of the United States do not discriminate against imports from designated beneficiary countries in relation to imports from other United States trading partners.”

### § 2703. Eligible articles

#### (a) Growth, product, or manufacture of beneficiary countries

(1) Unless otherwise excluded from eligibility by this chapter, and subject to section 423 of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, and except as provided in subsection (b)(2) and (3) of this section, the duty-free treatment provided under this chapter shall apply to any article which is the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country if—

(A) that article is imported directly from a beneficiary country into the customs territory of the United States; and

(B) the sum of (i) the cost or value of the materials produced in a beneficiary country or two or more beneficiary countries, plus (ii) the direct costs of processing operations performed in a beneficiary country or countries is not less than 35 per centum of the appraised value of such article at the time it is entered.

For purposes of determining the percentage referred to in subparagraph (B), the term “beneficiary country” includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and any former beneficiary country. If the cost or value of materials produced in the customs territory of the United States (other than the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) is included with respect to an article to which this paragraph applies, an amount not to exceed 15 per centum of the appraised value of the article at the time it is entered that is attributed to such United States cost or value may be applied toward determining the percentage referred to in subparagraph (B).

(2) The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this subsection including, but not limited to, regulations providing that, in order to be eligible for duty-free treatment under this chapter, an article must be wholly the growth,

product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country, or must be a new or different article of commerce which has been grown, produced, or manufactured in the beneficiary country; but no article or material of a beneficiary country shall be eligible for such treatment by virtue of having merely undergone—

(A) simple combining or packaging operations, or

(B) mere dilution with water or mere dilution with another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the article.

(3) As used in this subsection, the phrase “direct costs of processing operations” includes, but is not limited to—

(A) all actual labor costs involved in the growth, production, manufacture, or assembly of the specific merchandise, including fringe benefits, on-the-job training and the cost of engineering, supervisory, quality control, and similar personnel; and

(B) dies, molds, tooling, and depreciation on machinery and equipment which are allocable to the specific merchandise.

Such phrase does not include costs which are not directly attributable to the merchandise concerned or are not costs of manufacturing the product, such as (i) profit, and (ii) general expenses of doing business which are either not allocable to the specific merchandise or are not related to the growth, production, manufacture, or assembly of the merchandise, such as administrative salaries, casualty and liability insurance, advertising, and salesmen’s salaries, commissions or expenses.

(4) Notwithstanding section 1311 of this title, the products of a beneficiary country which are imported directly from any beneficiary country into Puerto Rico may be entered under bond for processing or use in manufacturing in Puerto Rico. No duty shall be imposed on the withdrawal from warehouse of the product of such processing or manufacturing if, at the time of such withdrawal, such product meets the requirements of paragraph (1)(B).

(5) The duty-free treatment provided under this chapter shall apply to an article (other than an article listed in subsection (b) of this section) which is the growth, product, or manufacture of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico if—

(A) the article is imported directly from the beneficiary country into the customs territory of the United States,

(B) the article was by any means advanced in value or improved in condition in a beneficiary country, and

(C) if any materials are added to the article in a beneficiary country, such materials are a product of a beneficiary country or the United States.

(6) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the duty-free treatment provided under this chapter shall apply to liqueurs and spirituous beverages produced in the territory of Canada from rum if—

(A) such rum is the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country or of the Virgin Islands of the United States;

(B) such rum is imported directly from a beneficiary country or the Virgin Islands of the United States into the territory of Canada,

and such liqueurs and spirituous beverages are imported directly from the territory of Canada into the customs territory of the United States;

(C) when imported into the customs territory of the United States, such liqueurs and spirituous beverages are classified in subheading 2208.90 or 2208.40 of the HTS; and

(D) such rum accounts for at least 90 percent by volume of the alcoholic content of such liqueurs and spirituous beverages.

**(b) Import-sensitive articles**

**(1) In general**

Subject to paragraphs (2) through (5), the duty-free treatment provided under this chapter does not apply to—

(A) textile and apparel articles which were not eligible articles for purposes of this chapter on January 1, 1994, as this chapter was in effect on that date;

(B) footwear provided for in any of subheadings 6401.10.00, 6401.91.00, 6401.92.90, 6401.99.30, 6401.99.60, 6401.99.90, 6402.30.50, 6402.30.70, 6402.30.80, 6402.91.50, 6402.91.80, 6402.91.90, 6402.99.20, 6402.99.80, 6402.99.90, 6403.59.60, 6403.91.30, 6403.99.60, 6403.99.90, 6404.11.90, and 6404.19.20 of the HTS that was not designated at the time of the effective date of this chapter [Aug. 5, 1983] as eligible articles for the purpose of the generalized system of preferences under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.];

(C) tuna, prepared or preserved in any manner, in airtight containers;

(D) petroleum, or any product derived from petroleum, provided for in headings 2709 and 2710 of the HTS;

(E) watches and watch parts (including cases, bracelets, and straps), of whatever type including, but not limited to, mechanical, quartz digital or quartz analog, if such watches or watch parts contain any material which is the product of any country with respect to which HTS column 2 rates of duty apply; or

(F) articles to which reduced rates of duty apply under subsection (h) of this section.

**(2) Transition period treatment of certain textile and apparel articles**

**(A) Articles covered**

During the transition period, the preferential treatment described in subparagraph (B) shall apply to the following articles:

**(i) Apparel articles assembled in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries**

Apparel articles sewn or otherwise assembled in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from fabrics wholly formed and cut, or from components knit-to-shape, in the United States from yarns wholly formed in the United States, or both (including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under heading 5602 or 5603 of the HTS and are wholly formed and cut in the United States) that are—

(I) entered under subheading 9802.00.80 of the HTS; or

(II) entered under chapter 61 or 62 of the HTS, if, after such assembly, the articles would have qualified for entry under subheading 9802.00.80 of the HTS but for the fact that the articles were embroidered or subjected to stone-washing, enzyme-washing, acid washing, perma-pressing, oven-baking, bleaching, garment-dyeing, screen printing, or other similar processes.

Apparel articles entered on or after September 1, 2002, shall qualify under the preceding sentence only if all dyeing, printing, and finishing of the fabrics from which the articles are assembled, if the fabrics are knit fabrics, is carried out in the United States. Apparel articles entered on or after September 1, 2002, shall qualify under the first sentence of this clause only if all dyeing, printing, and finishing of the fabrics from which the articles are assembled, if the fabrics are woven fabrics, is carried out in the United States.

**(ii) Other apparel articles assembled in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries**

Apparel articles sewn or otherwise assembled in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries with thread formed in the United States from fabrics wholly formed in the United States and cut in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from yarns wholly formed in the United States, or from components knit-to-shape in the United States from yarns wholly formed in the United States, or both (including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under heading 5602 or 5603 of the HTS and are wholly formed in the United States). Apparel articles entered on or after September 1, 2002, shall qualify under the preceding sentence only if all dyeing, printing, and finishing of the fabrics from which the articles are assembled, if the fabrics are knit fabrics, is carried out in the United States. Apparel articles entered on or after September 1, 2002, shall qualify under the first sentence of this clause only if all dyeing, printing, and finishing of the fabrics from which the articles are assembled, if the fabrics are woven fabrics, is carried out in the United States.

**(iii) Certain knit apparel articles**

(I) Apparel articles knit to shape (other than socks provided for in heading 6115 of the HTS) in a CBTPA beneficiary country from yarns wholly formed in the United States, and knit apparel articles (other than t-shirts described in subclause (III)) cut and wholly assembled in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from fabric formed in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries or the United States from yarns wholly formed in the United States (including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under heading 5602 or 5603 of the HTS and are formed in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries), in an amount not exceeding the amount set forth in subclause (II).

(II) The amount referred to in subclause (I) is as follows:

(aa) 500,000,000 square meter equivalents during the 1-year period beginning on October 1, 2002.

(bb) 850,000,000 square meter equivalents during the 1-year period beginning on October 1, 2003.

(cc) 970,000,000 square meter equivalents in each succeeding 1-year period through September 30, 2010.

(III) T-shirts, other than underwear, classifiable under subheadings 6109.10.00 and 6109.90.10 of the HTS, made in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from fabric formed in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from yarns wholly formed in the United States, in an amount not exceeding the amount set forth in subclause (IV).

(IV) The amount referred to in subclause (III) is as follows:

(aa) 4,872,000 dozen during the 1-year period beginning on October 1, 2001.

(bb) 9,000,000 dozen during the 1-year period beginning on October 1, 2002.

(cc) 10,000,000 dozen during the 1-year period beginning on October 1, 2003.

(dd) 12,000,000 dozen in each succeeding 1-year period through September 30, 2010.

(V) It is the sense of the Congress that the Congress should determine, based on the record of expansion of exports from the United States as a result of the preferential treatment of articles under this clause, the percentage by which the amount provided in subclauses (II) and (IV) should be compounded for the 1-year periods occurring after the 1-year period ending on September 30, 2004.

**(iv) Certain other apparel articles**

**(I) General rule**

Subject to subclause (II), any apparel article classifiable under subheading 6212.10 of the HTS, except for articles entered under clause (i), (ii), (iii), (v), or (vi), if the article is both cut and sewn or otherwise assembled in the United States, or one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries, or both.

**(II) Limitation**

During the 1-year period beginning on October 1, 2001, and during each of the 8 succeeding 1-year periods, apparel articles described in subclause (I) of a producer or an entity controlling production shall be eligible for preferential treatment under subparagraph (B) only if the aggregate cost of fabrics (exclusive of all findings and trimmings) formed in the United States that are used in the production of all such articles of that producer or entity that are entered and eligible under this clause during the preceding 1-year period is at least 75 percent of the aggregate declared customs value of the fabric (exclusive of all findings and trimmings) contained in all such ar-

ticles of that producer or entity that are entered and eligible under this clause during the preceding 1-year period.

**(III) Development of procedure to ensure compliance**

The United States Customs Service shall develop and implement methods and procedures to ensure ongoing compliance with the requirement set forth in subclause (II). If the Customs Service finds that a producer or an entity controlling production has not satisfied such requirement in a 1-year period, then apparel articles described in subclause (I) of that producer or entity shall be ineligible for preferential treatment under subparagraph (B) during any succeeding 1-year period until the aggregate cost of fabrics (exclusive of all findings and trimmings) formed in the United States that are used in the production of such articles of that producer or entity entered during the preceding 1-year period is at least 85 percent of the aggregate declared customs value of the fabric (exclusive of all findings and trimmings) contained in all such articles of that producer or entity that are entered and eligible under this clause during the preceding 1-year period.

**(v) Apparel articles assembled from fabrics or yarn not widely available in commercial quantities**

(I) Apparel articles that are both cut (or knit-to-shape) and sewn or otherwise assembled in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries, to the extent that apparel articles of such fabrics or yarn would be eligible for preferential treatment, without regard to the source of the fabrics or yarn, under Annex 401 of the NAFTA.

(II) At the request of any interested party, the President is authorized to proclaim additional fabrics and yarn as eligible for preferential treatment under subclause (I) if—

(aa) the President determines that such fabrics or yarn cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner;

(bb) the President has obtained advice regarding the proposed action from the appropriate advisory committee established under section 135 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155) and the United States International Trade Commission;

(cc) within 60 days after the request, the President has submitted a report to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate that sets forth the action proposed to be proclaimed and the reasons for such actions, and the advice obtained under division (bb);

(dd) a period of 60 calendar days, beginning with the first day on which the President has met the requirements of division (cc), has expired; and

(ee) the President has consulted with such committees regarding the proposed

action during the period referred to in division (cc).

(III) If the President determines that any fabric or yarn was determined to be eligible for preferential treatment under subclause (I) on the basis of fraud, the President is authorized to remove that designation from that fabric or yarn with respect to articles entered after such removal.

**(vi) Handloomed, handmade, and folklore articles**

A handloomed, handmade, or folklore article of a CBTPA beneficiary country identified under subparagraph (C) that is certified as such by the competent authority of such beneficiary country.

**(vii) Special rules**

**(I) Exception for findings and trimmings**

(aa) An article otherwise eligible for preferential treatment under this paragraph shall not be ineligible for such treatment because the article contains findings or trimmings of foreign origin, if such findings and trimmings do not exceed 25 percent of the cost of the components of the assembled product. Examples of findings and trimmings are sewing thread, hooks and eyes, snaps, buttons, “bow buds”, decorative lace, trim, elastic strips, zippers, including zipper tapes and labels, and other similar products. Elastic strips are considered findings or trimmings only if they are each less than 1 inch in width and are used in the production of brassieres.

(bb) In the case of an article described in clause (ii) of this subparagraph, sewing thread shall not be treated as findings or trimmings under this subclause.

**(II) Certain interlining**

(aa) An article otherwise eligible for preferential treatment under this paragraph shall not be ineligible for such treatment because the article contains certain interlinings of foreign origin, if the value of such interlinings (and any findings and trimmings) does not exceed 25 percent of the cost of the components of the assembled article.

(bb) Interlinings eligible for the treatment described in division (aa) include only a chest type plate, “hymo” piece, or “sleeve header”, of woven or weft-inserted warp knit construction and of coarse animal hair or man-made filaments.

(cc) The treatment described in this subclause shall terminate if the President makes a determination that United States manufacturers are producing such interlinings in the United States in commercial quantities.

**(III) De minimis rule**

An article that would otherwise be ineligible for preferential treatment under this paragraph because the article contains fibers or yarns not wholly formed in the United States or in one or more

CBTPA beneficiary countries shall not be ineligible for such treatment if the total weight of all such fibers or yarns is not more than 7 percent of the total weight of the good. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, an apparel article containing elastomeric yarns shall be eligible for preferential treatment under this paragraph only if such yarns are wholly formed in the United States.

**(IV) Special origin rule**

An article otherwise eligible for preferential treatment under clause (i), (ii), or (ix) of this subparagraph shall not be ineligible for such treatment because the article contains nylon filament yarn (other than elastomeric yarn) that is classifiable under subheading 5402.10.30, 5402.10.60, 5402.31.30, 5402.31.60, 5402.32.30, 5402.32.60, 5402.41.10, 5402.41.90, 5402.51.00, or 5402.61.00 of the HTS duty-free from a country that is a party to an agreement with the United States establishing a free trade area, which entered into force before January 1, 1995.

**(V) Thread**

An article otherwise eligible for preferential treatment under this paragraph shall not be ineligible for such treatment because the thread used to assemble the article is dyed, printed, or finished in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries.

**(viii) Textile luggage**

Textile luggage—

(I) assembled in a CBTPA beneficiary country from fabric wholly formed and cut in the United States, from yarns wholly formed in the United States, that is entered under subheading 9802.00.80 of the HTS; or

(II) assembled from fabric cut in a CBTPA beneficiary country from fabric wholly formed in the United States from yarns wholly formed in the United States.

**(ix) Apparel articles assembled in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from United States and CBTPA beneficiary country components**

Apparel articles sewn or otherwise assembled in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries with thread formed in the United States from components cut in the United States and in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from fabric wholly formed in the United States from yarns wholly formed in the United States, or from components knit-to-shape in the United States and one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from yarns wholly formed in the United States, or both (including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under heading 5602 or 5603 of the HTS). Apparel articles shall qualify under this clause only if they meet the requirements of clause (i) or (ii) (as the case may be) with respect to dye-

ing, printing, and finishing of knit and woven fabrics from which the articles are assembled.

**(B) Preferential treatment**

Except as provided in subparagraph (E), during the transition period, the articles to which this subparagraph applies shall enter the United States free of duty and free of any quantitative restrictions, limitations, or consultation levels.

**(C) Handloomed, handmade, and folklore articles**

For purposes of subparagraph (A)(vi), the President shall consult with representatives of the CBTPA beneficiary countries concerned for the purpose of identifying particular textile and apparel goods that are mutually agreed upon as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore goods of a kind described in section 2.3(a), (b), or (c) of the Annex or Appendix 3.1.B.11 of the Annex.

**(D) Penalties for transshipments**

**(i) Penalties for exporters**

If the President determines, based on sufficient evidence, that an exporter has engaged in transshipment with respect to textile or apparel articles from a CBTPA beneficiary country, then the President shall deny all benefits under this chapter to such exporter, and any successor of such exporter, for a period of 2 years.

**(ii) Penalties for countries**

Whenever the President finds, based on sufficient evidence, that transshipment has occurred, the President shall request that the CBTPA beneficiary country or countries through whose territory the transshipment has occurred take all necessary and appropriate actions to prevent such transshipment. If the President determines that a country is not taking such actions, the President shall reduce the quantities of textile and apparel articles that may be imported into the United States from such country by the quantity of the transshipped articles multiplied by 3, to the extent consistent with the obligations of the United States under the WTO.

**(iii) Transshipment described**

Transshipment within the meaning of this subparagraph has occurred when preferential treatment under subparagraph (B) has been claimed for a textile or apparel article on the basis of material false information concerning the country of origin, manufacture, processing, or assembly of the article or any of its components. For purposes of this clause, false information is material if disclosure of the true information would mean or would have meant that the article is or was ineligible for preferential treatment under subparagraph (B).

