

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC – CENTRAL AMERICA – UNITED STATES FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

Summary of the Agreement

This summary briefly describes key provisions of the Dominican Republic – Central America – United States Free Trade Agreement (“Agreement” or “CAFTA-DR”) that the United States has concluded with Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua (collectively “Central America) and the Dominican Republic.

Preamble

The Preamble to the Agreement provides the Parties’ underlying objectives in entering into the Agreement and provides context for the provisions that follow.

Chapter One: Initial Provisions

Chapter One sets out provisions establishing a free trade area, describing the objectives of the Agreement, and providing that the Parties will interpret and apply the Agreement in light of these objectives. The Parties affirm their existing rights and obligations with respect to each other under the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other agreements to which they are all party. The Parties also agree that they will give effect to the Agreement, including, in the case of the United States, by taking steps necessary to ensure observance of provisions applicable to state governments.

Chapter Two: General Definitions

Chapter Two defines certain terms that recur in various chapters of the Agreement.

Chapter Three: National Treatment and Market Access for Goods

Chapter Three and its relevant annexes and appendices set out the Agreement’s principal rules governing trade in goods. It requires each Party to treat products from another Party in a non-discriminatory manner, provides for the phase-out and elimination of tariffs on “originating” goods (as defined in Chapter Four) traded between the Parties, and requires the elimination of a wide variety of non-tariff trade barriers that restrict or distort trade flows.

Tariff Elimination. Chapter Three provides for the elimination of customs duties on originating goods traded between the Parties. Duties on most tariff lines covering industrial and consumer goods will be eliminated as soon as the Agreement enters into force. Duties on other goods will be phased out over periods of up to 10 years. Some agricultural goods will have longer periods for elimination of duties or be subject to other provisions, including, in some cases, the application of preferential tariff-rate quotas (TRQs). The General Notes to the U.S. Schedule to Annex 3.3 include detailed provisions on staging of tariff reductions and application of TRQs for certain agricultural goods. The Chapter provides that the Parties may agree to speed up tariff phase-outs on a product-by-product basis after the Agreement takes effect. Annex 3.3.6 of the

Agreement establishes additional tariff commitments that apply between the Central American Parties and the Dominican Republic. These commitments largely reflect tariff commitments these Parties have under an earlier free trade agreement between them.

Waiver of Customs Duties. Chapter Three provides that Parties may not adopt new duty waivers or expand existing duty waivers conditioned on the fulfillment of a performance requirement. However, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Guatemala are permitted to maintain such measures through 2009, provided they do so in accordance with the WTO Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM) Agreement. Honduras and Nicaragua are permitted to maintain such measures indefinitely, provided they do so in accordance with the SCM Agreement. Chapter Three defines the term “performance requirements” so as not to restrict a Party’s ability to provide duty drawback on goods imported from the other Parties.

Temporary Admission. Chapter Three requires the Parties to provide duty-free temporary admission for certain products. Such items include professional equipment, goods for display or demonstration, and commercial samples. The Chapter also includes specific provisions on transit of vehicles and containers used in international traffic.

Import/Export Restrictions, Fees, and Formalities. The Agreement clarifies that restrictions prohibited under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 and this Agreement include export and import price requirements (except under antidumping and countervailing duty orders) and import licensing conditioned on the fulfillment of a performance requirement. In addition, a Party must limit all fees and charges imposed on or in connection with importation or exportation to the approximate cost of services rendered. The United States agreed not to apply its merchandise processing fee on imports of originating goods. The Central American Parties and the Dominican Republic agreed not to require a person of another Party to have or maintain a relationship with a “dealer” as a condition for allowing the importation of a good. These Parties also agreed not to prohibit or restrict the importation of any good of another Party as a remedy for a violation or alleged violation of any law, regulation, or other measure relating to the relationship between a “dealer” in its territory and a person of another Party.

Distinctive Products. The Central American Parties and the Dominican Republic agreed to recognize Bourbon Whiskey and Tennessee Whiskey as “distinctive products” of the United States, meaning these Parties will not permit the sale of any product as Bourbon Whiskey or Tennessee Whiskey unless it was manufactured in the United States in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Committee on Trade in Goods. Chapter Three also establishes a Committee on the Trade in Goods to consider matters arising under Chapters Three, Four, and Five. The functions of the Committee are to promote and address barriers to trade in goods and to provide advice and recommendations on trade capacity building with respect to matters covered by Chapters Three, Four, and Five.

Agriculture

TRQs. Chapter Three requires that TRQs be administered in a manner that is transparent, non-discriminatory, responsive to market conditions and minimally burdensome on trade and allows importers to fully utilize import quotas. In addition, the Chapter provides that Parties may not condition application for, or utilization of, import licenses or quota allocations on the re-export of an agricultural good.

Export Subsidies. Each Party will eliminate export subsidies on agricultural goods destined for another CAFTA-DR country. Under Article 3.14, no Party may introduce or maintain a subsidy on agricultural goods destined for another Party unless the exporting Party believes that a third country is subsidizing its exports to that other Party. In such a case, the exporting Party may initiate consultations with the importing Party to develop measures the importing Party may adopt to counteract such subsidies. If the importing Party agrees to such measures, the exporting Party must refrain from applying export subsidies to its exports of the good to the importing Party.

