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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### U.S. Customs and Border Protection

#### 19 CFR Part 12

[CBP Dec. 25–03]

RIN 1685–AA30

#### Extension of Import Restrictions Imposed on Archaeological and Ethnological Material of Ecuador and Correction

**AGENCY:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This document amends the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations to extend import restrictions on certain archaeological and ethnological material from Ecuador. The Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, United States Department of State, has made the requisite determinations for extending the import restrictions, which were originally imposed by CBP Decision 20–03. These import restrictions are being extended pursuant to an exchange of diplomatic notes. The CBP regulations are being amended to reflect this extension through January 16, 2030.

**DATES:** Effective on March 26, 2025.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For legal aspects, W. Richmond Beevers, Chief, Cargo Security, Carriers and Restricted Merchandise Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, (202) 325–0084, [otrrculturalproperty@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:otrrculturalproperty@cbp.dhs.gov). For operational aspects, Julie L. Stoeber, Chief, 1USG Branch, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of Trade, (202) 945–7064, [1USGBranch@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:1USGBranch@cbp.dhs.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

### Background

The Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (Pub. L. 97–446, 19 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*) (CPIA), which implements the 1970 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (823 U.N.T.S. 231 (1972)) (the Convention), allows for the conclusion of an agreement between the United States and another party to the Convention to impose import restrictions on eligible archaeological and ethnological material. Under the CPIA and the applicable U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations, found in § 12.104 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR 12.104), the restrictions are effective for no more than five years beginning on the date on which an agreement enters into force with respect to the United States (19 U.S.C. 2602(b)). This period may be extended for additional periods, each extension not to exceed five years, if it is determined that the factors justifying the initial agreement still pertain and no cause for suspension of the agreement exists (19 U.S.C. 2602(e); 19 CFR 12.104g(a)).

On May 22, 2019, the United States and the Republic of Ecuador (Ecuador) signed the “Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Ecuador Concerning the Imposition of Import Restrictions on Categories of Archaeological and Ethnological Material of Ecuador” (the MOU). Following the exchange of diplomatic notes, the MOU entered into force on February 11, 2020. On February 14, 2020, CBP published a final rule (CBP Dec. 20–03) in the **Federal Register** (85 FR 8389),<sup>1</sup> which amended 19 CFR 12.104g(a) to impose import restrictions on categories of archaeological and ethnological material. The designated list identified archaeological material dating from the Pre-ceramic period and into the Colonial period (approximately 12,000 B.C. to A.D. 1769), and ethnological

material, including Colonial period ecclesiastical material, and Colonial period secular paintings, documents, and manuscripts, dating from A.D. 1532 to 1822.

On April 24, 2024, the United States Department of State proposed in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 31245) to extend the MOU. On December 2, 2024, after considering the views and recommendations of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee, the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, United States Department of State, made the necessary determinations to extend the MOU for an additional five years. Following an exchange of diplomatic notes, concluded on January 16, 2025, the United States and Ecuador have agreed to extend the MOU for an additional five-year period, through January 16, 2030. However, in the absence of a final rule extending enforcement of the restrictions, enforcement of these restrictions ended on February 11, 2025. Enforcement of the extension will begin upon publication of this document in the **Federal Register**.

Accordingly, CBP is amending 19 CFR 12.104g(a) to reflect the extension and reinstate enforcement of these restrictions. The restrictions on the importation of archaeological and ethnological material from Ecuador will continue in effect through January 16, 2030. Importation of such material from Ecuador continues to be restricted through that date unless the conditions set forth in 19 U.S.C. 2606 and 19 CFR 12.104c are met. Additionally, CBP is clarifying the dates applicable to ethnological material of Ecuador, consistent with the designated list published in CBP Dec. 20–03. As such, CBP is revising the description language in the cultural property column found in 19 CFR 12.104g(a).

The Designated List and additional information may also be found at the following website address: <https://eca.state.gov/cultural-heritage-center/cultural-property/current-agreements-and-import-restrictions> by selecting the material for “Ecuador.”

