

RETROACTIVE APPLICATION FOR CERTAIN LIQUIDATIONS
AND RELIQUIDATIONS

Pub. L. 107-210, div. D, title XLI, §4101(b), Aug. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 1040, as amended by Pub. L. 108-429, title II, §2004(a)(20), Dec. 3, 2004, 118 Stat. 2591, 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, and subject to paragraph (2), the entry of any article—

“(A) to which duty-free treatment under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.] would have applied if the entry had been made on September 30, 2001,

“(B) that was made after September 30, 2001, and before the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 6, 2002], and

“(C) to which duty-free treatment under title V of that Act did not apply, shall be liquidated or reliquidated as free of duty, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refund any duty paid with respect to such entry.

“(2) REQUESTS.—Liquidation or reliquidation may be made under paragraph (1) with respect to an entry only if a request therefor is filed with the Customs Service, within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, that contains sufficient information to enable the Customs Service—

“(A) to locate the entry; or

“(B) to reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

“(3) DEFINITION.—As used in this subsection, the term ‘entry’ includes a withdrawal from warehouse for consumption.”

[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.]

Pub. L. 105-34, title IX, §981(b), Aug. 5, 1997, 111 Stat. 902, provided that the entry of any article to which duty-free treatment under this subchapter would have applied if the entry had been made on May 31, 1997, and that was made after May 31, 1997, and before Aug. 5, 1997, would be liquidated or reliquidated as free of duty, and the Secretary of the Treasury would refund any duty paid with respect to such entry, only if a request therefor was filed with the Customs Service, within 180 days after Aug. 5, 1997, that contained sufficient information to enable the Customs Service to locate the entry, or to reconstruct the entry if it could not be located.

Pub. L. 103-465, title VI, §601(b), Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4991, as amended by Pub. L. 104-295, §20(f)(2), Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3529, provided that the entry of any article to which duty-free treatment under this subchapter would have applied if the entry had been made on Sept. 30, 1994, and that was made after Sept. 30, 1994, and before Dec. 8, 1994, would be liquidated or reliquidated as free of duty, and the Secretary of the Treasury would refund any duty paid with respect to such entry, only if a request therefor was filed with the Customs Service, within 180 days after Dec. 8, 1994, that contained sufficient information to enable the Customs Service to locate the entry, or to reconstruct the entry if it could not be located.

Pub. L. 103-66, title XIII, §13802(b)(2), Aug. 10, 1993, 107 Stat. 667, provided that, upon proper request filed with the appropriate customs officer within 180 days after Aug. 10, 1993, the entry of any article to which duty-free treatment under this subchapter would have applied if the entry had been made on July 4, 1993, and that was made after July 4, 1993, and before Aug. 10, 1993, would be liquidated or reliquidated as free of duty, and the Secretary of the Treasury would refund any duty paid with respect to such entry.

§ 2466. Agricultural exports of beneficiary developing countries

The appropriate agencies of the United States shall assist beneficiary developing countries to develop and implement measures designed to assure that the agricultural sectors of their economies are not directed to export markets to the detriment of the production of foodstuffs for their citizenry.

(Pub. L. 93-618, title V, §506, as added Pub. L. 104-188, title I, §1952(a), Aug. 20, 1996, 110 Stat. 1925.)

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 2466, Pub. L. 93-618, title V, §506, as added Pub. L. 98-573, title V, §507(a), Oct. 30, 1984, 98 Stat. 3023, related to agricultural exports of beneficiary developing countries, prior to the general amendment of this subchapter by Pub. L. 104-188.

§ 2466a. Designation of sub-Saharan African countries for certain benefits

(a) Authority to designate

(1) In general

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President is authorized to designate a country listed in section 107 of the African Growth and Opportunity Act [19 U.S.C. 3706] as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country eligible for the benefits described in subsection (b) of this section—

(A) if the President determines that the country meets the eligibility requirements set forth in section 104 of that Act [19 U.S.C. 3703], as such requirements are in effect on May 18, 2000; and

(B) subject to the authority granted to the President under subsections (a), (d), and (e) of section 2462 of this title, if the country otherwise meets the eligibility criteria set forth in section 2462 of this title.