Safeguards. Chapter Three sets out a transitional agricultural safeguard mechanism that allows a Party to impose a temporary additional duty on specified agricultural products if imports exceed an established volume “trigger”. The safeguard measure will remain in force until the end of the calendar year in which the measure applies. A Party may not apply an agricultural safeguard on a good after the date that the good is subject to duty-free treatment under the Party’s Schedule to Annex 3.3 of the Agreement.

A Party may not apply a safeguard measure to a good that is already the subject of a safeguard measure under either Chapter Eight (Trade Remedies) of the Agreement or Article XIX of GATT 1994 and the WTO Safeguards Agreement. All agricultural safeguard measures must be applied and maintained in a transparent manner and the Party applying such a measure must, upon request, consult with the other Party concerning the application of the measure.

No Party may impose safeguard duties pursuant to the WTO Agreement on Agriculture on originating goods.

Sugar. The Agreement contains several unique features applicable to imports of sugar into the United States. First, imports under the TRQs created in the Agreement will be limited to the lesser of (i) the quantity established in the TRQ, or (ii) the exporting Party’s trade surplus in specific sugar goods. (A Party’s “trade surplus” is the amount by which its exports to all destinations exceed its imports from all sources in specified sugar and sweetener goods, except that a Party’s exports of sugar to the United States and its imports of high fructose corn syrup from the United States are not included in the calculation of its trade surplus.) The aggregate quantities established in the TRQs are modest – 107,000 metric tons in the first year. The maximum quantities increase to approximately 151,000 metric tons in year 15 of the Agreement. The United States will also establish a quota for specialty sugar goods of Costa Rica in the amount of 2,000 metric tons annually. Second, unlike other commodities, the United States will not eliminate its over-quota duty on sugar imports under the Agreement. Lastly, the Agreement includes a mechanism that allows the United States, at its option, to provide some form of alternative compensation to CAFTA-DR country exporters in place of imports of sugar.

Ethanol. In the General Notes to the Schedule of the United States to Annex 3.3 of the Agreement, the United States agreed to continue to treat the Central American countries and the Dominican Republic as beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) preference program with respect to ethanol imports. Accordingly, the Central American countries and the Dominican Republic will continue to share in the duty-free quota that the United States makes available to CBI beneficiary countries. The United States also agreed to establish country-specific allocations for Costa Rica and El Salvador, but did not increase the total quantity allowed under the CBI quota.

Additional Provisions. Chapter Three provides for the creation of a Committee on Agricultural Trade. The Committee will be established within 90 days of entry into force of the Agreement and will provide a forum for promoting cooperation in the implementation and administration of the Agreement, as well as for consultations on matters related to the agricultural provisions of the Agreement. The Chapter also provides for the establishment of an Agriculture Review Commission. The Commission will be established 14 years after entry into force of the Agreement and will review the implementation and operation of the Agreement as it relates to trade in agricultural goods, including whether to extend the agricultural safeguard mechanism. Further, the Chapter provides that the Parties will consult on and review the operation of the Agreement as it relates to trade in chicken nine years after entry into force of the Agreement.

Textiles and Apparel

Chapter Three also sets out various provisions specifically addressing trade in textile and apparel goods.

Tariff Elimination. Duties on nearly all originating textile or apparel goods will be eliminated when the Agreement enters into force. Moreover, the preferential duty treatment under the Agreement may, on a reciprocal basis, be made retroactive to January 1, 2004.

Safeguards. The Chapter establishes a transitional safeguard procedure for textile and apparel goods, under which an importing Party may temporarily impose additional duties up to the level of the normal trade relations/most-favored-nation (NTR/MFN) duty rates on imports of textile or apparel goods that cause, or threaten to cause, serious damage to a domestic industry as a result of the elimination or reduction of duties under the Agreement. An importing Party may impose a textile safeguard measure only once on the same textile or apparel good. The measure may not be in place for more than three years. The ability to impose textile safeguards lapses five years after the entry into force of the Agreement. A Party may not apply a textile safeguard measure to a good while the good is subject to a safeguard measure under (i) Chapter Eight (Trade Remedies), or (ii) Article XIX of the GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.

A Party imposing a safeguard measure must provide the exporting Party with mutually agreed-upon compensation in the form of trade concessions for textile or apparel goods that have substantially equivalent value to the increased duties resulting from application of the safeguard measure. If the Parties cannot agree on compensation, the exporting Party may raise duties on any goods from the importing Party in an amount that has substantially equivalent value to the increased duties resulting from application of the safeguard measure.

Rules of Origin and Related Matters. Under the Agreement, a textile or apparel good will generally qualify as an “originating good” only if all processing after fiber formation (*e.g.*, yarn-spinning, fabric production, cutting, and assembly) takes place in the territory of the United States or another CAFTA-DR Party, or if there is an applicable change in tariff classification under the specific rules of origin contained in Annex 4.1 of the Agreement.

