



## **OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**

### **Determinations 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;**

#### **Correction**

**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 determinations 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). In the **Federal Register** of December 13, 2023, The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative published a document that omitted information. This document corrects that notice.

**DATES:** This notice is applicable on January 1, 2024.

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

## **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

This document corrects the notice published December 13, 2023 at 88 FR 86439.

### **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 to publish annually 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 CY2022, 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 677,267 metric tons according to data published by its customs authority, the *Servicio Nacional de Aduana*. Based on this 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 CY2024.

## **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 to publish annually 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 CY2022, 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 813,832 metric tons according to data published by its customs authority, *the Office des Changes*. Based on this 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 CY2024.

## **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 to publish annually 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 CY2022, the aggregate quantity for each country increases, from the aggregate quantity permitted in the prior calendar year, by the quantity set out in that note.

### ***Costa Rica***

During CY2022, 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 80,351 metric tons according to data published by the *Costa Rican Customs Department, Ministry of Finance*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Costa Rica's trade surplus is 80,351 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 CY2024 is 14,960 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 CY2024 is 14,960 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 CY2024).

### ***Dominican Republic***

During CY2022, 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 4,169 metric tons according to data published by the *General Directorate of Customs (DGA)*. Based on this 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 CY2024.

### ***El Salvador***

During CY2022, 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 328,773 metric tons according to data published by the *Central Bank of El Salvador*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that El Salvador's trade surplus is 328,773 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 CY2024 is 38,760 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 CY 2024 is 38,760 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 CY2024).

### ***Guatemala***

During CY2022, 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 1,440,875 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 1,440,875 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Guatemala for CY2024 is 53,580 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 CY 2024 is 53,580 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 CY2024).

### ***Honduras***

During CY2022, 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 129,017 metric tons according to data published by the *Central Bank of Honduras*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Honduras' trade surplus is 129,017 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Honduras for CY 2024 is 10,880 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 CY 2024 is 10,880 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 CY2024).

## *Nicaragua*

During CY2022, 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 340,879 metric tons according to data published by the *National Committee of Sugar Producers (CNPA)*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Nicaragua's trade surplus is 340,879 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Nicaragua for CY 2024 is 29,920 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 CY2024 is 29,920 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 CY2024).

## **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 to publish annually 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 CY2022, 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 289,046 metric tons according to data published by the *National Superintendence of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)*. Based on this 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 CY2024.

## **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 to publish annually 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 CY2022, 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 276,069 metric tons according to data published by the *Colombian National Tax and Customs Directorate (DIAN)*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Colombia's trade surplus is 276,069 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 32(c)(i) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Colombia for CY2024 is 59,000 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 CY2024 is 59,000 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 CY2024).

## **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 to publish annually 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 CY2022, the most recent year for which data are available, Panama's imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 413 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 this data, USTR has determined that Panama's trade surplus is negative. Therefore, in accordance with that note, goods of Panama are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.09.17 in CY2024.

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