

**(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.)

**Editorial Notes****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”.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries****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	Repealed.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.)

**Editorial Notes****AMENDMENTS**

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

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries****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 partially addressed through foreign aid, such as Plan Colombia, enacted by Congress in 2000. However, foreign aid alone is not sufficient. Enhancement of legitimate trade with the United States provides an alternative means for reviving and stabilizing the economies in the Andean region.

“(5) The Andean Trade Preference Act constitutes a tangible commitment by the United States to the promotion of prosperity, stability, and democracy in the beneficiary countries.

“(6) Renewal and enhancement of the Andean Trade Preference Act will bolster the confidence of domestic private enterprise and foreign investors in the economic prospects of the region, ensuring that legitimate private enterprise can be the engine of economic development and political stability in the region.

“(7) Each of the Andean beneficiary countries is committed to conclude negotiation of a Free Trade

Area of the Americas by the year 2005, as a means of enhancing the economic security of the region.

“(8) Temporarily enhancing trade benefits for Andean beneficiary countries will promote the growth of free enterprise and economic opportunity in these countries and serve the security interests of the United States, the region, and the world.”

## § 3202. Beneficiary country

### (a) Definitions

For purposes of this chapter—

(1) The term “beneficiary country” means any country listed in subsection (b)(1) 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.

(2) The term “entered” means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in the customs territory of the United States.

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

### (b) Countries eligible for designation; congressional notification

(1) In designating countries as beneficiary countries under this chapter, the President shall consider only the following countries or successor political entities:

Bolivia  
Ecuador  
Colombia  
Peru.

(2) 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.

### (c) Limitations on designation

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 percent 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 percent 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 percent 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, and if such preferential treatment has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on United States commerce, unless the President—

(A) 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

(B) 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 or such country fails to work towards the provision of adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights;

(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 chapter 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.