**(E) Bilateral emergency actions**

**(i) In general**

The President may take bilateral emergency tariff actions of a kind described in

section 4 of the Annex with respect to any apparel article imported from a CBTPA beneficiary country if the application of tariff treatment under subparagraph (B) to such article results in conditions that would be cause for the taking of such actions under such section 4 with respect to a like article described in the same 8-digit subheading of the HTS that is imported from Mexico.

**(ii) Rules relating to bilateral emergency action**

For purposes of applying bilateral emergency action under this subparagraph—

(I) the requirements of paragraph (5) of section 4 of the Annex (relating to providing compensation) shall not apply;

(II) the term “transition period” in section 4 of the Annex shall have the meaning given that term in paragraph (5)(D) of this subsection; and

(III) the requirements to consult specified in section 4 of the Annex shall be treated as satisfied if the President requests consultations with the CBTPA beneficiary country in question and the country does not agree to consult within the time period specified under section 4.

**(3) Transition period treatment of certain other articles originating in beneficiary countries**

**(A) Equivalent tariff treatment**

**(i) In general**

Subject to clauses (ii) and (iii), the tariff treatment accorded at any time during the transition period to any article referred to in any of subparagraphs (B) through (F) of paragraph (1) that is a CBTPA originating good shall be identical to the tariff treatment that is accorded at such time under Annex 302.2 of the NAFTA to an article described in the same 8-digit subheading of the HTS that is a good of Mexico and is imported into the United States.

**(ii) Exception**

Clause (i) does not apply to any article accorded duty-free treatment under U.S. Note 2(b) to subchapter II of chapter 98 of the HTS.

**(iii) Certain footwear**

Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(B) and clause (i) of this subparagraph, footwear provided for in any of subheadings 6403.59.60, 6403.91.30, 6403.99.60, and 6403.99.90 of the HTS shall be eligible for the duty-free treatment provided for under this chapter if—

(I) the article of footwear is the growth, product, or manufacture of a CBTPA beneficiary country; and

(II) the article otherwise meets the requirements of subsection (a) of this section, except that in applying such subsection, “CBTPA beneficiary country” shall be substituted for “beneficiary country” each place it appears.

**(B) Relationship to subsection (h) duty reductions**

If at any time during the transition period the rate of duty that would (but for action taken under subparagraph (A)(i) in regard to such period) apply with respect to any article under subsection (h) of this section is a rate of duty that is lower than the rate of duty resulting from such action, then such lower rate of duty shall be applied for the purposes of implementing such action.

**(4) Customs procedures****(A) In general****(i) Regulations**

Any importer that claims preferential treatment under paragraph (2) or (3) shall comply with customs procedures similar in all material respects to the requirements of Article 502(1) of the NAFTA as implemented pursuant to United States law, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

**(ii) Determination****(I) In general**

In order to qualify for the preferential treatment under paragraph (2) or (3) and for a Certificate of Origin to be valid with respect to any article for which such treatment is claimed, there shall be in effect a determination by the President that each country described in subclause (II)—

- (aa) has implemented and follows; or
- (bb) is making substantial progress toward implementing and following,

procedures and requirements similar in all material respects to the relevant procedures and requirements under chapter 5 of the NAFTA.

**(II) Country described**

A country is described in this subclause if it is a CBTPA beneficiary country—

- (aa) from which the article is exported; or
- (bb) in which materials used in the production of the article originate or in which the article or such materials undergo production that contributes to a claim that the article is eligible for preferential treatment under paragraph (2) or (3).

**(B) Certificate of origin**

The Certificate of Origin that otherwise would be required pursuant to the provisions of subparagraph (A) shall not be required in the case of an article imported under paragraph (2) or (3) if such Certificate of Origin would not be required under Article 503 of the NAFTA (as implemented pursuant to United States law), if the article were imported from Mexico.

**(C) Report by USTR on cooperation of other countries concerning circumvention**

The United States Commissioner of Customs shall conduct a study analyzing the ex-

tent to which each CBTPA beneficiary country—

(i) has cooperated fully with the United States, consistent with its domestic laws and procedures, in instances of circumvention or alleged circumvention of existing quotas on imports of textile and apparel goods, to establish necessary relevant facts in the places of import, export, and, where applicable, transshipment, including investigation of circumvention practices, exchanges of documents, correspondence, reports, and other relevant information, to the extent such information is available;

(ii) has taken appropriate measures, consistent with its domestic laws and procedures, against exporters and importers involved in instances of false declaration concerning fiber content, quantities, description, classification, or origin of textile and apparel goods; and

(iii) has penalized the individuals and entities involved in any such circumvention, consistent with its domestic laws and procedures, and has worked closely to seek the cooperation of any third country to prevent such circumvention from taking place in that third country.

The Trade Representative shall submit to Congress, not later than October 1, 2001, a report on the study conducted under this subparagraph.

**(5) Definitions and special rules**

For purposes of this subsection—

**(A) Annex**

The term “the Annex” means Annex 300-B of the NAFTA.

**(B) CBTPA beneficiary country**

The term “CBTPA beneficiary country” means any “beneficiary country”, as defined in section 2702(a)(1)(A) of this title, which the President designates as a CBTPA beneficiary country, taking into account the criteria contained in subsections (b) and (c) of section 2702 of this title and other appropriate criteria, including the following:

(i) Whether the beneficiary country has demonstrated a commitment to—

(I) undertake its obligations under the WTO, including those agreements listed in section 3511(d) of this title, on or ahead of schedule; and

(II) participate in negotiations toward the completion of the FTAA or another free trade agreement.

(ii) The extent to which the country provides protection of intellectual property rights consistent with or greater than the protection afforded under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights described in section 3511(d)(15) of this title.

(iii) The extent to which the country provides internationally recognized worker rights, including—

(I) the right of association;

(II) the right to organize and bargain collectively;

(III) a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor;

(IV) a minimum age for the employment of children; and

(V) acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health;

(iv) Whether the country has implemented its commitments to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, as defined in section 507(6) of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2467(6)].

(v) The extent to which the country has met the counter-narcotics certification criteria set forth in section 2291j of title 22 for eligibility for United States assistance.

(vi) The extent to which the country has taken steps to become a party to and implements the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption.

(vii) The extent to which the country—

(I) applies transparent, nondiscriminatory, and competitive procedures in government procurement equivalent to those contained in the Agreement on Government Procurement described in section 3511(d)(17) of this title; and

(II) contributes to efforts in international fora to develop and implement international rules in transparency in government procurement.

**(C) CBTPA originating good**

**(i) In general**

The term “CBTPA originating good” means a good that meets the rules of origin for a good set forth in chapter 4 of the NAFTA as implemented pursuant to United States law.

**(ii) Application of chapter 4**

In applying chapter 4 of the NAFTA with respect to a CBTPA beneficiary country for purposes of this subsection—

(I) no country other than the United States and a CBTPA beneficiary country may be treated as being a party to the NAFTA;

(II) any reference to trade between the United States and Mexico shall be deemed to refer to trade between the United States and a CBTPA beneficiary country;

(III) any reference to a party shall be deemed to refer to a CBTPA beneficiary country or the United States; and

(IV) any reference to parties shall be deemed to refer to any combination of CBTPA beneficiary countries or to the United States and one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries (or any combination thereof).

**(D) Transition period**

The term “transition period” means, with respect to a CBTPA beneficiary country, the period that begins on October 1, 2000, and ends on the earlier of—

(i) September 30, 2010; or

(ii) the date on which the FTAA or another free trade agreement that makes

substantial progress in achieving the negotiating objectives set forth in section 3317(b)(5) of this title enters into force with respect to the United States and the CBTPA beneficiary country.

**(E) CBTPA**

The term “CBTPA” means the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act.

**(F) FTAA**

The term “FTAA” means the Free Trade Area of the Americas.

**(G) Former CBTPA beneficiary country**

The term “former CBTPA beneficiary country” means a country that ceases to be designated as a CBTPA beneficiary country under this chapter because the country has become a party to a free trade agreement with the United States.

**(H) Articles that undergo production in a CBTPA beneficiary country and a former CBTPA beneficiary country**

(i) For purposes of determining the eligibility of an article for preferential treatment under paragraph (2) or (3), references in either such paragraph, and in subparagraph (C) of this paragraph to—

(I) a “CBTPA beneficiary country” shall be considered to include any former CBTPA beneficiary country, and

(II) “CBTPA beneficiary countries” shall be considered to include former CBTPA beneficiary countries,

if the article, or a good used in the production of the article, undergoes production in a CBTPA beneficiary country.

(ii) An article that is eligible for preferential treatment under clause (i) shall not be ineligible for such treatment because the article is imported directly from a former CBTPA beneficiary country.

(iii) Notwithstanding clauses (i) and (ii), an article that is a good of a former CBTPA beneficiary country for purposes of section 1304 of this title or section 3592 of this title, as the case may be, shall not be eligible for preferential treatment under paragraph (2) or (3), unless—

(I) it is an article that is a good of the Dominican Republic under either such section 1304 or 3592 of this title; and

(II) the article, or a good used in the production of the article, undergoes production in Haiti.

**(c) Sugar and beef products; stable food production plan; suspension of duty-free treatment; monitoring**

(1) As used in this subsection—

(A) The term “sugar and beef products” means—

(i) sugars, sirups, and molasses provided for in subheadings 1701.11.00, 1701.12.00, 1701.91.20, 1701.99.00, 1702.90.30, 1806.10.40, and 2106.90.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, and

(ii) articles of beef or veal, however provided for in chapters 2 and 16 of the Har-

monized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

(B) The term "Plan" means a stable food production plan that consists of measures and proposals designed to ensure that the present level of food production in, and the nutritional level of the population of, a beneficiary country will not be adversely affected by changes in land use and land ownership that will result if increased production of sugar and beef products is undertaken in response to the duty-free treatment extended under this chapter to such products. A Plan must specify such facts regarding, and such proposed actions by, a beneficiary country as the President deems necessary for purposes of carrying out this subsection, including but not limited to—

- (i) the current levels of food production and nutritional health of the population;
- (ii) current level of production and export of sugar and beef products;
- (iii) expected increases in production and export of sugar and beef products as a result of the duty-free access to the United States market provided under this chapter;
- (iv) measures to be taken to ensure that the expanded production of those products because of such duty-free access will not occur at the expense of stable food production; and
- (v) proposals for a system to monitor the impact of such duty-free access on stable food production and land use and land ownership patterns.

(2) Duty-free treatment extended under this chapter to sugar and beef products that are the product of a beneficiary country shall be suspended by the President under this subsection if—

(A) the beneficiary country, within the ninety-day period beginning on the date of its designation as such a country under section 2702 of this title, does not submit a Plan to the President for evaluation;

(B) on the basis of his evaluation, the President determines that the Plan of a beneficiary country does not meet the criteria set forth in paragraph (1)(B); or

(C) as a result of the monitoring of the operation of the Plan under paragraph (5), the President determines that a beneficiary country is not making a good faith effort to implement its Plan, or that the measures and proposals in the Plan, although being implemented, are not achieving their purposes.

(3) Before the President suspends duty-free treatment by reason of paragraph (2)(A), (B), or (C) to the sugar and beef products of a beneficiary country, he must offer to enter into consultation with the beneficiary country for purposes of formulating appropriate remedial action which may be taken by that country to avoid such suspension. If the beneficiary country thereafter enters into consultation within a reasonable time and undertakes to formulate remedial action in good faith, the President shall withhold the suspension of duty-free treatment on the condition that the remedial action agreed upon be appropriately implemented by that country.

(4) The President shall monitor on a biennial basis the operation of the Plans implemented by beneficiary countries, and shall submit a written report to Congress by March 15 following the close of each biennium, that—

(A) specifies the extent to which each Plan, and remedial actions, if any, agreed upon under paragraph (4), have been implemented; and

(B) evaluates the results of such implementation.

(5) The President shall terminate any suspension of duty-free treatment imposed under this subsection if he determines that the beneficiary country has taken appropriate action to remedy the factors on which the suspension was based.

**(d) Tariff-rate quotas**

No quantity of an agricultural product subject to a tariff-rate quota that exceeds the in-quota quantity shall be eligible for duty-free treatment under this chapter.

**(e) Proclamations suspending duty-free treatment**

(1) The President may by proclamation suspend the duty-free treatment provided by this chapter with respect to any eligible article and may proclaim a duty rate for such article if such action is provided under chapter 1 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.] or section 1862 of this title.

(2) In any report by the International Trade Commission to the President under section 202(f) of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2252(f)] regarding any article for which duty-free treatment has been proclaimed by the President pursuant to this chapter, the Commission shall state whether and to what extent its findings and recommendations apply to such article when imported from beneficiary countries.

(3) For purposes of subsections<sup>1</sup> section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2253(a), (c)], the suspension of the duty-free treatment provided by this chapter shall be treated as an increase in duty.

(4) No proclamation which provides solely for a suspension referred to in paragraph (3) of this subsection with respect to any article shall be taken under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2253] unless the United States International Trade Commission, in addition to making an affirmative determination with respect to such article under section 202(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2252(b)], determines in the course of its investigation under such section that the serious injury (or threat thereof) substantially caused by imports to the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive article results from the duty-free treatment provided by this chapter.

(5)(A) Any action taken under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2253] that is in effect when duty-free treatment pursuant to section 2701<sup>2</sup> of this title is proclaimed shall remain in effect until modified or terminated.

(B) If any article is subject to any such action at the time duty-free treatment is proclaimed

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

<sup>2</sup> See References in Text note below.

pursuant to section 2701 of this title, the President may reduce or terminate the application of such action to the importation of such article from beneficiary countries prior to the otherwise scheduled date on which such reduction or termination would occur pursuant to the criteria and procedures of section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2253].

**(f) Petitions to International Trade Commission**

(1) If a petition is filed with the International Trade Commission pursuant to the provisions of section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2251] regarding a perishable product and alleging injury from imports from beneficiary countries, then the petition may also be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture with a request that emergency relief be granted pursuant to paragraph (3) of this subsection with respect to such article.

(2) Within fourteen days after the filing of a petition under paragraph (1) of this subsection—

(A) if the Secretary of Agriculture has reason to believe that a perishable product from a beneficiary country is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing a perishable product like or directly competitive with the imported product and that emergency action is warranted, he shall advise the President and recommend that the President take emergency action; or

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish a notice of his determination not to recommend the imposition of emergency action and so advise the petitioner.

(3) Within seven days after the President receives a recommendation from the Secretary of Agriculture to take emergency action pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, he shall issue a proclamation withdrawing the duty-free treatment provided by this chapter or publish a notice of his determination not to take emergency action.

(4) The emergency action provided by paragraph (3) of this subsection shall cease to apply—

(A) upon the taking of action under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2253],

(B) on the day a determination by the President not to take action<sup>1</sup> under section 203 of such Act [19 U.S.C. 2253] not to take action<sup>1</sup> becomes final,

(C) in the event of a report of the United States International Trade Commission containing a negative finding, on the day the Commission's report is submitted to the President, or

(D) whenever the President determines that because of changed circumstances such relief is no longer warranted.

(5) For purposes of this subsection, the term "perishable product" means—

(A) live plants and fresh cut flowers provided for in chapter 6 of the HTS;

(B) fresh or chilled vegetables provided for in headings 0701 through 0709 (except subheading 0709.52.00) and heading 0714 of the HTS;

(C) fresh fruit provided for in subheadings 0804.20 through 0810.90 (except citrons of sub-

heading 0805.90.00, tamarinds and kiwi fruit of subheading 0810.90.20, and cashew apples, mameyes colorados, sapodillas, soursops and sweetsops of subheading 0810.90.40) of the HTS; and

(D) concentrated citrus fruit juice provided for in subheadings 2009.11.00, 2009.19.40, 2009.20.40, 2009.30.20, and 2009.30.60 of the HTS.

**(g) Fees not affected by proclamation**

No proclamation issued pursuant to this chapter shall affect fees imposed pursuant to section 624 of title 7.

**(h) Duty reduction for certain leather-related products**

(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the President shall proclaim reductions in the rates of duty on handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves, and leather wearing apparel that—

(A) are the product of any beneficiary country; and

(B) were not designated on August 5, 1983, as eligible articles for purposes of the generalized system of preferences under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.].

(2) The reduction required under paragraph (1) in the rate of duty on any article shall—

(A) result in a rate that is equal to 80 percent of the rate of duty that applies to the article on December 31, 1991, except that, subject to the limitations in paragraph (3), the reduction may not exceed 2.5 percent ad valorem; and

(B) be implemented in 5 equal annual stages with the first one-fifth of the aggregate reduction in the rate of duty being applied to entries, or withdrawals from warehouse for consumption, of the article on or after January 1, 1992.