Chapter Three sets out special rules for determining whether a textile or apparel good is an “originating good,” including a *de minimis* exception for non-originating yarns or fibers, a process for designating inputs not available in commercial quantities, a rule for treatment of sets, an exception for use of certain nylon filament yarn, and consultation provisions.

The *de minimis* rule applies to goods that ordinarily would not be considered originating goods because certain of their fibers or yarns do not undergo an applicable change in tariff classification. Under the rule, the Parties will consider a good to be originating if such fibers or yarns constitute ten percent or less of the total weight of the component of the good that determines origin. This special rule does not apply to elastomeric yarns.

Annex 3.25 of the Agreement sets out a list of fabrics, yarns, and fibers that the Parties have determined are not available in commercial quantities in a timely manner from producers in the United States or the other CAFTA-DR countries. A textile or apparel good that includes the fabrics, yarns, or fibers included in this list will be treated as if it is originating for purposes of the specific rules of origin in Annex 4.1 of the Agreement, regardless of the actual origin of those inputs. Chapter Three establishes procedures under which the United States will determine whether additional fabrics, yarns, or fibers are not available in commercial quantities in the United States or the other CAFTA-DR countries. The United States may also remove a fabric, yarn, or fiber from the list if it determines that the fabric, yarn, or fiber has become available in commercial quantities.

Appendix 4.1-B of the Agreement provides that for purposes of determining whether woven apparel (of chapter 62 of the HTS) is originating, materials used in the production of the article that are produced in Canada or Mexico will be treated as if the materials were produced in a CAFTA-DR country, provided that Canada and Mexico, respectively: (i) provide reciprocal treatment for U.S.-produced inputs under their free trade agreements with the other CAFTA-DR countries; and (ii) agree with the United States to textile verification procedures that are substantially similar to the procedures under the CAFTA-DR.

This treatment of woven apparel made with Canadian or Mexican materials is subject to an overall quantitative limit, which is set initially at 100 million square meter equivalents, and to sublimits for trousers and skirts, jeans, and tailored wool apparel. The overall limit may increase to a maximum of 200 square meter equivalents, with corresponding increases in the sublimits, based on the percentage increase in U.S. imports of originating woven apparel from the other CAFTA-DR countries. The overall limit may also increase as a result of negotiations between the Parties following entry into force of the Agreement.

Customs Cooperation. Chapter Three commits each Party to cooperate to enforce or assist in

enforcing laws related to trade in textile and apparel goods, to ensure the accuracy of claims of origin, and to prevent circumvention of laws of the Parties or agreements affecting trade in textile and apparel goods. The Parties also agreed that, under certain circumstances, the exporting Party must conduct a verification to determine that a claim of origin is accurate, or to determine compliance with relevant laws. Such a verification may include site visits to the premises of the exporter or producer of the goods in question. If there is insufficient information to make the relevant determination, or if an enterprise provides incorrect information, the importing Party may take appropriate action, which may include denying application of preferential tariff treatment or denying entry to the goods in question. Further, any Party may convene consultations to resolve technical or interpretive issues arising with respect to customs cooperation or may request technical assistance from another Party in implementing the customs cooperation provisions.

Additional Provisions. Chapter Three provides for duty-free treatment for goods that an importing Party and exporting Party agree qualify as handmade, hand-loomed, or traditional folklore goods. Separately, the Chapter establishes that, for the first two years of the Agreement, the United States will charge duties that are half the NTR/MFN rate for a limited quantity of tailored wool apparel goods assembled in Costa Rica regardless of the origin of the fabric used to make the goods. Moreover, for the first ten years of the Agreement, the United States shall provide preferential tariff treatment to cotton and man-made fiber apparel goods assembled in Nicaragua that do not qualify as “originating” goods. The United States also agreed that goods assembled in CAFTA-DR countries from U.S. components with U.S. thread that do not qualify as “originating” goods will be subject to NTR/MFN duties on only the value of the assembled good minus the value of U.S. components used in the good.

Chapter Four: Rules of Origin and Origin Procedures

To benefit from various trade preferences provided under the Agreement, including reduced duties, a good must qualify as an “originating good” under the rules of origin set out in Chapter Four and Annex 4.1. These rules ensure that the special tariff and other benefits of the Agreement accrue primarily to firms or individuals that produce or manufacture goods in the Parties’ territories.

Key Concepts. Chapter Four provides general criteria under which a good may qualify as an “originating good:”

- When the good is wholly obtained or produced in the territory of one or more of the Parties (*e.g.*, crops grown or minerals extracted in the United States); or
- When the good: (1) is manufactured or assembled from non-originating materials that undergo a specified change in tariff classification in one or more of the Parties; or (2) meets any applicable “regional value content” requirement (see below); and (3) satisfies all other requirements of Chapter Four, including Annex 4.1; or
- When the good is produced in one or more Parties entirely from “originating” materials.

De Minimis. Even if a good does not undergo a specified change in tariff classification, it will be treated as an originating good if the value of non-originating materials that do not undergo the required tariff shift does not exceed 10 percent of the adjusted value of the good, and the good otherwise meets the criteria of the Chapter. This *de minimis* requirement does not apply to certain agricultural and textile goods.

