

**OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES  
TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**

**Determination of Trade Surplus in  
Certain Sugar and Syrup Goods and  
Sugar-Containing Products of Chile,  
Morocco, Costa Rica, the Dominican  
Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala,  
Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Colombia,  
and Panama**

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States  
Trade Representative.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is providing notice of its determination of the trade surplus in certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of Chile, Morocco, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Colombia, and Panama. The level of a country's trade surplus in these goods relates to the quantity of sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products for which the United States grants preferential tariff treatment under (i) the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement (Chile FTA); (ii) the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement (Morocco FTA); (iii) the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR); (iv) the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (Peru TPA); (v) the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (Colombia TPA); and (vi) the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement (Panama TPA).

**DATES:** This notice is applicable on January 1, 2023.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Erin H. Nicholson, Office of Agricultural Affairs, (202) 395-9419 or [Erin.H.Nicholson@ustr.eop.gov](mailto:Erin.H.Nicholson@ustr.eop.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Chile FTA**

Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 108-77; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 7746 of December 30, 2003 (68 FR 75789) implemented the Chile FTA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Chile FTA.

Note 3(a) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR annually to publish a determination of the amount of Chile's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in Harmonized System (HS) subheadings

1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.20, 1702.30, 1702.40, 1702.60, 1702.90, 1806.10, 2101.12, 2101.20, and 2106.90, except that Chile's imports of goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the Chile FTA are not included in the calculation of Chile's trade surplus.

Note 3(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of Chile entered under subheading 9822.02.01 in any calendar year (CY) (beginning in CY2016) in the quantity of goods equal to the amount of Chile's trade surplus in subdivision (a) of the note.

During CY2021, the most recent year for which data are available, Chile's imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 685,827 metric tons according to data published by its customs authority, the *Servicio Nacional de Aduana*. Based on these data, USTR has determined that Chile's trade surplus is negative. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 3(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98, goods of Chile are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.02.01 in CY2023.

**II. Morocco FTA**

Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 108-302; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 7971 of December 22, 2005 (70 FR 76651) implemented the Morocco FTA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Morocco FTA.

Note 6(a) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR annually to publish a determination of the amount of Morocco's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40, and 1702.60, except that Morocco's imports of U.S. goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the Morocco FTA are not included in the calculation of Morocco's trade surplus.

Note 6(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of Morocco entered under subheading 9822.03.01 in any CY in the quantity of goods equal to the amount of Morocco's

trade surplus in subdivision (a) of the note.

During CY2021, the most recent year for which data are available, Morocco's imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 881,526 metric tons according to data published by its customs authority, the *Office des Changes*. Based on these data, USTR has determined that Morocco's trade surplus is negative. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 6(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98, goods of Morocco are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.03.01 in CY2023.

**III. CAFTA-DR**

Pursuant to section 201 of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 109-53; 19 U.S.C. 4031), Presidential Proclamation No. 7987 of February 28, 2006 (71 FR 10827), Presidential Proclamation No. 7991 of March 24, 2006 (71 FR 16009), Presidential Proclamation No. 7996 of March 31, 2006 (71 FR 16971), Presidential Proclamation No. 8034 of June 30, 2006 (71 FR 38509), Presidential Proclamation No. 8111 of February 28, 2007 (72 FR 10025), Presidential Proclamation No. 8331 of December 23, 2008 (73 FR 79585), and Presidential Proclamation No. 8536 of June 12, 2010 (75 FR 34311), implemented the CAFTA-DR on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the CAFTA-DR.

Note 25(b)(i) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR annually to publish a determination of the amount of each CAFTA-DR country's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40, and 1702.60, except that each CAFTA-DR country's exports to the United States of goods classified under HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, and 1701.99 and its imports of goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the CAFTA-DR are not included in the calculation of that country's trade surplus.