(3) The reduction required under this subsection with respect to the rate of duty on any article is in addition to any reduction in the rate of duty on that article that may be proclaimed by the President as being required or appropriate to carry out any trade agreement entered into under the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations; except that if the reduction so proclaimed—

(A) is less than 1.5 percent ad valorem, the aggregate of such proclaimed reduction and the reduction under this subsection may not exceed 3.5 percent ad valorem, or

(B) is 1.5 percent ad valorem or greater, the aggregate of such proclaimed reduction and the reduction under this subsection may not exceed the proclaimed reduction plus 1 percent ad valorem.

(Pub. L. 98-67, title II, §213, Aug. 5, 1983, 97 Stat. 387; Pub. L. 98-573, title II, §235, Oct. 30, 1984, 98 Stat. 2992; Pub. L. 99-514, title IV, §423(f)(2), title XVIII, §1890, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2232, 2926; Pub. L. 100-418, title I, §§1214(q)(2), 1401(b)(2), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1159, 1239; Pub. L. 100-647, title IX, §9001(a)(14), Nov. 10, 1988, 102 Stat. 3808; Pub. L. 101-382, title II, §§212, 215(a), Aug. 20, 1990, 104 Stat. 655, 657; Pub. L. 103-465, title IV, §404(e)(1), Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4961; Pub. L. 106-200, title II, §§211(a), (e)(1)(B), 212, May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 276, 287, 288; Pub. L. 107-206, title

III, §3001[(a)], Aug. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 909; Pub. L. 107-210, div. C, title XXXI, §3107(a), Aug. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 1035; Pub. L. 108-429, title I, §1558, title II, §2004(b), Dec. 3, 2004, 118 Stat. 2579, 2592; Pub. L. 109-53, title IV, §402(c), (d), Aug. 2, 2005, 119 Stat. 496; Pub. L. 109-432, div. D, title V, §5005(a), Dec. 20, 2006, 120 Stat. 3189; Pub. L. 110-234, title XV, §15408, May 22, 2008, 122 Stat. 1546; Pub. L. 110-246, §4(a), title XV, §15408, June 18, 2008, 122 Stat. 1664, 2308.)

#### AMENDMENT OF SECTION

*For termination of amendment by section 107(d) of Pub. L. 109-53, see Effective and Termination Dates of 2005 Amendment note below.*

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title II of Pub. L. 98-67, Aug. 5, 1983, 97 Stat. 384, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title II to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2701 of this title and Tables.

Section 423 of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, referred to in subsec. (a)(1), is section 423 of Pub. L. 99-514, title IV, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2230, which amended this section and General Headnote 3(a)(i) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States formerly set out under section 1202 of this title, and enacted provisions set out as a note below.

The Trade Act of 1974, referred to in subsecs. (b)(1)(B), (e)(1), and (h)(1)(B), is Pub. L. 93-618, Jan. 3, 1975, 88 Stat. 1978, as amended. Chapter 1 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 is classified generally to part 1 (§2251 et seq.) of subchapter II of chapter 12 of this title. Title V of the Trade Act of 1974 is classified generally to subchapter V (§2461 et seq.) of chapter 12 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 2101 of this title and Tables.

The United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(5)(E), is title II of Pub. L. 106-200, May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 275, which amended this section and sections 2701, 2702, 2704, 3202, and 3204 of this title and enacted provisions set out as notes under section 2701 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 2000 Amendment note set out under section 2701 of this title and Tables.

The Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, referred to in subsec. (c)(1)(A), is not set out in the Code. See Publication of Harmonized Tariff Schedule note set out under section 1202 of this title.

Section 2701 of this title, referred to in subsec. (e)(5)(A), was in the original “section 101 of this title” which has been translated as the probable intent of Congress as meaning section 211 of this title.

#### CODIFICATION

Pub. L. 110-234 and Pub. L. 110-246 made identical amendments to this section. The amendments by Pub. L. 110-234 were repealed by section 4(a) of Pub. L. 110-246.

Amendment of subsec. (b)(2)(A)(i) of this section by Pub. L. 107-210, §3107(a)(1)(B), as amended by Pub. L. 108-429, §2004(b)(2), was executed after amendment by Pub. L. 107-206, §3001[(a)](1), as if the amendment by Pub. L. 108-429, §2004(b)(2), was included in the enactment of Pub. L. 107-210, §3107(a)(1)(B), and notwithstanding section 3001(c) of Pub. L. 107-206, set out as an Effective Date of 2002 Amendments note below, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

Amendment of subsec. (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this section by Pub. L. 107-210, §3107(a)(2), was executed after amendment by Pub. L. 107-206, §3001[(a)](2), notwithstanding section 3001(c) of Pub. L. 107-206, set out as an Effective Date of 2002 Amendments note below, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

#### AMENDMENTS

2008—Subsec. (b)(2)(A)(iii). Pub. L. 110-246, §15408(1)(A), substituted “2010” for “2008” in subcls. (II)(cc) and (IV)(dd).

Subsec. (b)(2)(A)(iv)(II). Pub. L. 110-246, §15408(1)(B), substituted “8” for “6”.

Subsec. (b)(5)(D)(i). Pub. L. 110-246, §15408(2)(A), substituted “2010” for “2008”.

Subsec. (b)(5)(D)(ii). Pub. L. 110-246, §15408(2)(B), substituted “set forth in section 3317(b)(5)” for “set forth in 3317(b)(5)”.

2006—Subsec. (b)(2)(A)(v)(III). Pub. L. 109-432 added subcl. (III).

2005—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 109-53, §§107(d), 402(c), temporarily substituted “the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and any former beneficiary country” for “the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands” in concluding provisions. See Effective and Termination Dates of 2005 Amendment note below.

Subsec. (b)(5)(G), (H). Pub. L. 109-53, §§107(d), 402(d), temporarily added subpars. (G) and (H). See Effective and Termination Dates of 2005 Amendment note below.

2004—Subsec. (b)(1)(B). Pub. L. 108-429, §1558(1), amended subpar. (B) generally. Prior to amendment, subpar. (B) read as follows: “footwear not designated at the time of the effective date of this chapter as eligible articles for the purpose of the generalized system of preferences under title V of the Trade Act of 1974;”.

Subsec. (b)(2)(A)(i). Pub. L. 108-429, §2004(b)(2), amended directory language of Pub. L. 107-210, §3107(a)(1)(B). See Codification note above and 2002 Amendment note below.

Pub. L. 108-429, §2004(b)(1)(A), substituted “or both (including” for “(including” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (b)(2)(A)(v)(I). Pub. L. 108-429, §2004(b)(1)(B), struck out “, from fabrics or yarn that is not formed in the United States or in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries” after “countries”.

Subsec. (b)(2)(A)(vii)(IV). Pub. L. 108-429, §2004(b)(1)(C), substituted “(i), (ii), or (ix)” for “(i) or (ii)”.

Subsec. (b)(3)(A)(i). Pub. L. 108-429, §1558(2)(A), substituted “Subject to clauses (ii) and (iii)” for “Subject to clause (ii)”.

Subsec. (b)(3)(A)(iii). Pub. L. 108-429, §1558(2)(B), added cl. (iii).

2002—Subsec. (b)(2)(A)(i). Pub. L. 107-210, §3107(a)(1)(B), as amended by Pub. L. 108-429, §2004(b)(2), substituted “Apparel articles entered on or after September 1, 2002, shall qualify under the preceding sentence only if all dyeing, printing, and finishing of the fabrics from which the articles are assembled, if the fabrics are knit fabrics, is carried out in the United States. Apparel articles entered on or after September 1, 2002, shall qualify under the first sentence of this clause only if all dyeing, printing, and finishing of the fabrics from which the articles are assembled, if the fabrics are woven fabrics, is carried out in the United States.” for “Apparel articles shall qualify under the preceding sentence only if all dyeing, printing, and finishing of the fabrics from which the articles are assembled, if the fabrics are knit fabrics, is carried out in the United States. Apparel articles shall qualify under the first sentence of this clause only if all dyeing, printing, and finishing of the fabrics from which the articles are assembled, if the fabrics are woven fabrics, is carried out in the United States.” See Codification note above.

Pub. L. 107-210, §3107(a)(1)(A), added introductory provisions and struck out former introductory provisions which read as follows: “Apparel articles assembled in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from fabrics wholly formed and cut in the United States, from yarns wholly formed in the United States, (including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under heading 5602 or 5603 of the HTS and are wholly formed and cut in the United States) that are—”.

Pub. L. 107-206, §3001[(a)](1), inserted at end “Apparel articles shall qualify under the preceding sentence only

if all dyeing, printing, and finishing of the fabrics from which the articles are assembled, if the fabrics are knit fabrics, is carried out in the United States. Apparel articles shall qualify under the first sentence of this clause only if all dyeing, printing, and finishing of the fabrics from which the articles are assembled, if the fabrics are woven fabrics, is carried out in the United States.” See Codification note above.

Subsec. (b)(2)(A)(ii). Pub. L. 107–210, §3107(a)(2), amended heading and text of cl. (ii) generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “Apparel articles cut in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from fabric wholly formed in the United States from yarns wholly formed in the United States (including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under heading 5602 or 5603 of the HTS and are wholly formed in the United States), if such articles are assembled in one or more such countries with thread formed in the United States. Apparel articles shall qualify under the preceding sentence only if all dyeing, printing, and finishing of the fabrics from which the articles are assembled, if the fabrics are knit fabrics, is carried out in the United States. Apparel articles shall qualify under the first sentence of this clause only if all dyeing, printing, and finishing of the fabrics from which the articles are assembled, if the fabrics are woven fabrics, is carried out in the United States.” See Codification note above.

Pub. L. 107–206, §3001(a)(2), inserted at end “Apparel articles shall qualify under the preceding sentence only if all dyeing, printing, and finishing of the fabrics from which the articles are assembled, if the fabrics are knit fabrics, is carried out in the United States. Apparel articles shall qualify under the first sentence of this clause only if all dyeing, printing, and finishing of the fabrics from which the articles are assembled, if the fabrics are woven fabrics, is carried out in the United States.” See Codification note above.

Subsec. (b)(2)(A)(iii)(II). Pub. L. 107–210, §3107(a)(3), amended subcl. (II) generally. Prior to amendment, subcl. (II) read as follows: “The amount referred to in subclause (I) is—

“(aa) 250,000,000 square meter equivalents during the 1-year period beginning on October 1, 2000, increased by 16 percent, compounded annually, in each succeeding 1-year period through September 30, 2004; and

“(bb) in each 1-year period thereafter through September 30, 2008, the amount in effect for the 1-year period ending on September 30, 2004, or such other amount as may be provided by law.”

Subsec. (b)(2)(A)(iii)(IV). Pub. L. 107–210, §3107(a)(4), amended subcl. (IV) generally. Prior to amendment, subcl. (IV) read as follows: “the amount referred to in subclause (III) is—

“(aa) 4,200,000 dozen during the 1-year period beginning on October 1, 2000, increased by 16 percent, compounded annually, in each succeeding 1-year period through September 30, 2004; and

“(bb) in each 1-year period thereafter, the amount in effect for the 1-year period ending on September 30, 2004, or such other amount as may be provided by law.”

Subsec. (b)(2)(A)(iv). Pub. L. 107–210, §3107(a)(5), amended heading and text of cl. (iv) generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows:

“(I) Subject to subclause (II), any apparel article classifiable under subheading 6212.10 of the HTS, if the article is both cut and sewn or otherwise assembled in the United States, or one or more of the CBTPA beneficiary countries, or both.

“(II) During the 1-year period beginning on October 1, 2001, and during each of the six succeeding 1-year periods, apparel articles described in subclause (I) of a producer or an entity controlling production shall be eligible for preferential treatment under subparagraph (B) only if the aggregate cost of fabric components formed in the United States that are used in the production of all such articles of that producer or entity during the preceding 1-year period is at least 75 percent of the ag-

gregate declared customs value of the fabric contained in all such articles of that producer or entity that are entered during the preceding 1-year period.

“(III) The United States Customs Service shall develop and implement methods and procedures to ensure ongoing compliance with the requirement set forth in subclause (II). If the Customs Service finds that a producer or an entity controlling production has not satisfied such requirement in a 1-year period, then apparel articles described in subclause (I) of that producer or entity shall be ineligible for preferential treatment under subparagraph (B) during any succeeding 1-year period until the aggregate cost of fabric components formed in the United States used in the production of such articles of that producer or entity in the preceding 1-year period is at least 85 percent of the aggregate declared customs value of the fabric contained in all such articles of that producer or entity that are entered during the preceding 1-year period.”

Subsec. (b)(2)(A)(vii)(V). Pub. L. 107–210, §3107(a)(6), added subcl. (V).

Subsec. (b)(2)(A)(ix). Pub. L. 107–210, §3107(a)(7), added cl. (ix).

2000—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 106–200, §211(e)(1)(B), inserted “and except as provided in subsection (b)(2) and (3) of this section,” after “Tax Reform Act of 1986,” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (a)(5). Pub. L. 106–200, §212(1), made technical amendment to reference in original act which appears in text as reference to this chapter.

Subsec. (a)(6). Pub. L. 106–200, §212(2), added par. (6).

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 106–200, §211(a), inserted heading and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “The duty-free treatment provided under this chapter shall not apply to—

“(1) textile and apparel articles which are subject to textile agreements;

“(2) footwear not designated at the time of the effective date of this chapter as eligible articles for the purpose of the generalized system of preferences under title V of the Trade Act of 1974;

“(3) tuna, prepared or preserved in any manner, in airtight containers;

“(4) petroleum, or any product derived from petroleum, provided for in headings 2709 and 2710 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States;

“(5) watches and watch parts (including cases, bracelets and straps), of whatever type including, but not limited to, mechanical, quartz digital or quartz analog, if such watches or watch parts contain any material which is the product of any country with respect to which HTS column 2 rates of duty apply; or

“(6) articles to which reduced rates of duty apply under subsection (h) of this section.”

1994—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 103–465 amended subsec. (d) generally, substituting present provisions for provisions which established price support program protection for certain agricultural products from beneficiary countries.

1990—Subsec. (a)(5). Pub. L. 101–382, §215(a), added par. (5).

Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 101–382, §212(b)(1), struck out “, handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves, and leather wearing apparel” after “footwear”.

Subsec. (b)(6). Pub. L. 101–382, §212(b)(2)–(4), added par. (6).

Subsec. (h). Pub. L. 101–382, §212(a), added subsec. (h).

1988—Subsec. (b)(4). Pub. L. 100–418, §1214(q)(2)(A)(i), substituted “headings 2709 and 2710 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States” for “part 10 of schedule 4 of the TSUS”.

Subsec. (b)(5). Pub. L. 100–418, §1214(q)(2)(A)(ii), substituted “HTS” for “TSUS”.

Subsec. (c)(1)(A)(i). Pub. L. 100–418, §1214(q)(2)(B)(i), substituted “subheadings 1701.11.00, 1701.12.00, 1701.91.20, 1701.99.00, 1702.90.30, 1806.10.40, and 2106.90.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States” for “items 155.20 and 155.30 of the TSUS”.

Subsec. (c)(1)(A)(ii). Pub. L. 100–418, §1214(q)(2)(B)(ii), substituted “chapters 2 and 16 of the Harmonized Tariff

Schedule of the United States” for “subpart B of part 2 of schedule 1 of the TSUS”.

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 100-418, §1214(q)(2)(C), substituted “subheadings 1701.11.00, 1701.12.00, 1701.91.20, 1701.99.00, 1702.90.30, 1806.10.40, and 2106.90.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States” for “items 155.20 and 155.30 of the TSUS”.

Subsec. (e)(1). Pub. L. 100-418, §1401(b)(2)(A), substituted “provided under chapter 1 of title II” for “proclaimed pursuant to section 203”.

Subsec. (e)(2). Pub. L. 100-418, §1401(b)(2)(B), substituted “section 202(f)” for “section 201(d)(1)”.

Subsec. (e)(3). Pub. L. 100-418, §1401(b)(2)(C), substituted “section 203” for “(a) and (c) of section 203”.

Subsec. (e)(4). Pub. L. 100-418, §1401(b)(2)(D), substituted “taken under section 203” for “made under subsections (a) and (c) of section 203”, “under section 202(b) of the Trade Act of 1974” for “under section 201(b) of the Trade Act of 1974”, and “under such section” for “under section 201(b) of such Act”.

Subsec. (e)(5)(A). Pub. L. 100-418, §1401(b)(2)(E)(i), substituted “action taken under section 203” for “proclamation issued pursuant to section 203”.

Subsec. (e)(5)(B). Pub. L. 100-418, §1401(b)(2)(E)(ii), substituted “to any such action” for “to import relief”, “such action” for “such import relief”, and “section 203” for “subsections (h) and (i) of section 203”.

Subsec. (f)(4)(A). Pub. L. 100-418, §1401(b)(2)(F)(i), substituted “taking of action under section 203” for “proclamation of import relief pursuant to section 202(a)(1)”.

