

(B) to prevent or eliminate discrimination with respect to matters affecting the availability, acquisition, scope, maintenance, use, and enforcement of intellectual property rights,

(3) to secure fair, equitable, and nondiscriminatory market access opportunities for United States persons that rely upon intellectual property protection,

(4) to take an active role in the development of the intellectual property regime under the World Trade Organization to ensure that it is consistent with other United States objectives, and

(5) to take an active role in the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to develop a cooperative and mutually supportive relationship between the World Trade Organization and WIPO.

(Pub. L. 103-465, title III, §315, Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4942.)

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 103-465, title III, §316, Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4943, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this subtitle [subtitle B (§§311-316) of title III of Pub. L. 103-465, enacting this section and amending sections 2241, 2242, 2411, 2414, 2416, and 2420 of this title] and the amendments made by this subtitle take effect on the date on which the WTO Agreement enters into force with respect to the United States [Jan. 1, 1995].

“(b) SECTION 314(f).—The amendment made by section 314(f) [amending section 2420 of this title] takes effect on the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 8, 1994].”

#### PART B—TEXTILES

### § 3591. Textile product integration

Not later than 120 days after the date that the WTO Agreement enters into force with respect to the United States, the Secretary of Commerce shall publish in the Federal Register a notice containing the list of products to be integrated in each stage set out in Article 2(8) of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing referred to in section 3511(d)(4) of this title. After publication of such list, the list may not be changed unless otherwise required by statute or the international obligations of the United States, to correct technical errors, or to reflect reclassifications. Within 30 days after the publication of such list, the Trade Representative shall notify the list to the Textiles Monitoring Body established under Article 8 of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.

(Pub. L. 103-465, title III, §331, Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4947; Pub. L. 104-295, §20(c)(7), Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3528.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### AMENDMENTS

1996—Pub. L. 104-295 struck out “, as defined in section 3501(9) of this title,” after “WTO Agreement”.

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 103-465, title III, §335, Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4951, provided that: “Except as provided in section 334

[enacting section 3592 of this title], this subtitle [subtitle D (§§331-335) of title III of Pub. L. 103-465, enacting this part and section 1592a of this title, and amending section 1854 of Title 7, Agriculture] and the amendments made by this subtitle take effect on the date on which the WTO Agreement enters into force with respect to the United States [Jan. 1, 1995].”

#### Executive Documents

##### URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENTS: ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Uruguay Round Agreements, including the World Trade Organization Agreement and agreements annexed to that Agreement, as referred to in section 3511(d) of this title, entered into force with respect to the United States on Jan. 1, 1995. See note set out under section 3511 of this title.

### § 3592. Rules of origin for textile and apparel products

#### (a) Regulatory authority

The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe rules implementing the principles contained in subsection (b) for determining the origin of textiles and apparel products. Such rules shall be promulgated in final form not later than July 1, 1995.

#### (b) Principles

##### (1) In general

Except as otherwise provided for by statute, a textile or apparel product, for purposes of the customs laws and the administration of quantitative restrictions, originates in a country, territory, or insular possession, and is the growth, product, or manufacture of that country, territory, or insular possession, if—

(A) the product is wholly obtained or produced in that country, territory, or possession;

(B) the product is a yarn, thread, twine, cordage, rope, cable, or braiding and—

(i) the constituent staple fibers are spun in that country, territory, or possession, or

(ii) the continuous filament is extruded in that country, territory, or possession;

(C) the product is a fabric, including a fabric classified under chapter 59 of the HTS, and the constituent fibers, filaments, or yarns are woven, knitted, needled, tufted, felted, entangled, or transformed by any other fabric-making process in that country, territory, or possession; or

(D) the product is any other textile or apparel product that is wholly assembled in that country, territory, or possession from its component pieces.

##### (2) Special rules

(A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(D) and except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C)—

(i) the origin of a good that is classified under one of the following HTS headings or subheadings shall be determined under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1), as appropriate: 5609, 5807, 5811, 6209.20.50.40, 6213, 6214, 6301, 6302, 6303, 6304, 6305, 6306, 6307.10, 6307.90, 6308, or 9404.90; and

(ii) a textile or apparel product which is knit to shape shall be considered to origi-