Regional Value Content. Some origin rules under the Agreement require that certain goods meet a regional value content test in order to qualify as “originating,” meaning that a specified percentage of the value of the good must be attributable to originating materials. In general, the Agreement provides two methods for calculating that percentage: (1) the “build-down method” (based on the value of non-originating materials used); and (2) the “build-up method” (based on the value of originating materials used). The regional value content of certain automotive goods, however, may be calculated on the basis of the net cost of the good. Finally, accessories, spare parts, and tools delivered with a good are considered part of the material making up the good so long as these items are not separately classified or invoiced and their quantities and values are customary. The *de minimis* rule does not apply in calculating regional value content.

Claims for Preferential Treatment. Under the Chapter, importers who wish to claim preferential tariff treatment for particular goods must be prepared to submit, on the request of the importing Party’s customs authority, a statement explaining why the good qualifies as an originating good. A Party may only deny preferential treatment in writing, and must provide legal and factual findings. The Chapter establishes a procedure for filing post-importation claims for preferential treatment up to one year from importation and for seeking a refund of any excess duties paid. Chapter Four also provides that a Party will not penalize an importer if the importer promptly and voluntarily corrects an incorrect claim and pays any duties owed within one year of submission of the claim.

Verification. For purposes of determining whether a good is an originating good, each Party must ensure that its customs authority may conduct verifications. Where an importing Party determines through verification that an importer, exporter, or producer has engaged in a pattern of conduct in providing false or unsupported statements, declarations, or certifications that a good is an originating good, the Party may suspend preferential tariff treatment to identical goods covered by subsequent statements, declarations, or certifications by that importer, exporter, or producer until the importing Party determines that the importer, exporter, or producer is in compliance with the Chapter.

Additional Rules. Chapter Four further delineates specific rules with respect to the treatment of (1) packing materials and containers; (2) indirect materials; (3) fungible goods; and (4) sets of goods. The Chapter provides that Parties may not treat a good as originating if the good undergoes production outside the territories of the Parties or does not remain under the control of customs authorities in the territory of a non-Party. Chapter Four also calls for the Parties to publish guidelines for interpreting, applying, and administering Chapter Four and the relevant provisions of Chapter Three.

Chapter Five: Customs Administration and Trade Facilitation

Chapter Five establishes rules designed to encourage transparency, predictability, and efficiency in the operation of each Party's customs procedures and to provide for cooperation between the Parties on customs matters.

General Principles. Chapter Five commits each Party to observe certain transparency obligations. Each Party must promptly publish its customs measures, including on the Internet, and, where possible, solicit public comments before amending its customs regulations. Each Party must also provide written advance rulings, on request, to its importers and to exporters and producers of another Party, regarding whether a product qualifies as an "originating" good under the Agreement, as well as on other customs matters. In addition, each Party must guarantee importers access to both administrative and judicial review of customs decisions. The Parties must release goods from customs promptly and expeditiously clear express shipments. The Chapter provides a transition period of between one and three years to comply with several of these obligations in the case of the Central American Parties and the Dominican Republic.

Cooperation. Chapter Five also is designed to enhance customs cooperation. It encourages the Parties to give each other advance notice of customs developments likely to affect the Agreement. The Chapter calls for the Parties to cooperate in securing compliance with each other's customs measures related to the implementation and operation of the provisions of the Agreement governing importations and exportations. It includes specific provisions requiring the Parties to share customs information where a Party has a reasonable suspicion of unlawful activity relating to its laws and regulations governing the importation of goods.

Chapter Six: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Chapter Six defines the Parties' obligations to each other regarding sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) matters. It reflects the Parties' understanding that implementation of existing obligations under the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) is a shared objective.

Key Concepts. SPS measures are laws or regulations that protect human, animal, or plant life or health from certain risks, including plant- and animal-borne pests and diseases, additives, contaminants, toxins, or disease-causing organisms in food and beverages.

Cooperation. Under Chapter Six, the Parties will establish an SPS Committee consisting of relevant trade and regulatory officials. The objectives of the Committee are to (i) help each Party to implement the WTO SPS Agreement; (ii) assist each Party to protect human, animal, or plant life or health; (iii) enhance consultation and cooperation between the Parties on SPS matters; and (iv) facilitate trade between the Parties. The Committee will also provide a forum for enhancing mutual understanding of each Party's SPS measures and the regulatory processes that relate to those measures; consulting on SPS matters that may affect trade between the Parties; and consulting on issues, agendas, and positions for meetings of certain international organizations.

Dispute Settlement. No Party may invoke the Agreement’s dispute settlement procedures for a matter arising under Chapter Six. Instead, any SPS dispute between the Parties must be resolved under the applicable agreement(s) and rules of the WTO.

Chapter Seven: Technical Barriers to Trade

Under Chapter Seven, the Parties will build on WTO rules related to technical barriers to trade to promote transparency, accountability, and cooperation between the Parties on regulatory issues.

Key Concepts. The term “technical barriers to trade” (TBT) refers to barriers that may arise in preparing, adopting, or applying voluntary product standards, mandatory product standards (“technical regulations”), and procedures used to determine whether a particular good meets such standards, *i.e.*, “conformity assessment” procedures.