Subsec. (f)(4)(B). Pub. L. 100-418, §1401(b)(2)(F)(ii), amended subpar. (B) generally. Prior to amendment, subpar. (B) read as follows: “on the day the President makes a determination pursuant to section 203(b)(2) of such Act [19 U.S.C. 2253(b)(2)] not to impose import relief.”

Subsec. (f)(5)(A). Pub. L. 100-418, §1214(q)(2)(D)(i), amended subpar. (A) generally. Prior to amendment, subpar. (A) read as follows: “live plants provided for in subpart A of part 6 of schedule 1 of the TSUS;”.

Subsec. (f)(5)(B). Pub. L. 100-418, §1214(q)(2)(D)(ii), substituted “headings 0701 through 0709 (except subheading 0709.52.00) and heading 0714 of the HTS” for “items 135.10 through 138.46 of the TSUS”.

Subsec. (f)(5)(C). Pub. L. 100-418, §1214(q)(2)(D)(iv), as amended by Pub. L. 100-647, §9001(a)(14), redesignated subpar. (D) as (C) and substituted “subheadings 0804.20 through 0810.90 (except citrons of subheading 0805.90.00, tamarinds and kiwi fruit of subheading 0810.90.20, and cashew apples, mameyes colorados, sapodillas, soursops and sweetsops of subheading 0810.90.40) of the HTS; and” for “items 146.10, 146.20, 146.30, 146.50 through 146.62, 146.90, 146.91, 147.03 through 147.33, 147.50 through 149.21 and 149.50 of the TSUS;”.

Pub. L. 100-418, §1214(q)(2)(D)(iii), struck out subpar. (C) “fresh mushrooms provided for in item 144.10 of the TSUS;”.

Subsec. (f)(5)(D). Pub. L. 100-418, §1214(q)(2)(D)(vi), as amended by Pub. L. 100-647, §9001(a)(14)(C), redesignated subpar. (F) as (D) and substituted “subheading 2009.11.00, 2009.19.40, 2009.30.20, and 2009.30.60 of the HTS” for “item 165.35 of the TSUS”. Former subpar. (D) redesignated (C).

Subsec. (f)(5)(E). Pub. L. 100-418, §1214(q)(2)(D)(v), struck out subpar. (E) “fresh cut flowers provided for in items 192.17, 192.18, and 192.21 of the TSUS; and”.

Subsec. (f)(5)(F). Pub. L. 100-418, §1214(q)(2)(D)(vi), as amended by Pub. L. 100-647, §9001(a)(14)(C), redesignated subpar. (F) as (D).

1986—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 99-514, §423(f)(2), inserted “and subject to section 423 of the Tax Reform Act of 1986.”

Subsec. (a)(3), (4). Pub. L. 99-514, §1890(1), redesignated par. (3) relating to products of a beneficiary country imported directly into Puerto Rico as (4), realigned the margins, and substituted “any beneficiary” for “such”.

Subsec. (f)(5)(B). Pub. L. 99-514, §1890(2), substituted “138.46” for “138.42”.

1984—Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 98-573 added par. (3) relating to products of a beneficiary country imported directly from such country into Puerto Rico.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2008 AMENDMENT

Amendment of this section and repeal of Pub. L. 110-234 by Pub. L. 110-246 effective May 22, 2008, the date of enactment of Pub. L. 110-234, except as otherwise provided, see section 4 of Pub. L. 110-246, set out as an Effective Date note under section 8701 of Title 7, Agriculture.

Amendment by section 15408 of Pub. L. 110-246 effective June 18, 2008, see section 15412(a) of Pub. L. 110-246, set out as a note under section 2703a of this title.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 109-432, div. D, title V, §5006, Dec. 20, 2006, 120 Stat. 3190, provided that: “This title [enacting section 2703a of this title, amending this section and section 3203 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as a note under section 2701 of this title] and the amendments made by this title apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 20, 2006].”

#### EFFECTIVE AND TERMINATION DATES OF 2005 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109-53 effective on the date the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement enters into force (Mar. 1, 2006) and to cease to have effect on date Agreement ceases to be in force with respect to the United States, and, during any period in which a country ceases to be a CAFTA-DR country, to cease to have effect with respect to such country, see section 107 of Pub. L. 109-53, set out as an Effective and Termination Dates note under section 4001 of this title.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2004 AMENDMENT

Except as otherwise provided, amendment by section 1558 of Pub. L. 108-429 applicable with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after Dec. 3, 2004, see section 1571 of Pub. L. 108-429, set out as a note under section 1313 of this title.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2002 AMENDMENTS

Pub. L. 107-210, div. C, title XXXI, §3107(b), Aug. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 1038, provided that: “The amendment made by subsection (a)(3) [amending this section] shall take effect on October 1, 2002.”

Pub. L. 107-206, title III, §3001(c), Aug. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 910, provided that: “Subsection (b) [enacting provisions set out as a note under section 3203 of this title] and the amendments made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall take effect—

“(1) 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 2, 2002], or  
“(2) September 1, 2002,  
whichever occurs first.”

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1994 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 103-465 effective on the date of entry into force of the WTO Agreement with respect to the United States [Jan. 1, 1995], except as otherwise provided, see section 451 of Pub. L. 103-465, set out as an Effective Date note under section 3601 of this title.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1990 AMENDMENT

Section 215(b) of Pub. L. 101-382 provided that:

“(1) The amendment made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after October 1, 1990.

“(2) Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 [19 U.S.C. 1514] or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the appropriate customs officer after September 30, 1990, and before April 1, 1991, any entry, or withdrawal from warehouse—

“(A) which was made after August 5, 1983, and before October 1, 1990, and with respect to which liquidation has not occurred before October 1, 1990, and

“(B) with respect to which there would have been no duty, or a lesser duty, if the amendment made by subsection (a) applied, shall be liquidated as though such amendment applied to such entry or withdrawal.”

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1988 AMENDMENTS

Amendment by Pub. L. 100-647 applicable as if such amendment took effect on Aug. 23, 1988, see section 9001(b) of Pub. L. 100-647, set out as an Effective and Termination Dates of 1988 Amendments note under section 58c of this title.

Amendment by section 1214(q)(2) of Pub. L. 100-418 effective Jan. 1, 1989, and applicable with respect to articles entered on or after such date, see section 1217(b)(1) of Pub. L. 100-418, set out as an Effective Date note under section 3001 of this title.

Amendment by section 1401(b)(2) of Pub. L. 100-418 effective Aug. 23, 1988, and applicable with respect to investigations initiated under part 1 (§2251 et seq.) of subchapter II of chapter 12 of this title on or after that date, see section 1401(c) of Pub. L. 100-418, set out as a note under section 2251 of this title.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1986 AMENDMENT

Section 423(g) of Pub. L. 99-514 provided that:

“(1) The provisions of, and the amendments made by, this section (other than subsection (e)) [amending this section and General Headnote 3(a)(i) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States formerly set out under section 1202 of this title and enacting provisions set out as a note below] shall apply to articles entered—

“(A) after December 31, 1986, and

“(B) before the expiration of the effective period of item 901.50 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States [not classified to the Code].

“(2) The provisions of subsection (e) [set out as a note below] shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 22, 1986].”

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98-573 effective on 15th day after Oct. 30, 1984, see section 214(a), (b) of Pub. L. 98-573, set out as a note under section 1304 of this title.

#### TERMINATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

For termination, effective May 15, 2000, of provisions in subsec. (c)(4) of this section relating to submitting a written report to Congress by March 15 following the close of each biennium, see section 3003 of Pub. L. 104-66, as amended, set out as a note under section 1113 of Title 31, Money and Finance, and page 25 of House Document No. 103-7.

#### TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For transfer of functions, personnel, assets, and liabilities of the United States Customs Service of the Department of the Treasury, including functions of the Secretary of the Treasury relating thereto, to the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for treatment of related references, see sections 203(l), 551(d), 552(d), and 557 of Title 6, Domestic Security, and the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan of November 25, 2002, as modified, set out as a note under section 542 of Title 6.

#### ENTRIES OF CERTAIN APPAREL ARTICLES PURSUANT TO THE CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT

Pub. L. 108-429, title II, §2004(g), Dec. 3, 2004, 118 Stat. 2593, provided that:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, the Customs Service [Bureau of Customs and Border Protection] shall liquidate or reliquidate as free of duty and free of any quantitative restrictions, limitations, or consultation levels entries of articles described in paragraph (4) made on or after October 1, 2000.

“(2) REQUESTS.—Liquidation or reliquidation may be made under paragraph (1) with respect to an entry described in paragraph (4) only if a request therefor is filed with the Customs Service within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 3, 2004] and the request contains sufficient information to enable the Customs Service to locate the entry or reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

“(3) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED.—Any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation of any entry under paragraph (1) shall be paid not later than 180 days after the date of such liquidation or reliquidation.

“(4) ENTRIES.—The entries referred to in paragraph (1) are entries of apparel articles (other than socks provided for in heading 6115 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States [see Publication of Harmonized Tariff Schedule note set out under section 1202 of this title]) that meet the requirements of section 213(b)(2)(A) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act [19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)(A)] (as amended by section 3107(a) of the Trade Act of 2002 [Pub. L. 107-210] and subsection (b) of this section).”

#### REFERENCE TO CUSTOMS SERVICE CONSIDERED REFERENCE TO BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION IN PUB. L. 108-429

Pub. L. 108-429, title V, §5001, Dec. 3, 2004, 118 Stat. 2604, provided that: “Except as otherwise expressly provided, any reference in this Act [see Short Title of 2004 Amendment note set out under section 1654 of this title] to the ‘United States Customs Service’ or the ‘Customs Service’ shall be considered to be a reference to the ‘Bureau of Customs and Border Protection’ of the Department of Homeland Security.”

#### ETHYL ALCOHOL AND MIXTURES THEREOF FOR FUEL USE

Section 423(a)–(c), (e) of Pub. L. 99-514, as amended by Pub. L. 100-418, title I, §1910(a), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1319; Pub. L. 101-221, §7(a), Dec. 12, 1989, 103 Stat. 1890, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), no ethyl alcohol or a mixture thereof may be considered—

“(1) for purposes of general headnote 3(a) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States [formerly set out under section 1202 of this title], to be—

“(A) the growth or product of an insular possession of the United States,

“(B) manufactured or produced in an insular possession from materials which are the growth, product, or manufacture of any such possession, or

“(C) otherwise eligible for exemption from duty under such headnote as the growth or product of an insular possession; or

“(2) for purposes of section 213 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act [19 U.S.C. 2703], to be—

“(A) an article that is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country,

“(B) a new or different article of commerce which has been grown, produced, or manufactured in a beneficiary country,

“(C) a material produced in a beneficiary country, or

“(D) otherwise eligible for duty-free treatment under such Act [19 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.] as the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country;

unless the ethyl alcohol or mixture thereof is an indigenous product of that insular possession or beneficiary country.

“(b) EXCEPTION.—

“(1) Subject to the limitation in paragraph (2), subsection (a) shall not apply to ethyl alcohol that is imported into the United States during calendar years 1987, 1988, and 1989 and produced in—

“(A) an azeotropic distillation facility located in a beneficiary country, if that facility was established before, and in operation on, July 1, 1987,

“(B) an azeotropic distillation facility—

“(i) at least 50 percent of the total value of the equipment and components of which were—

“(I) produced in the United States, and

“(II) owned by a corporation at least 50 percent of the total value of the outstanding shares of stock of which were owned by a United States person (or persons) on or before January 1, 1986, and

“(ii) substantially all of the equipment and components of which were, on or before January 1, 1986—

“(I) located in the United States under the possession or control of such corporation,

“(II) ready for shipment to, and installation in, a beneficiary country or an insular possession of the United States, and

“(iii) which—

“(I) has on the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 22, 1986], or

“(II) will have at the time such facility is placed in service (based on estimates made before the date of enactment of this Act),

a stated capacity to produce not more than 42,000,000 gallons of such product per year, or

“(C) a distillation facility operated by a corporation which, before the date of enactment of the Omnibus Trade Act of 1987 [probably means the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-418, which was approved Aug. 23, 1988]—

“(i) has completed engineering and design of a full-scale fermentation facility in the United States Virgin Islands, and

“(ii) has obtained authorization from authorities of the United States Virgin Islands to operate a full-scale fermentation facility.

“(2) The exception provided under paragraph (1) shall cease to apply during each of calendar years 1987, 1988, and 1989 to ethyl alcohol produced in a facility described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1) after 20,000,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol produced in that facility are entered into the United States during that year.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section [amending this section and General Headnote 3(a)(1) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States formerly set out under section 1202 of this title and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section]—

“(1) The term ‘ethyl alcohol or a mixture thereof’ means (except for purposes of subsection (e)) ethyl alcohol or any mixture thereof described in item 901.50 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States [not classified to the Code].

“(2) Ethyl alcohol or a mixture thereof that is produced by a process of full fermentation in an insular possession or beneficiary country shall be treated as being an indigenous product of that possession or country.

“(3)(A) Ethyl alcohol and mixtures thereof that are only dehydrated within an insular possession or beneficiary country (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as ‘dehydrated alcohol and mixtures’) shall be treated as being indigenous products of that possession or country only if the alcohol or mixture, when entered, meets the applicable local feedstock requirement.

“(B) The local feedstock requirement with respect to any calendar year is—

“(i) 0 percent with respect to the base quantity of dehydrated alcohol and mixtures that is entered;

“(ii) 30 percent with respect to the 35,000,000 gallons of dehydrated alcohol and mixtures next entered after the base quantity; and

“(iii) 50 percent with respect to all dehydrated alcohol and mixtures entered after the amount specified in clause (ii) is entered.

“(C) For purposes of this paragraph:

“(i) The term ‘base quantity’ means, with respect to dehydrated alcohol and mixtures entered during any calendar year, the greater of—

“(I) 60,000,000 gallons; or

“(II) an amount (expressed in gallons) equal to 7 percent of the United States domestic market for ethyl alcohol, as determined by the United States International Trade Commission, during the 12-month period ending on the preceding September 30;

that is first entered during that calendar year.

“(ii) The term ‘local feedstock’ means hydrous ethyl alcohol which is wholly produced or manufactured in any insular possession or beneficiary country.

“(iii) The term ‘local feedstock requirement’ means the minimum percent, by volume, of local feedstock that must be included in dehydrated alcohol and mixtures.

“(4) The term ‘beneficiary country’ has the meaning given to such term under section 212 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2702).

“(5) The term ‘United States person’ has the meaning given to such term by section 7701(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(3)].

“(6) The term ‘entered’ means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in the customs territory of the United States.

“(e) DRAWBACKS.—

“(1) For purposes of subsections (b) and (j)(2) of section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1313), as amended by section 1888(2) of this Act, any ethyl alcohol (provided for in item 427.88 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States [not classified to the Code]) or mixture containing such ethyl alcohol (provided for in part 1, 2, or 10 of schedule 4 of such Schedules) which is subject to the additional duty imposed by item 901.50 of the Appendix to such Schedules may be treated as being fungible with, or of being of the same kind and quality as, any other imported ethyl alcohol (provided for in item 427.88 of such Schedules) or mixture containing such ethyl alcohol (provided for in part 1, 2, or 10 of schedule 4 of such Schedules) only if such other imported ethyl alcohol or mixture thereof is also subject to such additional duty.

“(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to ethyl alcohol (provided for in item 427.88 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) or mixture containing such ethyl [ethyl] alcohol (provided for in part 1, 2, or 10 of schedule 4 of such Schedules) that is exempt from the additional duty imposed by item 901.50 of the Appendix to such Schedules by reason of—

“(A) subsection (b), or

“(B) any agreement entered into under section 102(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2112(b)].”

[Section 7(b) of Pub. L. 101-221, as amended by Pub. L. 101-382, title II, § 225, Aug. 20, 1990, 104 Stat. 660, provided that: “The amendments made by subsection (a) [amending section 423 of Pub. L. 99-514, set out above] shall apply with respect to calendar years after 1989.”]

PLAN AMENDMENTS NOT REQUIRED UNTIL  
JANUARY 1, 1989

For provisions directing that if any amendments made by subtitle A or subtitle C of title XI [§§ 1101-1147 and 1171-1177] or title XVIII [§§ 1801-1899A] of Pub. L. 99-514 require an amendment to any plan, such plan amendment shall not be required to be made before the first plan year beginning on or after Jan. 1, 1989, see section 1140 of Pub. L. 99-514, as amended, set out as a note under section 401 of Title 26, Internal Revenue Code.