U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of each CAFTA-DR country entered under subheading 9822.05.20 in an amount equal to the lesser of that country's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that country and that

CY. In each successive year after CY2021, the aggregate quantity for each country increases, from the aggregate quantity permitted in the prior CY, by the quantity set out in that note.

#### *Costa Rica*

During CY2021, the most recent year for which data are available, Costa Rica's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 136,992 metric tons according to data published by the *Costa Rican Customs Department, Ministry of Finance*. Based on these data, USTR has determined that Costa Rica's trade surplus is 136,992 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Costa Rica for CY2023 is 14,740 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Costa Rica that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY2023 is 14,740 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Costa Rica's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Costa Rica for CY2023).

#### *Dominican Republic*

During CY2021, the most recent year for which data are available, the Dominican Republic's imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 10,856 metric tons according to data published by the *General Directorate of Customs (DGA)*. Based on these data, USTR has determined that the Dominican Republic's trade surplus is negative. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98, goods of the Dominican Republic are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY2023.

#### *El Salvador*

During CY2021, the most recent year for which data are available, El Salvador's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 479,825 metric tons according to data published by the *Central Bank of El Salvador*. Based on these data, USTR has determined that El Salvador's trade surplus is 479,825 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for El Salvador for CY2023 is 38,080 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of El Salvador that may be entered duty-free under

subheading 9822.05.20 in CY2023 is 38,080 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of El Salvador's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for El Salvador for CY2023).

#### *Guatemala*

During CY2021, the most recent year for which data are available, Guatemala's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 1,133,478 metric tons according to data published by the *Guatemalan Sugar Association (ASAZGUA) and Bank of Guatemala*. Based on these data, USTR has determined that Guatemala's trade surplus is 1,133,478 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Guatemala for CY2023 is 52,640 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Guatemala that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY2023 is 52,640 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Guatemala's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Guatemala for CY2023).

#### *Honduras*

During CY2021, the most recent year for which data are available, Honduras' exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 83,518 metric tons according to data published by the *Central Bank of Honduras*. Based on these data, USTR has determined that Honduras' trade surplus is 83,518 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Honduras for CY2023 is 10,720 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Honduras that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY2023 is 10,720 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Honduras' trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Honduras for CY2023).

#### *Nicaragua*

During CY2021, the most recent year for which data are available, Nicaragua's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 230,181 metric tons according to data published by the *National Committee of Sugar Producers (CNPA)*. Based on these data, USTR has determined that Nicaragua's trade surplus is 230,181 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note

25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Nicaragua for CY2023 is 29,480 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Nicaragua that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY2023 is 29,480 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Nicaragua's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Nicaragua for CY2023).

#### **IV. Peru TPA**

Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 110-138; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 8341 of January 16, 2009 (74 FR 4105) implemented the Peru TPA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Peru TPA.

Note 28(c) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR annually to publish a determination of the amount of Peru's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40, and 1702.60, except that Peru's imports of U.S. goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that are originating goods under the Peru TPA and Peru's exports to the United States of goods classified under HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, and 1701.99 are not included in the calculation of Peru's trade surplus.

Note 28(d) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar goods of Peru entered under subheading 9822.06.10 in an amount equal to the lesser of Peru's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that CY.

During CY2021, the most recent year for which data are available, Peru's imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 193,803 metric tons according to data published by the *National Superintendence of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)*. Based on these data, USTR has determined that Peru's trade surplus is negative. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 28(d) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98, goods of Peru are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.06.10 in CY2023.

#### **V. Colombia TPA**

Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 112-42; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note),

Presidential Proclamation No. 8818 of May 14, 2012 (77 FR 29519) implemented the Colombia TPA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Colombia TPA.

Note 32(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR annually to publish a determination of the amount of Colombia's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40 and 1702.60, except that Colombia's imports of U.S. goods classified under subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that are originating goods under the Colombia TPA and Colombia's exports to the United States of goods classified under subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91 and 1701.99 are not included in the calculation of Colombia's trade surplus.