International Standards. The principles articulated in the WTO TBT Committee Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations emphasize the need for openness and consensus in the development of international standards. Under Chapter Seven, the Parties will apply these principles and consult on pertinent matters under consideration by international or regional bodies.

Cooperation. Chapter Seven sets out multiple means for cooperation between the Parties to reduce barriers and improve market access, and provides for a Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade to oversee implementation of the Chapter and facilitate cooperation. The Committee’s specific functions include: (i) enhancing cooperation in the development and improvement of standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures; (ii) facilitating sectoral cooperation between governmental and non-governmental conformity assessment bodies; (iii) exchanging information on developments in non-governmental, regional, and multilateral fora engaged in activities related to standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures; and (iv) consulting, at a Party’s request, on any matter arising under the Chapter.

Conformity Assessment. Chapter Seven provides for a dialogue between the Parties on ways to facilitate the acceptance of conformity assessment results. Chapter Seven further provides that Parties shall recognize conformity assessment bodies in the territories of the other Parties on no less favorable terms than it accords conformity assessment bodies in its own territory.

Transparency. Chapter Seven contains various transparency obligations, including obligations on each Party to: (i) allow persons of the other Parties to participate in the development of technical regulations, standards, and conformity assessment procedures on a non-discriminatory basis; (ii) transmit regulatory proposals notified under the TBT Agreement directly to the other Parties; (iii) describe in writing the objectives of and reasons for regulatory proposals; and (iv) consider comments on regulatory proposals and respond in writing to significant comments it receives.

Chapter Eight: Trade Remedies

Safeguards. Chapter Eight establishes a safeguard procedure that will be available to aid domestic industries that sustain or are threatened with serious injury due to increased imports resulting from tariff reductions or elimination under the Agreement. The Chapter does not affect the Parties' rights or obligations under the WTO's safeguard provisions (global safeguards) or under other WTO trade remedy rules.

Chapter Eight authorizes each Party to impose temporary duties on an imported originating good if, as a result of the reduction or elimination of a duty under the Agreement, the good is being imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to constitute a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat of serious injury, to a domestic industry producing a "like" or "directly competitive" good. Unlike agricultural and textile or apparel safeguard measures, which will apply bilaterally, safeguard measures under Chapter Eight will apply with respect to all imports of an originating good, other than imports from a Party whose import market share is de minimis (*i.e.*, a market share of less than three percent of total imports of the originating good, unless the import market share of all such Parties exceeds nine percent).

A safeguard measure may be applied on a good only during the Agreement's "transition period" for phasing out duties on the good. A safeguard measure may take one of two forms – a temporary increase in duties to NTR/MFN levels or a temporary suspension of duty reductions called for under the Agreement. A Party may not impose a safeguard measure under Chapter Eight more than once on any good. A safeguard measure may be in place for a total of four years, including any extensions of the measure. A Party may extend a measure if it determines that the industry is adjusting and the measure remains necessary to facilitate adjustment and prevent or remedy serious injury. If a measure lasts more than one year, the Party must scale it back at regular intervals. Annex 8.3 sets out the procedural and substantive investigation requirements that Parties must follow in conducting safeguard investigations.

If a Party imposes a safeguard measure, Chapter Eight requires it to provide offsetting trade compensation to the other Parties whose goods are subject to the measure. If the Parties cannot agree on the amount or nature of the compensation, a Party entitled to compensation may unilaterally suspend "substantially equivalent" trade concessions that it has made to the importing Party.

Global Safeguards. Chapter Eight maintains each Party's right to take action against imports from all sources under Article XIX of GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards. A Party may exclude imports of an originating good from another Party from a global safeguard measure if such imports are not a substantial cause of serious injury or threat thereof. A Party may not apply a safeguard measure under Chapter Eight at the same time that it applies a safeguard measure on the same good under the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.

Antidumping and Countervailing Duties. Chapter Eight confirms that the Parties retain their rights and obligations under the WTO agreements relating to the application of antidumping and countervailing duties. Antidumping and countervailing duty measures may not be challenged under the Agreement's dispute settlement procedures. The Chapter provides that the United States will continue to treat the other CAFTA-DR countries as CBI beneficiary countries for purposes of Sections 771(7)(G)(ii)(III) and 771(7)(H) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(7)(G)(ii)(III) and 1677(7)(H)), which preclude the U.S. International Trade Commission

from aggregating (or “cumulating”) imports from CBI beneficiary countries with imports from non-beneficiary countries in determining in antidumping and countervailing duty investigations whether imports of a particular product from such beneficiary countries are injuring or threaten to injure a U.S. industry.

Chapter Nine: Government Procurement

Chapter Nine provides comprehensive obligations requiring each Party to apply fair and transparent procurement procedures and rules and prohibiting each government and its procuring entities from discriminating in purchasing practices against goods, services, and suppliers from the other Parties. The rules of Chapter Nine are broadly based on the rules of the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement.