DUTY-FREE TREATMENT OF IMPORTED RUM; COMPENSATION MEASURES; PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY; REPORT TO CONGRESS

Section 214(c) of Pub. L. 98-67, as amended by Pub. L. 99-514, § 2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095, provided that: “If the sum of the amounts of taxes covered into the treasury of Puerto Rico or the United States Virgin Islands pursuant to section 7652(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [26 U.S.C. 7652(c)] is reduced below the

amount that would have been covered over if the imported rum had been produced in Puerto Rico or the United States Virgin Islands, then the President shall consider compensation measures and, in this regard, may withdraw the duty-free treatment on rum provided by this title [this chapter]. The President shall submit a report to the Congress on the measures he takes.”

PROC. NO. 7351. TO IMPLEMENT THE UNITED STATES-CARIBBEAN BASIN TRADE PARTNERSHIP ACT

Proc. No. 7351, Oct. 2, 2000, 65 F.R. 59329, provided in pars. (3) and (5) that the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is authorized to determine whether each designated beneficiary country has satisfied the requirements of subsec. (b)(4)(A)(ii) of this section relating to the implementation of procedures and requirements similar in all material respects to the relevant procedures and requirements under chapter 5 of the North American Free Trade Agreement and to exercise the authority provided to the President under section 2483 of this title to embody modifications and technical or conforming changes in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) and is directed to set forth any such determination in a notice to be published in the Federal Register, and that such notice would modify general note 17 of the HTS by listing the countries that satisfy the requirements of subsec. (b)(4)(A)(ii) of this section, effective Oct. 2, 2000, except that the modifications to the HTS made by the Annex to the proclamation, as further modified by any notice to be published in the Federal Register, would be effective on the date announced by the USTR in such notice.

EX. ORD. NO. 13191. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT AND THE UNITED STATES-CARIBBEAN BASIN TRADE PARTNERSHIP ACT

Ex. Ord. No. 13191, Jan. 17, 2001, 66 F.R. 7271, as amended by Proc. No. 7912, par. 13, June 29, 2005, 70 F.R. 37963, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Public Law 106-200) [19 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.] (AGOA), the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (Title II of Public Law 106-200) [see Short Title of 2000 Amendment note set out under section 2701 of this title] (CBTPA), the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to expand international trade and enhance our economic partnership with sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean Basin, promote investment and economic development and reduce poverty in those regions, and create new economic opportunities for American workers and businesses, it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART I—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGOA

SECTION 1. *Apparel Articles Assembled from Fabrics or Yarn Not Available in Commercial Quantities.* The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (the “Committee”) is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 112(b)(5)(B)(i) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(5)(B)(i)) to determine whether yarns or fabrics cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. The Committee shall establish procedures to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination. The Committee and the United States Trade Representative (USTR) are jointly authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under sections 112(b)(5)(B)(ii), (iii), and (v) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(5)(B)(ii), (iii), and (v)) to obtain advice from the appropriate advisory committee, to submit a report to the appropriate Congressional committees, and to consult with those Congressional committees. The USTR is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 112(b)(5)(B)(ii) of the AGOA to obtain advice from the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC).

SEC. 2. *Handloomed, Handmade, and Folklore Articles and Ethnic Printed Fabrics.* The Committee, after consultation with the Commissioner, United States Customs Service (Commissioner), is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 112(b)(6) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(6)) to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics. The Commissioner shall take such actions to carry out any such determination as directed by the Committee.

SEC. 3. *Certain Interlinings.* The Committee is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 112(d)(1)(B)(iii) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(d)(1)(B)(iii)) to determine whether U.S. manufacturers are producing interlinings in the United States in commercial quantities. The Committee shall establish procedures to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination. The determination or determinations of the Committee under this section shall be set forth in a notice or notices that the Committee shall cause to be published in the Federal Register. The Commissioner shall take such actions to carry out any such determination as directed by the Committee.

SEC. 4. *Penalties for Transshipments.* The Committee, after consultation with the Commissioner, is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 113(b)(3) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3722(b)(3)) to determine, based on sufficient evidence, whether an exporter has engaged in transshipment and to deny for a period of 5 years all benefits under section 112 of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721) to any such exporter, any successor of such exporter, and any other entity owned or operated by the principal of such exporter. The determination or determinations of the Committee under this section shall be set forth in a notice or notices that the Committee shall cause to be published in the Federal Register. The Commissioner shall take such actions to carry out any such determination as directed by the Committee.

SEC. 5. *Effective Visa Systems.* Pursuant to sections 112(a) and 113(a)(1) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and 3722(a)(1)), the USTR is authorized to direct the Commissioner to take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that textile and apparel articles described in section 112(b) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)) that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption are accompanied by an appropriate export visa, if the preferential treatment described in section 112(a) of the AGOA is claimed with respect to such articles.

PART II—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CBTPA

SEC. 6. *Apparel Articles Assembled from Fabrics or Yarn Not Available in Commercial Quantities.* The Committee is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 213(b)(2)(A)(v)(II)(aa) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)(A)(v)(II)(aa)), as added by section 211(a) of the CBTPA, to determine whether yarns or fabrics cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. The Committee shall establish procedures to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination. The Committee and the USTR are jointly authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under sections 213(b)(2)(A)(v)(II)(bb), (cc), and (ee) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)(A)(v)(II)(bb), (cc), and (ee)), as added by section 211(a) of the CBTPA, to obtain advice from the appropriate advisory committee, to submit a report to the appropriate Congressional committees, and to consult with those Congressional committees. The USTR is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 213(b)(2)(A)(v)(II)(bb) of the CBERA to obtain advice from the USITC.

SEC. 7. *Certain Interlinings.* The Committee is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 213(b)(2)(A)(vii)(II)(cc) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)(A)(vii)(II)(cc)), as added by section

211(a) of the CBTPA, to determine whether U.S. manufacturers are producing interlinings in the United States in commercial quantities. The Committee shall establish procedures to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination. The determination or determinations of the Committee under this section shall be set forth in a notice or notices that the Committee shall cause to be published in the Federal Register. The Commissioner shall take such actions to carry out any such determination as directed by the Committee.

SEC. 8. *Handloomed, Handmade, and Folklore Articles.* The Committee, after consultation with the Commissioner, is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 213(b)(2)(C) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)(C)), as added by section 211(a) of the CBTPA, to consult with representatives of CBTPA beneficiary countries for the purpose of identifying particular textile and apparel goods that are mutually agreed upon as being handloomed, hand made, or folklore goods within the meaning of that section. The Commissioner shall take such actions to carry out any such determination as directed by the Committee.

SEC. 9. *Penalties for Transshipments.* The Committee, after consultation with the Commissioner, is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 213(b)(2)(D) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)(D)), as added by section 211(a) of the CBTPA, to determine, based on sufficient evidence, whether an exporter has engaged in transshipment and, if transshipment has occurred, to deny all benefits under the CBTPA to any such exporter, and any successor of such exporter, for a period of 2 years; to request that any CBTPA beneficiary country through whose territory transshipment has occurred take all necessary and appropriate actions to prevent such transshipment; and to impose the penalty provided in section 213(b)(2)(D)(ii) of the CBERA on a CBTPA beneficiary country if the Committee determines that such country is not taking such actions. The determination or determinations of the Committee under this section shall be set forth in a notice or notices that the Committee shall cause to be published in the Federal Register. The Commissioner shall take such actions to carry out any such determination as directed by the Committee.

SEC. 10. *Bilateral Emergency Tariff Actions.* The Committee is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 213(b)(2)(E) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)(E)), as added by section 211(a) of the CBTPA, to take bilateral emergency tariff actions, if the Committee determines that the conditions provided in section 213(b)(2)(E) of the CBERA are satisfied. The Committee shall establish procedures to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination. The determination or determinations of the Committee under this section shall be set forth in a notice or notices that the Committee shall cause to be published in the Federal Register. The Commissioner shall take such actions to carry out any such bilateral emergency tariff action as directed by the Committee.

#### PART III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 11. *Judicial Review.* This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

### § 2703a. Special rules for Haiti

#### (a) Definitions

In this section:

##### (1) Applicable 1-year period

###### (A) In general

The term “applicable 1-year period” means each of the 1-year periods described in subparagraphs (B) through (F).

##### (B) Initial applicable 1-year period

The term “initial applicable 1-year period” means the 1-year period beginning on December 20, 2006.

##### (C) Second applicable 1-year period

The term “second applicable 1-year period” means the 1-year period beginning on the day after the last day of the initial applicable 1-year period.

##### (D) Third applicable 1-year period

The term “third applicable 1-year period” means the 1-year period beginning on the day after the last day of the second applicable 1-year period.

##### (E) Fourth applicable 1-year period

The term “fourth applicable 1-year period” means the 1-year period beginning on the day after the last day of the third applicable 1-year period.

##### (F) Fifth applicable 1-year period

The term “fifth applicable 1-year period” means the 1-year period beginning on the day after the last day of the fourth applicable 1-year period.

#### (2) Appropriate congressional committees

The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

#### (3) Core labor standards

The term “core labor standards” means—

- (A) freedom of association;
- (B) the effective recognition of the right to bargain collectively;
- (C) the elimination of all forms of compulsory or forced labor;
- (D) the effective abolition of child labor and a prohibition on the worst forms of child labor; and
- (E) the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

#### (4) Enter; entry

The terms “enter” and “entry” refer to the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, in the customs territory of the United States.

#### (5) Imported directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic

Articles are “imported directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic” if—

(A) the articles are shipped directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic into the United States without passing through the territory of any intermediate country; or

(B) the articles are shipped from Haiti or the Dominican Republic into the United States through the territory of an intermediate country, and—

(i) the articles in the shipment do not enter into the commerce of any intermediate country, and the invoices, bills of lading, and other shipping documents specify the United States as the final destination; or

(ii) the invoices and other documents do not specify the United States as the final

destination, but the articles in the shipment—

(I) remain under the control of the customs authority in the intermediate country;

(II) do not enter into the commerce of the intermediate country except for the purpose of a sale other than at retail; and

(III) have not been subjected to operations in the intermediate country other than loading, unloading, or other activities necessary to preserve the articles in good condition.

**(6) Knit-to-shape**

A good is “knit-to-shape” if 50 percent or more of the exterior surface area of the good is formed by major parts that have been knitted or crocheted directly to the shape used in the good, with no consideration being given to patch pockets, appliqués, or the like. Minor cutting, trimming, or sewing of those major parts shall not affect the determination of whether a good is “knit-to-shape.”<sup>1</sup>

**(7) TAICNAR Program**

The term “TAICNAR Program” means the Technical Assistance Improvement and Compliance Needs Assessment and Remediation Program established pursuant to subsection (e).

**(8) Wholly assembled**

A good is “wholly assembled” in Haiti if all components, of which there must be at least two, pre-existed in essentially the same condition as found in the finished good and were combined to form the finished good in Haiti. Minor attachments and minor embellishments (for example, appliqués, beads, spangles, embroidery, and buttons) not appreciably affecting the identity of the good, and minor sub-assemblies (for example, collars, cuffs, plackets, and pockets), shall not affect the determination of whether a good is “wholly assembled” in Haiti.

**(b) Apparel and other textile articles**

**(1) Value-added rule for apparel articles**

**(A) In general**

Apparel articles described in subparagraph (B) of a producer or entity controlling production that are imported directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic shall enter the United States free of duty during an applicable 1-year period, subject to the limitations set forth in subparagraphs (B) and (C), and subject to subparagraph (D).

**(B) Apparel articles described**

**(i) In general**

In any applicable 1-year period, apparel articles described in this paragraph are apparel articles that are wholly assembled, or are knit-to-shape, in Haiti from any combination of fabrics, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, and yarns, only if, for each entry in the applicable 1-year period, the sum of—

(I) the cost or value of the materials produced in Haiti or one or more countries described in clause (iii), or any combination thereof, plus

(II) the direct costs of processing operations (as defined in section 2703(a)(3) of this title) performed in Haiti or one or more countries described in clause (iii), or any combination thereof,

is not less than the applicable percentage (as defined in clause (v)(I)) of the declared customs value of such apparel articles.

**(ii) Deductions**

In calculating cost or value under clause (i)(I), there shall be deducted the cost or value of—

(I) any foreign materials that are used in the production of the apparel articles in Haiti; and

(II) any foreign materials that are used in the production of the materials described in clause (i)(I).

**(iii) Countries described**

The countries referred to in clause (i) are the following:

(I) The United States.

(II) Any country that is a party to a free trade agreement with the United States that is in effect on December 20, 2006, or that enters into force thereafter.

(III) Any country designated as a beneficiary country under section 2703(b)(5)(B) of this title.

(IV) Any country designated as a beneficiary country under section 2466a(a)(1) of this title, if a finding has been made by the President or the President’s designee, and published in the Federal Register, that the country has satisfied the requirements of section 3722 of this title.

(V) Any country designated as a beneficiary country under section 3203(b)(6)(B) of this title.

**(iv) Annual aggregation**

**(I) Initial applicable 1-year period**

In the initial applicable 1-year period, the requirements under clause (i) relating to applicable percentage may also be met for articles of a producer or an entity controlling production that enter during the initial applicable 1-year period by aggregating—

(aa) the cost or value of materials under subclause (I) of clause (i), and

(bb) the direct costs of processing operations under subclause (II) of clause (i),

of all apparel articles of that producer or entity controlling production that are wholly assembled, or are knit-to-shape, in Haiti and are entered during the initial applicable 1-year period.

**(II) Other applicable 1-year periods**

In each of the second, third, fourth, and fifth applicable 1-year periods, the requirements under clause (i) relating to applicable percentage may also be met

<sup>1</sup> So in original. The closing quotation marks probably should precede the period.

for articles of a producer or an entity controlling production that enter during the applicable 1-year period by aggregating—

- (aa) the cost or value of materials under subclause (I) of clause (i), and
- (bb) the direct costs of processing operations under subclause (II) of clause (i),

of all apparel articles of that producer or entity controlling production that are wholly assembled, or are knit-to-shape, in Haiti and are entered during the preceding applicable 1-year period.

**(III) Deductions**

In calculating cost or value under subclause (I)(aa) or (II)(aa), there shall be deducted the cost or value of—

- (aa) any foreign materials that are used in the production of the apparel articles in Haiti; and
- (bb) any foreign materials that are used in the production of the materials described in subclause (I)(aa) or (II)(aa) (as the case may be).

**(IV) Inclusion in calculation of other articles receiving preferential treatment**

Entries of apparel articles that receive preferential treatment under any provision of law other than this subparagraph or are subject to the “General” column 1 rate of duty under the HTS are not included in the annual aggregation under subclause (I) or (II) unless the producer or entity controlling production elects, at the time the annual aggregation calculation is made, to include such entries in such aggregation.

**(v) Definitions**

In this paragraph:

**(I) Applicable percentage**

The term “applicable percentage” means—

- (aa) 50 percent or more during the initial applicable 1-year period, the second applicable 1-year period, and the third applicable 1-year period;
- (bb) 55 percent or more during the fourth applicable 1-year period; and
- (cc) 60 percent or more during the fifth applicable 1-year period.

**(II) Foreign material**

The term “foreign material” means a material produced in a country other than Haiti or any country described in clause (iii).

**(vi) Development of procedure to ensure compliance**

**(I) In general**

U.S. Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security shall develop and implement methods and procedures to ensure ongoing compliance with the requirements set forth in clauses (i) and (iv).

**(II) Noncompliance**

If U.S. Customs and Border Protection finds that a producer or an entity con-

trolling production has not satisfied such requirements in any applicable 1-year period, either for individual entries entered pursuant to clause (i) or for entries entered in aggregate pursuant to clause (iv), then apparel articles described in clause (i) of that producer or entity shall be ineligible for preferential treatment under paragraph (I) during any succeeding applicable 1-year period until—

- (aa) the cost or value of materials under subclause (I) of clause (i), plus
- (bb) the direct costs of processing operations under subclause (II) of clause (i),

of that producer or entity controlling production, is not less than the applicable percentage under clause (v)(I), plus 10 percent, of the aggregate declared customs value of all apparel articles of that producer or entity controlling production that are wholly assembled, or are knit-to-shape, in Haiti and are entered during the preceding applicable 1-year period.

**(III) Retroactive application of duty-free treatment**

If—

- (aa) a producer or an entity controlling production is ineligible for preferential treatment under subparagraph (A) in an applicable 1-year period because that producer or entity controlling production did not satisfy the requirements of clause (i) or (iv), and
- (bb) that producer or entity controlling production satisfies the requirements of subclause (II) of this clause in that applicable 1-year period,

then, notwithstanding section 1514 of this title or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection before the 90th day after U.S. Customs and Border Protection determines that item (bb) applies, the entry of any articles—

- (AA) that was made during that applicable 1-year period, and
- (BB) with respect to which there would have been preferential treatment under subparagraph (A) if the producer or entity controlling production had satisfied the requirements in clause (i) or (iv) (as the case may be),

shall be liquidated or reliquidated as though such preferential treatment under subparagraph (A) applied to such entry.

