

§ 3107. Compensation authority

If—

(1) the President has taken action under section 3105(a) of this title with respect to any foreign country, and

(2) such action is found to be inconsistent with the international obligations of the United States, including 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),

the President may enter into trade agreements with such foreign country for the purpose of granting new concessions as compensation for such action in order to maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions.

(Pub. L. 100-418, title I, §1378, Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1222; Pub. L. 103-465, title VI, §621(a)(6), Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4993.)

AMENDMENTS

1994—Par. (2). Pub. L. 103-465 substituted “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)” for “the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade”.

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.

§ 3108. Consultations**(a) Advice from departments and agencies**

Prior to taking any action under this chapter, the President shall seek information and advice from the interagency trade organization established under section 1872(a) of this title.

(b) Advice from private sector

Before—

(1) the Trade Representative concludes the investigation conducted under section 3103(a) of this title or takes action under section 3103(c) of this title,

(2) the President establishes specific negotiating objectives under section 3104(b) of this title with respect to any foreign country, or

(3) the President takes action under section 3105 of this title,

the Trade Representative shall provide an opportunity for the presentation of views by any interested party with respect to such investigation, objectives, or action, including appropriate committees established pursuant to section 2155 of this title.

(c) Consultations with Congress and official advisors

For purposes of conducting negotiations under section 3104(a) of this title, the Trade Representative shall keep appropriate committees of the Congress, as well as appropriate committees established pursuant to section 2155 of this title, currently informed with respect to—

(1) the negotiating priorities and objectives for each priority foreign country;

(2) the assessment of negotiating prospects, both bilateral and multilateral; and

(3) any United States concessions which might be included in negotiations to achieve the objectives described in subsections (c) and (d) of section 3104 of this title.

(d) Modification of specific negotiating objectives

Before the President takes any action under section 3104(b)(2)(A) of this title to refine or modify specific negotiating objectives, the President shall consult with the Congress and with members of the industry, and representatives of labor, affected by the proposed refinement or modification.

(Pub. L. 100-418, title I, §1379, Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1223.)

§ 3109. Submission of data; action to ensure compliance**(a) Submission of data**

The Federal Communications Commission (hereafter in this section referred to as the “Commission”) shall periodically submit to appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate any data collected and otherwise made public under Report No. DC-1105, “Information Reporting Requirements Established for Common Carriers”, adopted February 25, 1988, relating to FCC Docket No. 86-494, adopted December 23, 1987.

(b) Action to ensure compliance

(1)(A) Any product of a foreign country that is subject to registration or approval by the Commission may be entered only if—

(i) such product conforms with all applicable rules and regulations of the Commission, and

(ii) the information which is required on Federal Communications Commission Form 740 on August 23, 1988, is provided to the appropriate customs officer at the time of such entry in such form and manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

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

(2) The Commission, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Trade Representative shall provide such assistance in the enforcement of paragraph (1) as the Secretary of the Treasury may request.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall compile the information collected under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) into a summary and shall annually submit such summary to the Congress until the authority to negotiate trade agreements under chapter 17 of this title expires. Such information shall also be made available to the public.

(Pub. L. 100-418, title I, §1380, Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1223.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Chapter 17 of this title, referred to in subsec. (b)(3), was in the original “part 1 of subtitle A”, meaning part 1 (§§1101-1117) of subtitle A of title I of Pub. L. 100-418, Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1121, which enacted chapter 17 (§2901 et seq.) of this title and amended sections 2131,

2133, and 2191 of this title. For complete classification of part 1 to the Code, see Tables.

§ 3110. Study on telecommunications competitiveness in United States

(a) In general

The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Federal Communications Commission and the United States Trade Representative, shall conduct a study of the competitiveness of the United States telecommunications industry and the effects of foreign telecommunications policies and practices on such industry in order to assist the Congress and the President in determining what actions might be necessary to preserve the competitiveness of the United States telecommunications industry.

(b) Public comment

The Secretary of Commerce may, as appropriate, provide notice and reasonable opportunity for public comment as part of the study conducted under subsection (a).

(c) Report

The Secretary of Commerce shall, by no later than the date that is 1 year after August 23, 1988, submit to the Congress and the President a report on the findings and recommendations reached by the Secretary of Commerce as a result of the study conducted under subsection (a). Such report shall be referred to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate.

(Pub. L. 100-418, title I, §1381, Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1224.)

§ 3111. International obligations

Nothing in this chapter may be construed to require actions inconsistent with the international obligations of the United States, including 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).

(Pub. L. 100-418, title I, §1382, Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1224; Pub. L. 103-465, title VI, §621(a)(7), Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4993.)

AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 103-465 substituted “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)” for “the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade”.

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.

CHAPTER 20—ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCE

Sec.	
3201.	Authority to grant duty-free treatment.
3202.	Beneficiary country.
3203.	Eligible articles.
3204.	International Trade Commission reports on impact of this chapter.
3205.	Repealed.
3206.	Termination of preferential treatment.

§ 3201. 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. 102-182, title II, §202, Dec. 4, 1991, 105 Stat. 1236; Pub. L. 107-210, div. C, title XXXI, §3103(c)(1), Aug. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 1033.)

AMENDMENTS

2002—Pub. L. 107-210 inserted “(or other preferential treatment)” after “treatment”.

SHORT TITLE OF 2008 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 110-191, §1, Feb. 29, 2008, 122 Stat. 646, provided that: “This Act [amending sections 58c, 3203, and 3206 of this title and enacting provisions set out as a note under section 6655 of Title 26, Internal Revenue Code] may be cited as the ‘Andean Trade Preference Extension Act of 2008’.”

SHORT TITLE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 109-432, div. D, title VII, §7001, Dec. 20, 2006, 120 Stat. 3194, provided that: “This title [amending sections 3203 and 3206 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Andean Trade Preferences Extension Act’.”

SHORT TITLE OF 2002 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 107-210, div. C, title XXXI, §3101, Aug. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 1023, provided that: “This title [amending sections 2703, 3201 to 3203, 3206, and 3721 of this title and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section and sections 2703, 3202, 3206, and 3721 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act’.”

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 102-182, title II, §201, Dec. 4, 1991, 105 Stat. 1236, provided that: “This title [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Andean Trade Preference Act’.”

TERMINATION OF PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

For termination of preferential treatment, see section 3206 of this title.

FINDINGS

Pub. L. 107-210, div. C, title XXXI, §3102, Aug. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 1023, provided that: “Congress makes the following findings:

“(1) Since the Andean Trade Preference Act [19 U.S.C. 3201 et seq.] was enacted in 1991, it has had a positive impact on United States trade with Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Two-way trade has doubled, with the United States serving as the leading source of imports and leading export market for each of the Andean beneficiary countries. This has resulted in increased jobs and expanded export opportunities in both the United States and the Andean region.

“(2) The Andean Trade Preference Act has been a key element in the United States counternarcotics strategy in the Andean region, promoting export diversification and broad-based economic development that provides sustainable economic alternatives to drug-crop production, strengthening the legitimate economies of Andean countries and creating viable alternatives to illicit trade in coca.

“(3) Notwithstanding the success of the Andean Trade Preference Act, the Andean region remains threatened by political and economic instability and fragility, vulnerable to the consequences of the drug war and fierce global competition for its legitimate trade.

“(4) The continuing instability in the Andean region poses a threat to the security interests of the United States and the world. This problem has been