General Principles. Chapter Nine establishes a basic rule of “national treatment,” meaning that each Party’s procurement rules and the entities applying those rules must treat goods, services, and suppliers of such goods and services from the other Parties in a manner that is “no less favorable” than the domestic counterparts. The Chapter also bars discrimination against locally established suppliers on the basis of foreign affiliation or ownership. Chapter Nine also provides rules aimed at ensuring a fair and transparent procurement process.

Coverage and Thresholds. Chapter Nine applies to purchases and other means of obtaining goods and services valued above certain dollar thresholds by those government departments, agencies, and enterprises listed in each Party’s schedule. Specifically, the Chapter applies to procurements by listed “central” (*i.e.*, national or U.S. Federal) government agencies of goods and services valued at \$58,550 or more and construction services valued at \$6,725,000 or more. The equivalent thresholds for purchases by listed “sub-central” government entities (*i.e.*, Central American and Dominican Republic municipalities and U.S. state government agencies) are \$477,000 and \$6,725,000, for goods and services and construction services, respectively. For the three-year period following entry into force of the Agreement, the Chapter applies, in the case of the Central American Parties and the Dominican Republic, to purchases of goods and services by central government agencies valued at \$117,100 or more and by sub-central government agencies valued at \$650,000 or more and purchases of construction services by either central or sub-central government agencies valued at \$8,000,000 or more. The Chapter’s thresholds for listed “government enterprises” are either \$250,000 or \$538,000 for goods and services, and \$6,725,000 for construction services, except that for the three-year period following entry into force of the Agreement, the threshold for construction services in the Central American Parties and the Dominican Republic is \$8,000,000. All thresholds are subject to adjustment every two years for inflation. (Separate annexes to Chapter Nine establish special coverage rules with respect to procurement between (i) the Central American Parties, and (ii) each Central American Party and the Dominican Republic.)

Transparency. Chapter Nine establishes rules designed to ensure transparency in procurement procedures. Each Party must publish its laws, regulations, and other measures governing procurement, along with any changes to those measures. Procuring entities must publish notices of procurement opportunities in advance. The Chapter also lists minimum information that such notices must include.

Tendering Rules. Chapter Nine provides rules for setting deadlines on “tendering” (bidding on government contracts). It requires procuring entities to give suppliers all the information they need to prepare tenders, including the criteria that procuring entities will use to evaluate tenders. Entities must also, where appropriate, base their technical specifications (*i.e.*, detailed descriptions of the goods or services to be procured) on performance-oriented criteria and international standards. Chapter Nine provides that procuring entities may not write technical specifications to favor a particular supplier, good, or service. It also sets out the circumstances under which procuring entities are allowed to use limited tendering, *i.e.*, award a contract to a supplier without opening the procurement to all interested suppliers.

Award Rules. Chapter Nine requires that to be considered for an award, a tender must be submitted by a qualified supplier. The tender must meet the criteria set out in the tender documentation, and procuring entities must base their award of contracts on those criteria. Procuring entities must publish information on awards, including the name of the supplier, a description of the goods or services procured, and the value of the contract. Chapter Nine also calls for each Party to ensure that suppliers may bring challenges against procurement decisions before independent reviewers.

Additional Provisions. Chapter Nine builds on the anti-corruption provisions of Chapter Eighteen, including by requiring each Party to maintain procedures to declare suppliers that have engaged in fraudulent or other illegal procurement actions ineligible for participation in the Party’s procurement. It establishes procedures under which a Party may modify its coverage under the Chapter, such as when a Party privatizes an entity whose purchases are covered under the Chapter. It also provides that Parties may adopt or maintain measures necessary to protect: (1) public morals, order, or safety; (2) human, animal, or plant life or health, including environmental measures necessary to protect human, animal, or plant life or health; or (3) intellectual property. Parties may also adopt measures relating to goods or services of handicapped persons, philanthropic institutions, or prison labor.

Chapter Ten: Investment

Chapter Ten establishes rules to protect investors from one Party against unfair or discriminatory government actions when they make or attempt to make investments in another Party’s territory. Its provisions reflect traditional standards incorporated in earlier U.S. investment agreements (including those in the North American Free Trade Agreement and U.S. bilateral investment treaties) and in customary international law, and contain several innovations that were incorporated in the free trade agreements with Chile and Singapore as well as others.

Key Concepts. Under Chapter Ten, the term “investment” covers all forms of investment, including enterprises, securities, debt, intellectual property rights, licenses, and contracts. It includes both investments existing when the Agreement enters into force and future investments. The term “investor of a Party” encompasses U.S., Central American, and Dominican Republic nationals as well as firms (including branches) established in one of the Parties.

General Principles. Investors enjoy six basic protections: (1) non-discriminatory treatment relative to domestic investors as well as investors of non-Parties; (2) limits on “performance requirements”; (3) free transfer of funds related to an investment; (4) protection from expropriation other than in conformity with customary international law; (5) a “minimum standard of treatment” in conformity with customary international law; (6) and the ability to hire key managerial personnel without regard to nationality. (As to this last protection, a Party may require that a majority of the board of directors be of a particular nationality, as long as this does not prevent the investor from controlling its investment.)