#### Inapplicability of Notice and Delayed Effective Date

This amendment involves a foreign affairs function of the United States and is, therefore, being made without notice or public procedure under 5 U.S.C.

<sup>1</sup> On May 22, 2024, this final rule was corrected by CBP Dec. 24–10 to reflect the proper entry into force date for the MOU and adjust the corresponding expiration date of the import restrictions (89 FR 44921).

553(a)(1). For the same reason, a delayed effective date is not required under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

Executive Order 12866

Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) directs agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). CBP has determined that this document is not a regulation or rule subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12866 because it pertains to a foreign affairs function of the United States, as described above, and therefore is specifically exempted by section 3(d)(2) of Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, requires an agency to prepare and make available to the public a regulatory flexibility analysis that describes the effect of a proposed rule on small entities (*i.e.*, small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions) when the agency is required to publish a

general notice of proposed rulemaking for a rule. Since a general notice of proposed rulemaking is not necessary for this rule, CBP is not required to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for this rule.

Signing Authority

In accordance with Treasury Order 100–20, the Secretary of the Treasury delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority related to the customs revenue functions vested in the Secretary of the Treasury as set forth in 6 U.S.C. 212 and 215, subject to certain exceptions. This regulation is being issued in accordance with DHS Directive 07010.3, Revision 03.2, which delegates to the Commissioner of CBP the authority to prescribe and approve regulations related to cultural property import restrictions.

Pete Flores, Acting Commissioner, having reviewed and approved this document, has delegated the authority to electronically sign this document to the Director (or Acting Director, if applicable) of the Regulations and Disclosure Law Division of CBP, for purposes of publication in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 12

Cultural property, Customs duties and inspection, Imports, Prohibited

merchandise, and Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Amendment to the CBP Regulations

For the reasons set forth above, part 12 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR part 12), is amended as set forth below:

PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE

■ 1. The general authority citation for part 12 and the specific authority citation for § 12.104g continue to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1624.

\* \* \* \* \*

Sections 12.104 through 12.104i also issued under 19 U.S.C. 2612;

\* \* \* \* \*

■ 2. In § 12.104g, amend the table in paragraph (a) by revising the entry for Ecuador to read as follows:

**§ 12.104g Specific items or categories designated by agreements or emergency actions.**

(a) \* \* \*

State party	Cultural property	Decision No.
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
Ecuador .....	Archaeological material that is at least 250 years old, dating from the Pre-ceramic period and into the Colonial period (approximately 12,000 B.C. to A.D. 1769), and ethnological material, including Colonial period ecclesiastical material and Colonial period secular paintings, documents, and manuscripts, dating from A.D. 1532 to 1822.	CBP Dec. 20–03, corrected by CBP Dec. 24–10, extended by CBP Dec. 25–03.
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**Robert F. Altneu,**  
*Director, Regulations and Disclosure Law Division, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.*  
[FR Doc. 2025–05147 Filed 3–25–25; 8:45 am]  
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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

31 CFR Part 1010

RIN 1506–AB49

Beneficial Ownership Information Reporting Requirement Revision and Deadline Extension

**AGENCY:** Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), Treasury.

**ACTION:** Interim final rule; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** FinCEN is adopting this interim final rule to narrow the existing beneficial ownership information (BOI) reporting requirements under the Corporate Transparency Act (CTA) to require only entities previously defined

as “foreign reporting companies” to report BOI. Under this interim final rule, entities previously defined as “domestic reporting companies” are exempted from the reporting requirements and do not have to report BOI to FinCEN, or update or correct BOI previously reported to FinCEN. With limited exceptions, the interim final rule does not change the existing requirement for foreign reporting companies to file BOI reports, but it extends the deadline to file initial BOI reports, and to update or correct previously filed BOI reports, to 30 days from the date of this publication to give foreign reporting companies additional time to comply. However, the interim final rule exempts foreign reporting companies from having to report the BOI of any U.S. persons who are