**(vii) Fabrics not available in commercial quantities**

**(I) In general**

For purposes of determining the applicable percentage under clause (i) or (iv), there may be included in that percentage—

- (aa) the cost of fabrics or yarns to the extent that apparel articles of such

fabrics or yarns would be eligible for preferential treatment, without regard to the source of the fabrics or yarns, under Annex 401 of the NAFTA; and

(bb) the cost of fabrics or yarns that are designated as not being available in commercial quantities for purposes of—

(AA) section 2703(b)(2)(A)(v) of this title,

(BB) section 3721(b)(5) of this title,

(CC) section 3203(b)(3)(B)(i)(III) or (ii) of this title, or

(DD) any other provision, relating to determining whether a textile or apparel article is an originating good eligible for preferential treatment, of a law that implements a free trade agreement that enters into force with respect to the United States,

without regard to the source of the fabrics or yarns.

**(II) Removal of designation of fabrics or yarns not available in commercial quantities**

If the President determines that—

(aa) any fabric or yarn described in subclause (I)(aa) was determined to be eligible for preferential treatment, or

(bb) any fabric or yarn described in subclause (I)(bb) was designated as not being available in commercial quantities,

on the basis of fraud, the President is authorized to remove the eligibility or designation (as the case may be) of that fabric or yarn with respect to articles entered after such removal.

**(C) Quantitative limitations**

The preferential treatment described in subparagraph (A) shall be extended, during each of the applicable 1-year periods set forth in the following table, to not more than the corresponding percentage of the aggregate square meter equivalents of all apparel articles imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available:

<b>During the:</b>	<b>the corresponding percentage is:</b>
initial applicable 1-year period ...	1 percent.
second applicable 1-year period ..	1.25 percent.
third applicable 1-year period .....	1.25 percent.
fourth applicable 1-year period ...	1.25 percent.
fifth applicable 1-year period .....	1.25 percent.

No preferential treatment shall be provided under subparagraph (A) after the last day of the fifth applicable 1-year period.

**(D) Other preferential treatment not affected by quantitative limitations**

Any apparel article that qualifies for preferential treatment under paragraph (2), (3), (4), or (5) or any other provision of this chapter shall not be subject to, or included in the calculation of, the quantitative limitations under subparagraph (C).

**(2) Special rule for woven articles and certain knit articles**

**(A) Special rule for articles of chapter 62 of the HTS**

**(i) General rule**

Any apparel article classifiable under chapter 62 of the HTS that is wholly assembled, or knit-to-shape, in Haiti from any combination of fabrics, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns and is imported directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic shall enter the United States free of duty, subject to clauses (ii) and (iii), without regard to the source of the fabric, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns from which the article is made.

**(ii) Limitation**

The preferential treatment described in clause (i) shall be extended, in the 1-year period beginning October 1, 2008, and in each of the 9 succeeding 1-year periods, to not more than 70,000,000 square meter equivalents of apparel articles described in such clause.

**(iii) Other preferential treatment not affected by quantitative limitation**

Any apparel article that qualifies for preferential treatment under paragraph (1), (3), (4), or (5) or subparagraph (B) of this paragraph or any other provision of this chapter shall not be subject to, or included in the calculation of, the quantitative limitation under clause (ii).

**(B) Special rule for certain articles of chapter 61 of the HTS**

**(i) General rule**

Any apparel article classifiable under chapter 61 of the HTS that is wholly assembled, or knit-to-shape, in Haiti from any combination of fabrics, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns and is imported directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic shall enter the United States free of duty, subject to clauses (ii), (iii), and (iv), without regard to the source of the fabric, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns from which the article is made.

**(ii) Exclusions**

The preferential treatment described in clause (i) shall not apply to the following:

(I) The following apparel articles of cotton, for men or boys, that are classifiable under subheading 6109.10.00 of the HTS:

(aa) All white T-shirts, with short hemmed sleeves and hemmed bottom, with crew or round neckline or with V-neck and with a mitered seam at the center of the V, and without pockets, trim, or embroidery.

(bb) All white singlets, without pockets, trim, or embroidery.

(cc) Other T-shirts, but not including thermal undershirts.

(II) T-shirts for men or boys that are classifiable under subheading 6109.90.10.

(III) The following apparel articles of cotton, for men or boys, that are classifiable under subheading 6110.20.20 of the HTS:

(aa) Sweatshirts.

(bb) Pullovers, other than sweaters, vests, or garments imported as part of playsuits.

(IV) Sweatshirts for men or boys, of man-made fibers and containing less than 65 percent by weight of man-made fibers, that are classifiable under subheading 6110.30.30 of the HTS.

**(iii) Limitation**

The preferential treatment described in clause (i) shall be extended, in the 1-year period beginning October 1, 2008, and in each of the 9 succeeding 1-year periods, to not more than 70,000,000 square meter equivalents of apparel articles described in such clause.

**(iv) Other preferential treatment not affected by quantitative limitation**

Any apparel article that qualifies for preferential treatment under paragraph (1), (3), (4), or (5) or subparagraph (A) of this paragraph or any other provision of this chapter shall not be subject to, or included in the calculation of, the quantitative limitation under clause (iii).

**(3) Apparel and other articles subject to certain assembly rules**

**(A) Brassieres**

Any apparel article classifiable under subheading 6212.10 of the HTS that is wholly assembled, or knit-to-shape, in Haiti from any combination of fabrics, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns and is imported directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic shall enter the United States free of duty, without regard to the source of the fabric, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns from which the article is made.

**(B) Other apparel articles**

Any of the following apparel articles that is wholly assembled, or knit-to-shape, in Haiti from any combination of fabrics, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns and is imported directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic shall enter the United States free of duty, without regard to the source of the fabric, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns from which the article is made:

(i) Any apparel article that is of a type listed in chapter rule 3, 4, or 5 for chapter 61 of the HTS (as such chapter rules are contained in section A of the Annex to Proclamation 8213 of the President of December 20, 2007) as being excluded from the scope of such chapter rule, when such chapter rule is applied to determine whether an apparel article is an originating good for purposes of general note 29(n) to the HTS, except that, for purposes of this clause, reference in such chapter rules to “6104.12.00” shall be deemed to be a reference to “6104.19.60”.

(ii)(I) Subject to subclause (II), any apparel article that is of a type listed in chapter rule 3(a), 4(a), or 5(a) for chapter 62 of the HTS, as such chapter rules are contained in paragraph 9 of section A of the Annex to Proclamation 8213 of the President of December 20, 2007.

(II) Subclause (I) shall not include any apparel article to which subparagraph (A) of this paragraph applies.

**(C) Luggage and similar items**

Any article classifiable under subheading 4202.12, 4202.22, 4202.32 or 4202.92 of the HTS that is wholly assembled in Haiti and is imported directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic shall enter the United States free of duty, without regard to the source of the fabric, components, or materials from which the article is made.

**(D) Headgear**

Any article classifiable under heading 6501, 6502, or 6504 of the HTS, or under subheading 6505.90 of the HTS, that is wholly assembled, knit-to-shape, or formed in Haiti from any combination of fabrics, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns and is imported directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic shall enter the United States free of duty, without regard to the source of the fabric, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns from which the article is made.

**(E) Certain sleepwear**

Any of the following apparel articles that is wholly assembled, or knit-to-shape, in Haiti from any combination of fabrics, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns and is imported directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic shall enter the United States free of duty, without regard to the source of the fabric, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns from which the article is made:

(i) Pajama bottoms and other sleepwear for women and girls, of cotton, that are classifiable under subheading 6208.91.30, or of man-made fibers, that are classifiable under subheading 6208.92.00.

(ii) Pajama bottoms and other sleepwear for girls, of other textile materials, that are classifiable under subheading 6208.99.20.

**(4) Earned import allowance rule**

**(A) In general**

Apparel articles wholly assembled, or knit-to-shape, in Haiti from any combination of fabrics, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns and imported directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic shall enter the United States free of duty, without regard to the source of the fabric, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns from which the articles are made, if such apparel articles are accompanied by an earned import allowance certificate that reflects the amount of credits equal to the total square meter equivalents of such apparel articles, in accordance with the program established under subparagraph

(B). For purposes of determining the quantity of square meter equivalents under this subparagraph, the conversion factors listed in “Correlation: U.S. Textile and Apparel Industry Category System with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States of America, 2008”, or its successor publications, of the United States Department of Commerce, shall apply.

**(B) Earned import allowance program**

**(i) Establishment**

The Secretary of Commerce shall establish a program to provide earned import allowance certificates to any producer or entity controlling production for purposes of subparagraph (A), based on the elements described in clause (ii).

**(ii) Elements**

The elements referred to in clause (i) are the following:

(I) One credit shall be issued to a producer or an entity controlling production for every three square meter equivalents of qualifying woven fabric or qualifying knit fabric that the producer or entity controlling production can demonstrate that it purchased for the manufacture in Haiti of articles like or similar to any article eligible for preferential treatment under subparagraph (A). The Secretary of Commerce shall, if requested by a producer or entity controlling production, create and maintain an account for such producer or entity controlling production, into which such credits shall be deposited.

(II) Such producer or entity controlling production may redeem credits issued under subclause (I) for earned import allowance certificates reflecting such number of earned credits as the producer or entity may request and has available.

(III) The Secretary of Commerce may require any textile mill or other entity located in the United States that exports to Haiti qualifying woven fabric or qualifying knit fabric to submit, upon such export or upon request, documentation, such as a Shipper’s Export Declaration, to the Secretary of Commerce—

(aa) verifying that the qualifying woven fabric or qualifying knit fabric was exported to a producer in Haiti or to an entity controlling production; and

(bb) identifying such producer or entity controlling production, and the quantity and description of qualifying woven fabric or qualifying knit fabric exported to such producer or entity controlling production.

(IV) The Secretary of Commerce may require that a producer or entity controlling production submit documentation to verify purchases of qualifying woven fabric or qualifying knit fabric.

(V) The Secretary of Commerce may make available to each person or entity

identified in documentation submitted under subclause (III) or (IV) information contained in such documentation that relates to the purchase of qualifying woven fabric or qualifying knit fabric involving such person or entity.

(VI) The program under this subparagraph shall be established so as to allow, to the extent feasible, the submission, storage, retrieval, and disclosure of information in electronic format, including information with respect to the earned import allowance certificates required under subparagraph (A)(i).<sup>2</sup>

(VII) The Secretary of Commerce may reconcile discrepancies in information provided under subclause (III) or (IV) and verify the accuracy of such information.

(VIII) The Secretary of Commerce shall establish procedures to carry out the program under this subparagraph and may establish additional requirements to carry out this subparagraph. Such additional requirements may include—

(aa) submissions by textile mills or other entities in the United States documenting exports of yarns wholly formed in the United States to countries described in paragraph (1)(B)(iii) for the manufacture of qualifying knit fabric; and

(bb) procedures imposed on producers or entities controlling production to allow the Secretary of Commerce to obtain and verify information relating to the production of qualifying knit fabric.

**(iii) Qualifying woven fabric defined**

For purposes of this subparagraph, the term “qualifying woven fabric” means fabric wholly formed in the United States from yarns wholly formed in the United States, except that—

(I) fabric otherwise eligible as qualifying woven fabric shall not be ineligible as qualifying woven fabric because the fabric contains nylon filament yarn to which section 2703(b)(2)(A)(vii)(IV) of this title applies;

(II) fabric that would otherwise be ineligible as qualifying woven fabric because the fabric contains yarns not wholly formed in the United States shall not be ineligible as qualifying woven fabric if the total weight of all such yarns is not more than 10 percent of the total weight of the fabric; and

(III) fabric otherwise eligible as qualifying woven fabric shall not be ineligible as qualifying fabric because the fabric contains yarns covered by clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (5)(A).

**(iv) Qualifying knit fabric defined**

For purposes of this subparagraph, the term “qualifying knit fabric” means fabric or knit-to-shape components wholly

<sup>2</sup>So in original. Probably should refer to cl. (i) of this subparagraph.

formed or knit-to-shape in any country or any combination of countries described in paragraph (1)(B)(iii), from yarns wholly formed in the United States, except that—

(I) fabric or knit-to-shape components otherwise eligible as qualifying knit fabric shall not be ineligible as qualifying knit fabric because the fabric or knit-to-shape components contain nylon filament yarn to which section 2703(b)(2)(A)(vii)(IV) of this title applies;

(II) fabric or knit-to-shape components that would otherwise be ineligible as qualifying knit fabric because the fabric or knit-to-shape components contain yarns not wholly formed in the United States shall not be ineligible as qualifying knit fabric if the total weight of all such yarns is not more than 10 percent of the total weight of the fabric or knit-to-shape components; and

(III) fabric or knit-to-shape components otherwise eligible as qualifying knit fabric shall not be ineligible as qualifying knit fabric because the fabric or knit-to-shape components contain yarns covered by clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (5)(A).

**(C) Review by United States Government Accountability Office**

The United States Government Accountability Office shall review the program established under subparagraph (B) annually for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of, and making recommendations for improvements in, the program.

**(D) Enforcement provisions**

**(i) Fraudulent claims of preference**

Any person who makes a false claim for preference under the program established under subparagraph (B) shall be subject to any applicable civil or criminal penalty that may be imposed under the customs laws of the United States or under title 18.

**(ii) Penalties for other fraudulent information**

The Secretary of Commerce may establish and impose penalties for the submission to the Secretary of Commerce of fraudulent information under the program established under subparagraph (B), other than a claim described in clause (i).

**(5) Short supply provision**

**(A) In general**

Any apparel article that is wholly assembled, or knit-to-shape, in Haiti from any combination of fabrics, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns and is imported directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic shall enter the United States free of duty, without regard to the source of the fabrics, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns from which the article is made, if the fabrics, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns comprising the component that determines the tariff classification of the article are of any of the following:

(i) Fabrics or yarns, to the extent that apparel articles of such fabrics or yarns would be eligible for preferential treatment, without regard to the source of the fabrics or yarns, under Annex 401 of the NAFTA.

(ii) Fabrics or yarns, to the extent that such fabrics or yarns are designated as not being available in commercial quantities for purposes of—

(I) section 2703(b)(2)(A)(v) of this title;

(II) section 3721(b)(5) of this title;

(III) clause (i)(III) or (ii) of section 3203(b)(3)(B) of this title; or

(IV) any other provision, relating to determining whether a textile or apparel article is an originating good eligible for preferential treatment, of a law that implements a free trade agreement entered into by the United States that is in effect at the time the claim for preferential treatment is made.

**(B) Removal of designation of fabrics or yarns not available in commercial quantities**

If the President determines that—

(i) any fabric or yarn described in clause (i) of subparagraph (A) was determined to be eligible for preferential treatment, or

(ii) any fabric or yarn described in clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) was designated as not being available in commercial quantities,

on the basis of fraud, the President is authorized to remove the eligibility or designation (as the case may be) of that fabric or yarn with respect to articles entered after such removal.

**(6) Other preferential treatment not affected**

The duty-free treatment provided under this subsection is in addition to any other preferential treatment under this chapter.

**(c) Special rule for certain wire harness automotive components**

**(1) In general**

Any wire harness automotive component that is the product or manufacture of Haiti and is imported directly from Haiti into the customs territory of the United States shall enter the United States free of duty, during the 5-year period beginning on December 20, 2006, if Haiti has met the requirements of subsection (d) and if the sum of—

(A) the cost or value of the materials produced in Haiti or one or more countries described in subsection (b)(2)(C), or any combination thereof, plus

(B) the direct costs of processing operations (as defined in section 2703(a)(3) of this title) performed in Haiti or the United States, or both,

is not less than 50 percent of the declared customs value of such wire harness automotive component.

**(2) Wire harness automotive component**

For purposes of this subsection, the term “wire harness automotive component” means

any article provided for in subheading 8544.30.00 of the HTS, as in effect on December 20, 2006.

**(d) Eligibility requirements**

**(1) In general**

Haiti shall be eligible for preferential treatment under this section if the President determines and certifies to Congress that Haiti—

(A) has established, or is making continual progress toward establishing—

(i) a market-based economy that protects private property rights, incorporates an open rules-based trading system, and minimizes government interference in the economy through measures such as price controls, subsidies, and government ownership of economic assets;

(ii) the rule of law, political pluralism, and the right to due process, a fair trial, and equal protection under the law;

(iii) the elimination of barriers to United States trade and investment, including by—

(I) the provision of national treatment and measures to create an environment conducive to domestic and foreign investment;

(II) the protection of intellectual property; and

(III) the resolution of bilateral trade and investment disputes;

(iv) economic policies to reduce poverty, increase the availability of health care and educational opportunities, expand physical infrastructure, promote the development of private enterprise, and encourage the formation of capital markets through microcredit or other programs;

(v) a system to combat corruption and bribery, such as signing and implementing the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions; and

(vi) protection of internationally recognized worker rights, including the right of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor, a minimum age for the employment of children, and acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health;

(B) does not engage in activities that undermine United States national security or foreign policy interests; and

(C) does not engage in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or provide support for acts of international terrorism and cooperates in international efforts to eliminate human rights violations and terrorist activities.