Sectoral Coverage and Non-Conforming Measures. With the exception of investments in or by regulated financial institutions (which are treated in Chapter Twelve), Chapter Ten generally applies to all sectors, including service sectors. However, each Party has listed in annexes to the Chapter particular sectors or measures for which it negotiated an exemption from the Chapter’s rules relating to national treatment, most favored nation treatment, performance requirements, or senior management and boards of directors. All current state and local laws and regulations are exempted from these rules. A Party may liberalize a measure that it has exempted, but it may not make such measures more restrictive.

Investor-State Disputes. Chapter Ten provides a mechanism for an investor of a Party to submit to binding international arbitration a claim for damages against another Party. The investor may assert that the Party has breached a substantive obligation under the Chapter or that the Party has breached an investment agreement with, or an investment authorization granted to, the investor. “Investment agreements” and “investment authorizations” are particular types of arrangements between an investor and a host government based on contracts and authorizations, respectively. These terms are defined in Chapter 10.

Chapter Ten affords public access to information on the Chapter’s investor-State proceedings. For example, Chapter Ten requires that hearings will generally be open to the public and that key documents will be publicly available, with exceptions for confidential business information. The Chapter also authorizes tribunals to accept amicus submissions from the public. In addition, the Chapter includes provisions similar to those used in U.S. courts to dispose quickly of frivolous claims. Finally, an annex to Chapter Ten calls on the Parties, within three months of the date of entry into force of the Agreement, to initiate negotiations to develop an appellate body to review arbitral awards rendered by tribunals under the Chapter.

Chapter Ten also provides that, “except in rare circumstances,” nondiscriminatory regulatory actions designed and applied to meet legitimate public welfare objectives, such as public health and the environment, are not expropriatory.

Chapter Eleven: Cross-Border Trade in Services

Chapter Eleven governs measures affecting cross-border trade in services between the Parties. Certain provisions also apply to measures affecting investments to supply services. Chapter provisions are drawn in part from the services provisions of the NAFTA and the WTO General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), as well as priorities that have emerged since those agreements.

Key Concepts. Under the Agreement, cross-border trade in services covers supply of a service:

- from the territory of one Party into the territory of another Party (*e.g.*, electronic delivery of services from the United States to Costa Rica);
- in the territory of a Party by a person of that Party to a person of another Party (*e.g.*, a Guatemalan company provides services to U.S. visitors in Guatemala); and
- by a national of a Party in the territory of another Party (*e.g.*, a U.S. lawyer provides legal services in El Salvador).

Chapter Eleven should be read together with Chapter Ten (Investment), which establishes rules pertaining to the treatment of service firms that choose to provide their services through a local presence, rather than cross-border. Chapter Eleven applies where, for example, a service supplier is temporarily present in a territory of a Party and does not operate through a local investment.

General Principles. Among Chapter Eleven's core obligations are requirements to provide national treatment and MFN treatment to service suppliers of the other Parties.

Thus, each Party must treat service suppliers of another Party no less favorably than its own suppliers or those of any other country. This commitment applies to state and local governments as well as the federal government. Chapter provisions relate to the rights of existing service suppliers as well as those who seek to supply services, subject to any reservations by a Party. The Chapter also includes a provision prohibiting the Parties from requiring firms to establish a local presence as a condition for supplying a service on a cross-border basis. In addition, certain types of market access restrictions to the supply of services (*e.g.*, that limit the number of firms that may offer a particular service or that restrict or require specific types of legal structures or joint ventures with local companies in order to supply a service) are also barred. The Chapter's market access rules apply both to services supplied on a cross-border basis and through a local investment.

Sectoral Coverage and Non-Conforming Measures. Chapter Eleven applies across virtually all services sectors. The chapter excludes financial services (which are addressed in Chapter Twelve), except that certain provisions of Chapter Eleven apply to investments in unregulated financial services that are covered by Chapter Ten (Investment). In addition, Chapter Eleven does not cover air transportation, although it does apply to specialty air services and aircraft repair and maintenance.

Each Party has listed in annexes measures in particular sectors for which it negotiated exemptions from the chapter's core obligations. All existing state and local laws and regulations are exempted from these obligations. Once a Party, including a state or local government, liberalizes a measure that it has exempted, however, it must, in most cases, thereafter maintain the measure at least at that level of openness.

Specific Commitments. Chapter Eleven includes a comprehensive definition of express delivery

services that requires each Party to provide national treatment, MFN treatment, and additional benefits to express delivery services of the other Parties. The Chapter provides that the Central American Parties and the Dominican Republic may not adopt or maintain any restriction on express delivery services that was not in place on the date the Agreement was signed. The Chapter also addresses the issue of postal monopolies directing revenues derived from monopoly postal services to confer an advantage on express delivery services. Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras also made commitments regarding their “dealer protection” regimes. Under existing “dealer protection” regimes, U.S. firms may be tied to exclusive or inefficient distributor arrangements. The commitments under the Agreement give U.S. firms and their Central American and Dominican Republic partners more freedom to contract the terms of their commercial relations and encourage the use of arbitration to resolve disputes between parties to dealer contracts.