(2) Monitoring and review of certain countries

The President shall monitor, review, and report to Congress annually on the progress of each country listed in section 107 of the African Growth and Opportunity Act in meeting the requirements described in paragraph (1) in order to determine the current or potential eligibility of each country to be designated as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country for purposes of this section. The President's determinations, and explanations of such determinations, with specific analysis of the eligibility requirements described in paragraph (1)(A), shall be included in the annual report required by section 106 of the African Growth and Opportunity Act [19 U.S.C. 3705].

(3) Continuing compliance

If the President determines that a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country is not making continual progress in meeting the requirements described in paragraph (1), the President shall terminate the designation of that country as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country for purposes of this section, effective on January 1 of the year following the year in which such determination is made.

(b) Preferential tariff treatment for certain articles**(1) In general**

The President may provide duty-free treatment for any article described in section 2463(b)(1)(B) through (G) of this title that is the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country described in subsection (a) of this section, if, after receiving the advice of the International Trade Commission in accordance with section 2463(e) of this title, the President determines that such article is not import-sensitive in the context of imports from beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries.

(2) Rules of origin

The duty-free treatment provided under paragraph (1) shall apply to any article described in that paragraph that meets the requirements of section 2463(a)(2) of this title, except that—

(A) if the cost or value of materials produced in the customs territory of the United States is included with respect to that article, an amount not to exceed 15 percent 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 (A) of section 2463(a)(2) of this title; and

(B) the cost or value of the materials included with respect to that article that are produced in one or more beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries or former beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries shall be applied in determining such percentage.

(c) Beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, etc.

For purposes of this subchapter—

(1) the terms “beneficiary sub-Saharan African country” and “beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries” mean a country or countries listed in section 107 of the African Growth and Opportunity Act [19 U.S.C. 3706] that the President has determined is eligible under subsection (a) of this section.

(2) the term “former beneficiary sub-Saharan African country” means a country that, after being designated as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country under the African Growth and Opportunity Act [19 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.], ceased to be designated as such a country by reason of its entering into a free trade agreement with the United States.

(Pub. L. 93-618, title V, § 506A, as added Pub. L. 106-200, title I, § 111(a), May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 257; amended Pub. L. 108-274, § 7(a)(2), July 13, 2004, 118 Stat. 823.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The African Growth and Opportunity Act, referred to in subsec. (c)(2), is title I of Pub. L. 106-200, May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 252, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 23 (§ 3701 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3701 of this title and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2004—Subsec. (b)(2)(B). Pub. L. 108-274, § 7(a)(2)(A), inserted “or former beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries” after “countries”.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 108-274, § 7(a)(2)(B), substituted “subchapter—” for “subchapter,” inserted par. (1) designation before “the terms”, and added par. (2).

§ 2466b. Termination of benefits for sub-Saharan African countries

In the case of a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country, as defined in section 2466a(c) of this title, duty-free treatment provided under this subchapter shall remain in effect through September 30, 2015.

(Pub. L. 93-618, title V, § 506B, as added Pub. L. 106-200, title I, § 114, May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 266; amended Pub. L. 108-274, § 7(a)(1), July 13, 2004, 118 Stat. 823.)

AMENDMENTS

2004—Pub. L. 108-274 substituted “2015” for “2008”.

§ 2467. Definitions

For purposes of this subchapter:

(1) Beneficiary developing country

The term “beneficiary developing country” means any country with respect to which there is in effect an Executive order or Presidential proclamation by the President designating such country as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of this subchapter.

(2) Country

The term “country” means any foreign country or territory, including any overseas dependent territory or possession of a foreign country, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In the case of an association of countries which is a free trade area or customs union, or which is contributing to comprehensive regional economic integration among its members through appropriate means, including, but not limited to, the reduction of duties, the President may by Executive order or Presidential proclamation provide that all members of such association other than members which are barred from designation under section 2462(b) of this title shall be treated as one country for purposes of this subchapter.

(3) Entered

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

(4) Internationally recognized worker rights

The term “internationally recognized worker rights” includes—

(A) the right of association;

(B) the right to organize and bargain collectively;

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

(D) a minimum age for the employment of children, and a prohibition on the worst forms of child labor, as defined in paragraph (6); and

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