**(2) Time limit for determination**

The President shall determine whether Haiti meets the requirements of paragraph (1) not later than 90 days after December 20, 2006.

**(3) Continuing compliance**

If the President determines that Haiti is not making continual progress in meeting the re-

quirements described in paragraph (1)(A), the President shall terminate the preferential treatment under this section.

**(4) Petition process**

Any interested party may file a request to have the status of Haiti reviewed with respect to the eligibility requirements listed in paragraph (1), and the President shall provide for this purpose the same procedures as those that are provided for reviewing the status of eligible beneficiary developing countries with respect to the designation criteria listed in subsections (b) and (c) of section 2462 of this title.

**(e) Technical assistance improvement and compliance needs assessment and remediation program**

**(1) Continued eligibility for preferences**

**(A) Presidential certification of compliance by Haiti with requirements**

Upon the expiration of the 16-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement Act of 2008, Haiti shall continue to be eligible for the preferential treatment provided under subsection (b) only if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that—

(i) Haiti has implemented the requirements set forth in paragraphs (2) and (3); and

(ii) Haiti has agreed to require producers of articles for which duty-free treatment may be requested under subsection (b) to participate in the TAICNAR Program described in paragraph (3) and has developed a system to ensure participation in such program by such producers, including by developing and maintaining the registry described in paragraph (2)(B)(i).

**(B) Extension**

The President may extend the period for compliance by Haiti under subparagraph (A) if the President—

(i) determines that Haiti has made a good faith effort toward such compliance and has agreed to take additional steps to come into full compliance that are satisfactory to the President; and

(ii) provides to the appropriate congressional committees, not later than 6 months after the last day of the 16-month period specified in subparagraph (A), and every 6 months thereafter, a report identifying the steps that Haiti has agreed to take to come into full compliance and the progress made over the preceding 6-month period in implementing such steps.

**(C) Continuing compliance**

**(i) Termination of preferential treatment**

If, after making a certification under subparagraph (A), the President determines that Haiti is no longer meeting the requirements set forth in subparagraph (A), the President shall terminate the preferential treatment provided under subsection (b), unless the President determines, after consulting with the appro-

priate congressional committees, that meeting such requirements is not practicable because of extraordinary circumstances existing in Haiti when the determination is made.

**(ii) Subsequent compliance**

If the President, after terminating preferential treatment under clause (i), determines that Haiti is meeting the requirements set forth in subparagraph (A), the President shall reinstate the application of preferential treatment under subsection (b).

**(2) Labor Ombudsman**

**(A) In general**

The requirement under this paragraph is that Haiti has established an independent Labor Ombudsman's Office within the national government that—

(i) reports directly to the President of Haiti;

(ii) is headed by a Labor Ombudsman chosen by the President of Haiti, in consultation with Haitian labor unions and industry associations; and

(iii) is vested with the authority to perform the functions described in subparagraph (B).

**(B) Functions**

The functions of the Labor Ombudsman's Office shall include—

(i) developing and maintaining a registry of producers of articles for which duty-free treatment may be requested under subsection (b), and developing, in consultation and coordination with any other appropriate officials of the Government of Haiti, a system to ensure participation by such producers in the TAICNAR Program described in paragraph (3);

(ii) overseeing the implementation of the TAICNAR Program described in paragraph (3);

(iii) receiving and investigating comments from any interested party regarding the conditions described in paragraph (3)(B) in facilities of producers listed in the registry described in clause (i) and, where appropriate, referring such comments or the result of such investigations to the appropriate Haitian authorities, or to the entity operating the TAICNAR Program described in paragraph (3);

(iv) assisting, in consultation and coordination with any other appropriate Haitian authorities, producers listed in the registry described in clause (i) in meeting the conditions set forth in paragraph (3)(B); and

(v) coordinating, with the assistance of the entity operating the TAICNAR Program described in paragraph (3), a tripartite committee comprised of appropriate representatives of government agencies, employers, and workers, as well as other relevant interested parties, for the purposes of evaluating progress in implementing the TAICNAR Program described in paragraph (3), and consulting on im-

proving core labor standards and working conditions in the textile and apparel sector in Haiti, and on other matters of common concern relating to such core labor standards and working conditions.

**(3) Technical assistance improvement and compliance needs assessment and remediation program**

**(A) In general**

The requirement under this paragraph is that Haiti, in cooperation with the International Labor Organization, has established a Technical Assistance Improvement and Compliance Needs Assessment and Remediation Program meeting the requirements under subparagraph (C)—

(i) to assess compliance by producers listed in the registry described in paragraph (2)(B)(i) with the conditions set forth in subparagraph (B) and to assist such producers in meeting such conditions; and

(ii) to provide assistance to improve the capacity of the Government of Haiti—

(I) to inspect facilities of producers listed in the registry described in paragraph (2)(B)(i); and

(II) to enforce national labor laws and resolve labor disputes, including through measures described in subparagraph (E).

**(B) Conditions described**

The conditions referred to in subparagraph (A) are—

(i) compliance with core labor standards; and

(ii) compliance with the labor laws of Haiti that relate directly to core labor standards and to ensuring acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational health and safety.

**(C) Requirements**

The requirements for the TAICNAR Program are that the program—

(i) be operated by the International Labor Organization (or any subdivision, instrumentality, or designee thereof), which prepares the biannual reports described in subparagraph (D);

(ii) be developed through a participatory process that includes the Labor Ombudsman described in paragraph (2) and appropriate representatives of government agencies, employers, and workers;

(iii) assess compliance by each producer listed in the registry described in paragraph (2)(B)(i) with the conditions set forth in subparagraph (B) and identify any deficiencies by such producer with respect to meeting such conditions, including by—

(I) conducting unannounced site visits to manufacturing facilities of the producer;

(II) conducting confidential interviews separately with workers and management of the facilities of the producer;

(III) providing to management and workers, and where applicable, worker organizations in the facilities of the producer, on a confidential basis—

(aa) the results of the assessment carried out under this clause; and

(bb) specific suggestions for remediating any such deficiencies;

(iv) assist the producer in remediating any deficiencies identified under clause (iii);

(v) conduct prompt follow-up site visits to the facilities of the producer to assess progress on remediation of any deficiencies identified under clause (iii); and

(vi) provide training to workers and management of the producer, and where appropriate, to other persons or entities, to promote compliance with subparagraph (B).

**(D) Biannual report**

The biannual reports referred to in subparagraph (C)(i) are a report, by the entity operating the TAICNAR Program, that is published (and available to the public in a readily accessible manner) on a biannual basis, beginning 6 months after Haiti implements the TAICNAR Program under this paragraph, covering the preceding 6-month period, and that includes the following:

(i) The name of each producer listed in the registry described in paragraph (2)(B)(i) that has been identified as having met the conditions under subparagraph (B).

(ii) The name of each producer listed in the registry described in paragraph (2)(B)(i) that has been identified as having deficiencies with respect to the conditions under subparagraph (B), and has failed to remedy such deficiencies.

(iii) For each producer listed under clause (ii)—

(I) a description of the deficiencies found to exist and the specific suggestions for remediating such deficiencies made by the entity operating the TAICNAR Program;

(II) a description of the efforts by the producer to remediate the deficiencies, including a description of assistance provided by any entity to assist in such remediation; and

(III) with respect to deficiencies that have not been remediated, the amount of time that has elapsed since the deficiencies were first identified in a report under this subparagraph.

(iv) For each producer identified as having deficiencies with respect to the conditions described under subparagraph (B) in a prior report under this subparagraph, a description of the progress made in remediating such deficiencies since the submission of the prior report, and an assessment of whether any aspect of such deficiencies persists.

**(E) Capacity building**

The assistance to the Government of Haiti referred to in subparagraph (A)(ii) shall include programs—

(i) to review the labor laws and regulations of Haiti and to develop and imple-

ment strategies for bringing the laws and regulations into conformity with core labor standards;

(ii) to develop additional strategies for facilitating protection of core labor standards and providing acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health, including through legal, regulatory, and institutional reform;

(iii) to increase awareness of worker rights, including under core labor standards and national labor laws;

(iv) to promote consultation and cooperation between government representatives, employers, worker representatives, and United States importers on matters relating to core labor standards and national labor laws;

(v) to assist the Labor Ombudsman appointed pursuant to paragraph (2) in establishing and coordinating operation of the committee described in paragraph (2)(B)(v);

(vi) to assist worker representatives in more fully and effectively advocating on behalf of their members; and

(vii) to provide on-the-job training and technical assistance to labor inspectors, judicial officers, and other relevant personnel to build their capacity to enforce national labor laws and resolve labor disputes.

**(4) Compliance with eligibility criteria**

**(A) Country compliance with worker rights eligibility criteria**

In making a determination of whether Haiti is meeting the requirement set forth in subsection (d)(1)(A)(vi) relating to internationally recognized worker rights, the President shall consider the reports produced under paragraph (3)(D).

**(B) Producer eligibility**

**(i) Identification of producers**

Beginning in the second calendar year after the President makes the certification under paragraph (1)(A), the President shall identify on a biennial basis whether a producer listed in the registry described in paragraph (2)(B)(i) has failed to comply with core labor standards and with the labor laws of Haiti that directly relate to and are consistent with core labor standards.

**(ii) Assistance to producers; withdrawal, etc., of preferential treatment**

For each producer that the President identifies under clause (i), the President shall seek to assist such producer in coming into compliance with core labor standards and with the labor laws of Haiti that directly relate to and are consistent with core labor standards. If such efforts fail, the President shall withdraw, suspend, or limit the application of preferential treatment under subsection (b) to articles of such producer.

**(iii) Reinstating preferential treatment**

If the President, after withdrawing, suspending, or limiting the application of

preferential treatment under clause (ii) to articles of a producer, determines that such producer is complying with core labor standards and with the labor laws of Haiti that directly relate to and are consistent with core labor standards, the President shall reinstate the application of preferential treatment under subsection (b) to the articles of the producer.

**(iv) Consideration of reports**

In making the identification under clause (i) and the determination under clause (iii), the President shall consider the reports made available under paragraph (3)(D).

**(5) Reports by the President**

**(A) In general**

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of the Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement Act of 2008, and annually thereafter, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of this subsection during the preceding 1-year period.

**(B) Matters to be included**

Each report required by subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

(i) An explanation of the efforts of Haiti, the President, and the International Labor Organization to carry out this subsection.

(ii) A summary of each report produced under paragraph (3)(D) during the preceding 1-year period and a summary of the findings contained in such report.

(iii) Identifications made under paragraph (4)(B)(i) and determinations made under paragraph (4)(B)(iii).

**(6) Authorization of appropriations**

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection the sum of \$10,000,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2008, and ending on September 30, 2013.

**(f) Conditions regarding enforcement of circumvention**

**(1) In general**

The preferential treatment under subsection (b)(1) shall not apply unless the President certifies to Congress that Haiti is meeting the following conditions:

(A) Haiti has adopted an effective visa system, domestic laws, and enforcement procedures applicable to articles described in subsection (b) to prevent unlawful transshipment of the articles and the use of counterfeit documents relating to the importation of the articles into the United States.

(B) Haiti has enacted legislation or promulgated regulations that would permit U.S. Customs and Border Protection verification teams to have the access necessary to investigate thoroughly allegations of transshipment through such country.

(C) Haiti agrees to report, on a timely basis, at the request of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, on the total exports from and imports into that country of articles de-

scribed in subsection (b), consistent with the manner in which the records are kept by Haiti.

(D) Haiti agrees to cooperate fully with the United States to address and take action necessary to prevent circumvention as provided in Article 5 of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.

(E) Haiti agrees to require all producers and exporters of articles described in subsection (b) in that country to maintain complete records of the production and the export of such articles, including materials used in the production, for at least 5 years after the production or export (as the case may be).

(F) Haiti agrees to report, on a timely basis, at the request of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, documentation establishing the country of origin of articles described in subsection (b) as used by that country in implementing an effective visa system.

**(2) Definition of transshipment**

Transshipment within the meaning of this subsection has occurred when preferential treatment for a textile or apparel article under this section has been claimed on the basis of material false information concerning the country of origin, manufacture, processing, or assembly of the article or any of its components. For purposes of this paragraph, false information is material if disclosure of the true information would mean or would have meant that the article is or was ineligible for preferential treatment under this section.

**(3) Limitation on goods shipped from the Dominican Republic**

**(A) Limitation**

Notwithstanding subsection (a)(5), relating to the definition of “imported directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic”, articles described in subsection (b) that are shipped from the Dominican Republic, directly or through the territory of an intermediate country, whether or not such articles undergo processing in the Dominican Republic, shall not be considered to be “imported directly from Haiti or the Dominican Republic” until the President certifies to the Congress that Haiti and the Dominican Republic have developed procedures to prevent unlawful transshipment of the articles and the use of counterfeit documents related to the importation of the articles into the United States.

**(B) Technical and other assistance**

The Commissioner responsible for U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall provide technical and other assistance to Haiti and the Dominican Republic to develop expeditiously the procedures described in subparagraph (A).

**(g) Regulations**

The President shall issue regulations to carry out this section not later than 180 days after December 20, 2006. The President shall consult with

the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate in preparing such regulations.

#### (h) Termination

Except as provided in subsection (b)(1), the duty-free treatment provided under this section shall remain in effect until September 30, 2018.

(Pub. L. 98-67, title II, §213A, as added Pub. L. 109-432, div. D, title V, §5002(a), Dec. 20, 2006, 120 Stat. 3181; amended Pub. L. 110-234, title XV, §§15402-15405, May 22, 2008, 122 Stat. 1527-1545; Pub. L. 110-246, §4(a), title XV, §§15402-15405, June 18, 2008, 122 Stat. 1664, 2289-2307; Pub. L. 110-436, §7, Oct. 16, 2008, 122 Stat. 4981.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (b)(1)(D), (2)(A)(iii), (B)(iv), (6), was in the original “this title”, meaning title II of Pub. L. 98-67, Aug. 5, 1983, 97 Stat. 384, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title II to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2701 of this title and Tables.

Proclamation 8213 of the President of December 20, 2007, referred to in subsec. (b)(3)(B), is Proc. No. 8213, Dec. 20, 2007, 72 F.R. 73555. Par. (4) of Proclamation 8213 appears as a paraphrased Delegation of Functions note under section 4033 of this title.

The date of the enactment of the Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement Act of 2008, referred to in subsec. (e)(1)(A), (5)(A), is the date of enactment of part I (§§15401-15412) of subtitle D of title XV of Pub. L. 110-246, which was approved June 18, 2008.

#### CODIFICATION

Pub. L. 110-234 and Pub. L. 110-246 made identical amendments to this section. The amendments by Pub. L. 110-234 were repealed by section 4(a) of Pub. L. 110-246.

#### AMENDMENTS

2008—Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 110-246, §15403(1)(C), added par. (2). Former par. (2) redesignated (4).

Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 110-246, §15403(1)(C), added par. (3). Former par. (3) redesignated (5).

Pub. L. 110-246, §15402(f)(2), added par. (3).

Subsec. (a)(4). Pub. L. 110-246, §15403(1)(B), redesignated par. (2) as (4). Former par. (4) redesignated (6).

Pub. L. 110-246, §15402(f)(2), added par. (4).

Subsec. (a)(5). Pub. L. 110-246, §15403(1)(B), redesignated par. (3) as (5). Former par. (5) redesignated (8).

Pub. L. 110-246, §15402(f)(2), added par. (5).

Subsec. (a)(6). Pub. L. 110-246, §15403(1)(B), redesignated par. (4) as (6).

Subsec. (a)(7). Pub. L. 110-246, §15403(1)(D), added par. (7).

Subsec. (a)(8). Pub. L. 110-246, §15403(1)(A), redesignated par. (5) as (8).

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 110-246, §15402(a)(5), (b), (c), as amended by Pub. L. 110-436, §7(1), added pars. (1)(D), (2), and (3).

Pub. L. 110-246, §15402(a)(4), as amended by Pub. L. 110-436, §7(1), redesignated par. (3) as subpar. (C) of par. (1), realigned margins, substituted “subparagraph (A)” for “paragraph (1)” in two places, in table substituted “1.25 percent” for “1.5 percent” during the third applicable 1-year period, “1.25 percent” for “1.75 percent” during the fourth applicable 1-year period, and “1.25 percent” for “2 percent” during the fifth applicable 1-year period.

Pub. L. 110-246, §15402(a)(3), as amended by Pub. L. 110-436, §7(1), redesignated par. (2) as subpar. (B) of par. (1), redesignated former subpars. as cls., former cls. as subcls., former subcls. as items, and former items as

subitems, realigned margins, made conforming changes to references in text, in par. (1)(B)(iii)(II) substituted “that enters into force thereafter” for “that enters into force under the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002 (19 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.)”, amended par. (1)(B)(iv)(IV) generally, in par. (1)(B)(vi) substituted “U.S. Customs and Border Protection” for “The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection” in subcl. (I) and for “the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection” in subcl. (II) and in two places in subcl. (III), and in par. (1)(B)(vii)(I)(bb)(DD) substituted “with respect to the United States” for “under the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002”.