Note 32(c)(i) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar goods of Colombia entered under subheading 9822.08.01 in an amount equal to the lesser of Colombia's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that CY.

During CY2021, the most recent year for which data are available, Colombia's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 255,011 metric tons according to data published by the *Colombian National Tax and Customs Directorate (DIAN)*. Based on these data, USTR has determined that Colombia's trade surplus is 255,011 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 32(c)(i) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Colombia for CY2023 is 58,250 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Colombia that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.08.01 in CY2023 is 58,250 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Colombia's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Colombia for CY2023).

## VI. Panama TPA

Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 112-43; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 8894 of October 29, 2012 (77 FR 66505) implemented the Panama TPA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Panama TPA.

Note 35(a) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR annually to publish a determination of

the amount of Panama's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40 and 1702.60, except that Panama's imports of U.S. goods classified under subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that are originating goods under the Panama TPA and Panama's exports to the United States of goods classified under subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91 and 1701.99 are not included in the calculation of Panama's trade surplus.

Note 35(c) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar goods of Panama entered under subheading 9822.09.17 in an amount equal to the lesser of Panama's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that CY.

During CY2021, the most recent year for which data are available, Panama's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 1,141 metric tons according to data published by the *National Institute of Statistics and Census, Office of the General Comptroller of Panama; and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Panama*. Based on these data, USTR has determined that Panama's trade surplus is 1,141 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 35(c) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 for Panama for CY2023 is 560 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that Note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Panama that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.09.17 in CY2023 is 560 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Panama's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that Note for Panama for CY2023).

### Greta Peisch,

*General Counsel, Office of the United States Trade Representative.*

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## OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

### Notice of Extensions for Reinstated Product Exclusions: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In prior **Federal Register** notices, the U.S. Trade Representative

modified the actions being taken in the section 301 investigation of China's acts, policies, and practices related to technology transfer, intellectual property, and innovation by excluding certain products from additional duties. The U.S. Trade Representative subsequently extended 549 of these exclusions. In 2022, following public notice and comment, the U.S. Trade Representative determined to reinstate 352 of these exclusions. These reinstated exclusions are scheduled to expire on December 31, 2022. This notice announces the U.S. Trade Representative's determination to extend the reinstated exclusions for an additional nine months.

**DATES:** The extensions announced in this notice will apply as of January 1, 2023, and will extend through September 30, 2023.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For general questions about this notice, contact Associate General Counsel Philip Butler or Assistant General Counsel Edward Marcus at (202) 395-5725. For specific questions on customs classification or implementation of the product exclusions, contact [traderemedycbp@dhs.gov](mailto:traderemedycbp@dhs.gov).

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### A. Background

In the course of the investigation into China's acts, policies, and practices related to technology transfer, intellectual property, and innovation, the U.S. Trade Representative imposed additional duties on products of China in four tranches. *See* 83 FR 28710 (June 20, 2018) (the July 6, 2018 action); 83 FR 40823 (August 16, 2018) (the August 23, 2018 action); 83 FR 47974 (September 21, 2018), as modified by 83 FR 49153 (September 28, 2018); and 84 FR 43304 (August 20, 2019), as modified by 84 FR 69447 (December 18, 2019) and 85 FR 3741 (January 22, 2020). Each tranche is commonly known as a 'List', *e.g.*, List 1, List 2, etc. The fourth List was divided into two tranches, Lists 4A and 4B. No tariffs on List 4B are currently in effect.

For each List, the U.S. Trade Representative established a process by which U.S. stakeholders could request the exclusion of particular products subject to the action. The first tranche of exclusions expired in December 2019 and the final tranche of exclusions expired in October 2020. Starting in November 2019, the U.S. Trade Representative established processes for submitting public comments on whether to extend particular exclusions. *See, e.g.*, 85 FR 6687 (February 5, 2019) and 85 FR 38482 (June 26, 2020). Pursuant to these processes, the U.S. Trade