Pub. L. 110-246, §15402(a)(2), as amended by Pub. L. 110-436, §7(1), amended par. (1) generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “In addition to any other preferential treatment under this chapter, apparel articles described in paragraph (2) of a producer or entity controlling production that are imported directly from Haiti shall enter the United States free of duty during an applicable 1-year period, subject to the limitations set forth in paragraphs (2) and (3), if Haiti has met the requirements of subsections (d) and (e).”

Pub. L. 110-246, §15402(a)(1), as amended by Pub. L. 110-436, §7(1), substituted “Apparel and other textile articles” for “Apparel articles” in heading.

Subsec. (b)(4). Pub. L. 110-246, §15402(d), as amended by Pub. L. 110-436, §7(2), added par. (4).

Pub. L. 110-246, §15402(b), as amended by Pub. L. 110-436, §7(1), struck out par. (4) which related to special rule for certain woven apparel articles classifiable under chapter 62 of the HTS, as in effect on Dec. 20, 2006.

Subsec. (b)(5). Pub. L. 110-246, §15402(c), (e), added par. (5) and struck out former par. (5). Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “The preferential treatment under paragraph (1) shall, subject to the limitations under paragraph (3), be extended to any article classifiable under heading 6212.10 of the HTS, if the article is both cut and sewn or otherwise assembled in Haiti or the United States, or both, without regard to the source of the fabric or components from which the article is made, and if Haiti has met the requirements of subsections (d) and (e).”

Subsec. (b)(6). Pub. L. 110-246, §15402(f)(1), added par. (6).

Subsec. (d)(4). Pub. L. 110-246, §15404, added par. (4).

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 110-246, §15403(3), added subsec. (e). Former subsec. (e) redesignated (f).

Subsec. (e)(1). Pub. L. 110-246, §15402(h), substituted “U.S. Customs and Border Protection” for “the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection” wherever appearing.

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 110-246, §15403(2), redesignated subsec. (e) as (f). Former subsec. (f) redesignated (g).

Subsec. (f)(3). Pub. L. 110-246, §15405, added par. (3).

Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 110-246, §15403(2), redesignated subsec. (f) as (g). Former subsec. (g) redesignated (h).

Pub. L. 110-246, §15402(g), added subsec. (g).

Subsec. (h). Pub. L. 110-246, §15403(2), redesignated subsec. (g) as (h).

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2008 AMENDMENT

Amendment of this section and repeal of Pub. L. 110-234 by Pub. L. 110-246 effective May 22, 2008, the date of enactment of Pub. L. 110-234, except as otherwise provided, see section 4 of Pub. L. 110-246, set out as an Effective Date note under section 8701 of Title 7, Agriculture.

Pub. L. 110-234, title XV, §15412, May 22, 2008, 122 Stat. 1547, and Pub. L. 110-246, §4(a), title XV, §15412, June 18, 2008, 122 Stat. 1664, 2309, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this part [part I (§§15401-15412) of subtitle D of title XV of Pub. L. 110-246, amending this section and section 2703 of this title and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section and section 2701 of this title] and the amendments made by this part shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act [June 18, 2008].

“(b) EXCEPTION.—The amendments made by section 15402 [amending this section] shall take effect on October 1, 2008, and shall apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after that date.”

[Pub. L. 110-234 and Pub. L. 110-246 enacted identical provisions. Pub. L. 110-234 was repealed by section 4(a) of Pub. L. 110-246, set out as a note under section 8701 of Title 7, Agriculture.]

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

Section applicable to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after Dec. 20, 2006, see section 5006 of Pub. L. 109-432, set out as an Effective Date of 2006 Amendment note under section 2703 of this title.

#### REGULATIONS

Pub. L. 110-234, title XV, §15407, May 22, 2008, 122 Stat. 1546, and Pub. L. 110-246, §4(a), title XV, §15407, June 18, 2008, 122 Stat. 1664, 2308, provided that: “The President shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the amendments made by sections 15402, 15403, and 15404 [amending this section]. Regulations to carry out the amendments made by section 15402 shall be issued not later than September 30, 2008. The Secretary of Commerce shall issue such procedures as may be necessary to carry out the amendment made by section 15402(d) not later than September 30, 2008.”

[Pub. L. 110-234 and Pub. L. 110-246 enacted identical provisions. Pub. L. 110-234 was repealed by section 4(a) of Pub. L. 110-246, set out as a note under section 8701 of Title 7, Agriculture.]

#### DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

Proc. No. 8296, Sept. 30, 2008, 73 F.R. 57476, provided in par. (3) that the United States Trade Representative is authorized to perform the functions under subsec. (d)(4) of this section, the reporting function under subsec. (e)(1)(B)(ii) of this section, the consultation function under subsec. (e)(1)(C)(i) of this section, and the functions under subsec. (e)(5) of this section and provided in par. (4) that the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the United States Trade Representative, is authorized to perform the functions under subsec. (e)(4)(B)(i), (ii) of this section.

Proc. No. 8114, Mar. 19, 2007, 72 F.R. 13656, provided in par. (5) that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to perform the functions assigned to the President under subsec. (f) of this section.

#### PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION AUTHORITY

Pub. L. 110-234, title XV, §15406, May 22, 2008, 122 Stat. 1546, and Pub. L. 110-246, §4(a), title XV, §15406, June 18, 2008, 122 Stat. 1664, 2308, provided that: “The President may exercise the authority under section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2483] to proclaim such modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States as may be necessary to carry out this part [part I (§§15401-15412) of subtitle D of title XV of Pub. L. 110-246, amending this section and section 2703 of this title and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section and section 2701 of this title] and the amendments made by this part.”

[Pub. L. 110-234 and Pub. L. 110-246 enacted identical provisions. Pub. L. 110-234 was repealed by section 4(a) of Pub. L. 110-246, set out as a note under section 8701 of Title 7, Agriculture.]

### § 2704. International Trade Commission reports on impact of Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Program

#### (a) Reporting requirement

##### (1) In general

The United States International Trade Commission (in this section referred to as the “Commission”) shall submit to Congress and

the President biennial reports regarding the economic impact of this chapter on United States industries and consumers and on the economy of the beneficiary countries.

#### (2) First report

The first report shall be submitted not later than September 30, 2001.

#### (3) Treatment of Puerto Rico, etc.

For purposes of this section, industries in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the insular possessions of the United States are considered to be United States industries.

#### (b) Requisite areas of Commission assessment

(1) Each report required under subsection (a) of this section shall include, but not be limited to, an assessment by the Commission regarding—

(A) the actual effect, during the period covered by the report, of this Act on the United States economy generally as well as on those specific domestic industries which produce articles that are like, or directly competitive with, articles being imported into the United States from beneficiary countries; and

(B) the probable future effect which this Act will have on the United States economy generally, as well as on such domestic industries, before the provisions of this Act terminate.

(2) In preparing the assessments required under paragraph (1), the Commission shall, to the extent practicable—

(A) analyze the production, trade and consumption of United States products affected by this Act, taking into consideration employment, profit levels, and use of productive facilities with respect to the domestic industries concerned, and such other economic factors in such industries as it considers relevant, including prices, wages, sales, inventories, patterns of demand, capital investment, obsolescence of equipment, and diversification of production; and

(B) describe the nature and extent of any significant change in employment, profit levels, and use of productive facilities, and such other conditions as it deems relevant in the domestic industries concerned, which it believes are attributable to this Act.

#### (c) Time of submission of reports; public participation

(1) Each report required under subsection (a) of this section shall be submitted to the Congress and to the President before the close of the nine-month period beginning on the day after the last day of the period covered by the report.

(2) The Commission shall provide opportunity for the submission by the public, either orally or in writing, or both, of information relating to matters that will be addressed in the reports.

(Pub. L. 98-67, title II, §215, Aug. 5, 1983, 97 Stat. 393; Pub. L. 106-200, title II, §211(d)(1), May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 287.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (a)(1), was in the original “this title”, meaning title II of Pub. L. 98-67, Aug. 5, 1983, 97 Stat. 384, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title II

to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2701 of this title and Tables.

This Act, referred to in subsec. (b), probably should be “this title” meaning title II of Pub. L. 98-67, Aug. 5, 1983, 97 Stat. 384, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title II to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2701 of this title and Tables.

#### AMENDMENTS

2000—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 106-200 inserted heading and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “The United States International Trade Commission (hereinafter in this section referred to as the ‘Commission’) shall prepare, and submit to the Congress and to the President, a report regarding the economic impact of this Act on United States industries and consumers during—

“(1) the twenty-four-month period beginning with August 5, 1983; and

“(2) each calendar year occurring thereafter until duty-free treatment under this chapter is terminated under section 2706(b) of this title.

For purposes of this section, industries in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the insular possessions of the United States shall be considered to be United States industries.”

#### § 2705. Impact study by Secretary of Labor

The Secretary of Labor, in consultation<sup>1</sup> with other appropriate Federal agencies, shall undertake a continuing review and analysis of the impact which the implementation of the provisions of this chapter have with respect to United States labor; and shall make an annual written report to Congress on the results of such review and analysis.

(Pub. L. 98-67, title II, § 216, Aug. 5, 1983, 97 Stat. 394.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title II of Pub. L. 98-67, Aug. 5, 1983, 97 Stat. 384, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title II to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2701 of this title and Tables.

#### TERMINATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

For termination, effective May 15, 2000, of provisions in this section relating to making an annual written report to Congress, see section 3003 of Pub. L. 104-66, as amended, set out as a note under section 1113 of Title 31, Money and Finance, and page 123 of House Document No. 103-7.

#### § 2706. Effective date

(a) This chapter shall take effect on August 5, 1983.

(b) Repealed. Pub. L. 101-382, title II, § 211, Aug. 20, 1990, 104 Stat. 655.

(Pub. L. 98-67, title II, § 218, Aug. 5, 1983, 97 Stat. 395; Pub. L. 101-382, title II, § 211, Aug. 20, 1990, 104 Stat. 655.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (a), was in the original “this subtitle” meaning subtitle A (§§ 211-218) of title II of Pub. L. 98-67 which enacted this chapter, amended section 1202 of this title, repealed section 2582 of this title, and enacted provisions set out as notes under sections 1202, 1319, 2251, and 2703 of this title and

section 1311 of Title 33, Navigation and Navigable Waters. For complete classification of subtitle A to the Code, see Tables.

#### AMENDMENTS

1990—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 101-382 struck out subsec. (b) which related to termination of duty-free treatment. Notwithstanding directory language repealing “section 218 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2706(b))”, amendment was executed by repealing subsec. (b) to reflect the probable intent of Congress in view of catchline for section 211 of Pub. L. 101-382 which read “Repeal of termination date on duty-free treatment under the Act”.

#### § 2707. Center for the Study of Western Hemispheric Trade

##### (a) Establishment

The Commissioner of Customs, after consultation with appropriate officials in the State of Texas, is authorized and directed to make grants to an institution (or a consortium of such institutions) to assist such institution in planning, establishing, and operating a Center for the Study of Western Hemispheric Trade (hereafter in this section referred to as the “Center”). The Commissioner of Customs shall make the first grant not later than December 1, 1994, and the Center shall be established not later than February 1, 1995.

##### (b) Scope of Center

The Center shall be a year-round program operated by an institution located in the State of Texas (or a consortium of such institutions), the purpose of which is to promote and study trade between and among Western Hemisphere countries. The Center shall conduct activities designed to examine—

(1) the impact of the NAFTA on the economies in, and trade within, the Western Hemisphere;

(2) the negotiation of any future free trade agreements, including possible accessions to the NAFTA; and

(3) adjusting tariffs, reducing nontariff barriers, improving relations among customs officials, and promoting economic relations among countries in the Western Hemisphere.

##### (c) Consultation; selection criteria

The Commissioner of Customs shall consult with appropriate officials of the State of Texas and private sector authorities with respect to selecting, planning, and establishing the Center. In selecting the appropriate institution, the Commissioner of Customs shall give consideration to—

(1) the institution’s ability to carry out the programs and activities described in this section; and

(2) any resources the institution can provide the Center in addition to Federal funds provided under this program.

##### (d) Programs and activities

The Center shall conduct the following activities:

(1) Provide forums for international discussion and debate for representatives from countries in the Western Hemisphere regarding issues which affect trade and other economic relations within the hemisphere, including the

<sup>1</sup> So in original. Probably should be “consultation”.

impact of the NAFTA on individual economies and the desirability and feasibility of possible accessions to the NAFTA by such countries.

(2) Conduct studies and research projects on subjects which affect Western Hemisphere trade, including tariffs, customs, regional and national economics, business development and finance, production and personnel management, manufacturing, agriculture, engineering, transportation, immigration, telecommunications, medicine, science, urban studies, border demographics, social anthropology, and population.

(3) Publish materials, disseminate information, and conduct seminars and conferences to support and educate representatives from countries in the Western Hemisphere who seek to do business with or invest in other Western Hemisphere countries.

(4) Provide grants, fellowships, endowed chairs, and financial assistance to outstanding scholars and authorities from Western Hemisphere countries.

(5) Provide grants, fellowships, and other financial assistance to qualified graduate students, from Western Hemisphere countries, to study at the Center.

(6) Implement academic exchange programs and other cooperative research and instructional agreements with the complementary Dante B. Fascell North-South Center at the University of Miami at Coral Gables.

#### (e) Definitions

For purposes of this section—

##### (1) NAFTA

The term “NAFTA” means the North American Free Trade Agreement.

##### (2) Western Hemisphere countries

The terms “Western Hemisphere countries”, “countries in the Western Hemisphere”, and “Western Hemisphere” mean Canada, the United States, Mexico, countries located in South America, beneficiary countries (as defined by section 2702 of this title), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands.

#### (f) Fees for seminars and publications

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a grant made under this section may provide that the Center may charge a reasonable fee for attendance at seminars and conferences and for copies of publications, studies, reports, and other documents the Center publishes. The Center may waive such fees in any case in which it determines imposing a fee would impose a financial hardship and the purposes of the Center would be served by granting such a waiver.

#### (g) Duration of grant

The Commissioner of Customs is directed to make grants to any institution or institutions selected as the Center for fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997.

#### (h) Report

The Commissioner of Customs shall, no later than July 1, 1994, and annually thereafter for years for which grants are made, submit a written report to the Committee on Finance of the

Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. The first report shall include—

(1) a statement identifying the institution or institutions selected as the Center;

(2) the reasons for selecting the institution or institutions as the Center; and

(3) the plan of such institution or institutions for operating the Center.

Each subsequent report shall include information with respect to the operations of the Center, the collaboration of the Center with, and dissemination of information to, Government policymakers and the business community with respect to the study of Western Hemispheric trade by the Center, and the plan and efforts of the Center to continue operations after grants under this section have expired.

(Pub. L. 98-67, title II, §219, as added Pub. L. 103-182, title V, §515(a), Dec. 8, 1993, 107 Stat. 2158; amended Pub. L. 104-295, §21(d), Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3530; Pub. L. 106-29, §2(a), May 21, 1999, 113 Stat. 54.)

#### AMENDMENTS

1999—Subsec. (d)(6). Pub. L. 106-29 substituted “Dante B. Fascell North-South Center” for “North/South Center”.

1996—Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 104-295, §21(d)(1), substituted semicolon for comma at end.

Subsec. (h)(1), (2). Pub. L. 104-295, §21(d)(2), substituted semicolon for comma after “Center”.

#### TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For transfer of functions, personnel, assets, and liabilities of the United States Customs Service of the Department of the Treasury, including functions of the Secretary of the Treasury relating thereto, to the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for treatment of related references, see sections 203(1), 551(d), 552(d), and 557 of Title 6, Domestic Security, and the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan of November 25, 2002, as modified, set out as a note under section 542 of Title 6.

#### AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 515(b) of Pub. L. 103-182 provided that: “There are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary in the 3 succeeding fiscal years to carry out the purposes of section 219 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act [19 U.S.C. 2707] (as added by subsection (a)).”

#### CHAPTER 16—WINE TRADE

Sec.	
2801.	Congressional findings and purposes.
2802.	Definitions.
2803.	Designation of major wine trading countries.
2804.	Actions to reduce or eliminate tariff and nontariff barriers affecting United States wine.
2805.	Required consultations.
2806.	United States wine export promotion.

#### § 2801. Congressional findings and purposes

(a) Congress finds that—

(1) there is a substantial imbalance in international wine trade resulting, in part, from the relative accessibility enjoyed by foreign wines to the United States market while the United States wine industry faces restrictive tariff and nontariff barriers in virtually every existing or potential foreign market;

(2) the restricted access to foreign markets and the continued low prices for United States