Transparency and Domestic Regulation. Provisions on transparency and domestic regulation complement the core rules of Chapter Eleven. The transparency rules apply to the development and application of regulations governing services. The Chapter’s rules on domestic regulation govern the operation of approval and licensing systems for service suppliers. Like the Chapter’s market access rules, its provisions on transparency and domestic regulation cover services supplied both on a cross-border basis and through a local investment. An annex to Chapter Eleven sets out specific commitments that individual Parties have agreed to undertake.

Exclusions. Chapter Eleven excludes any service supplied “in the exercise of governmental authority” – that is, a service that is provided on a non-commercial and non-competitive basis. Chapter Eleven also does not generally apply to government subsidies, although the Parties have undertaken a commitment relating to cross-subsidization of express delivery services.

Chapter Twelve: Financial Services

Chapter Twelve provides rules governing each Party’s treatment of: (1) financial institutions of another Party; (2) investors of another Party, and their investments, in financial institutions; and (3) cross-border trade in financial services.

Key Concepts. The Chapter defines a “financial institution” as any financial intermediary or other institution authorized to do business and regulated or supervised as a financial institution under the law of the Party where it is located. A “financial service” is any service of a financial nature, including, for example, insurance, banking, securities, asset management, financial information and data processing services, and financial advisory services.

General Principles. Chapter Twelve’s core obligations parallel those in Chapters Ten (Investment) and Eleven (Cross-Border Trade in Services). Specifically, Chapter Twelve imposes rules requiring national treatment and MFN treatment, prohibits certain quantitative restrictions on market access of financial institutions, and bars restrictions on the nationality of senior management. As appropriate, these rules apply to measures affecting financial institutions, investors and investments in financial institutions of another Party, and services companies that are currently supplying and that seek to supply financial services on a cross-border basis. As between the Central American Parties and the Dominican Republic, obligations

pertaining to banking services, or as between Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, financial services generally, do not apply until two years after entry into force of the Agreement.

Non-Conforming Measures. Similar to Chapters Ten and Eleven, each Party has listed in an annex to Chapter Twelve particular financial services measures for which it negotiated exemptions from the Chapter's core obligations. Existing non-conforming U.S. state and local laws and regulations are exempted from these obligations. Once a Party, including a state or local government, liberalizes one of these non-conforming measures, however, it must, in most cases, maintain the measure at least at that new level of openness.

Other Provisions. Chapter Twelve also includes provisions on regulatory transparency, "new" financial services, self-regulatory organizations, and the expedited availability of insurance products.

Relationship to Other Chapters. Measures that a Party applies to financial services suppliers of another Party, other than regulated financial institutions, that make or operate investments in the Party's territory are covered principally by Chapter Ten (Investment) and certain provisions of Chapter Eleven (Cross-Border Trade in Services). In particular, the core obligations of Chapter Ten apply to such measures, as do the market access, transparency, and domestic regulation provisions of Chapter Eleven. Chapter Twelve incorporates by reference certain provisions of Chapter Ten, such as those relating to transfers and expropriation.

Chapter Thirteen: Telecommunications

Chapter Thirteen creates disciplines beyond those imposed under Chapters Ten (Investment) and Eleven (Cross-Border Trade in Services) on regulatory measures affecting telecommunications trade and investment between the Parties. It is designed to ensure that service suppliers of each Party have non-discriminatory access to public telecommunications networks in the territories of the other Parties. In addition, the Chapter requires each Party to regulate its dominant telecommunications suppliers in ways that will ensure a level playing field for new entrants. Chapter Thirteen also seeks to ensure that telecommunications regulations are set by independent regulators applying transparent procedures, and is designed to encourage adherence to principles of deregulation and technological neutrality.

Key Concepts. Under Chapter Thirteen, a "public telecommunications service" is any telecommunications service that a Party requires to be offered to the public generally. The term includes voice and data transmission services. It does not include the offering of "information services" (e.g., services that enable users to create, store, or process information over a network). A "major supplier" is a company that, by virtue of its market position or control over certain facilities, can materially affect the terms of participation in the market.

Competition. Chapter Thirteen establishes rules promoting competition in telecommunications services. It also provides flexibility to account for changes that may occur through new legislation or regulatory decisions. The Chapter includes commitments by each Party to:

- ensure that all service suppliers of another Party that seek to access or use a public telecommunications network in the Party's territory can do so on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms (*e.g.*, El Salvador must ensure that its public phone companies do not provide preferential access to Salvadoran banks or Internet service providers, to the detriment of U.S. competitors);
- give another Party's telecommunications suppliers, in particular, the right to interconnect their networks with public networks in the Party's territory;
- ensure that telecommunications suppliers of another Party that seek to build physical networks in the Party's territory have access to key physical facilities where they can install equipment, thus facilitating cost-effective investment;
- ensure that telecommunications suppliers of another Party enjoy the right to lease lines to supplement their own networks or, alternatively, purchase telecommunications services from domestic suppliers and resell them in order to build a customer base; and
- impose disciplines on the behavior of "major suppliers."

Regulation. The Chapter addresses key regulatory concerns that may create barriers to trade and investment in telecommunications services. In particular, the Parties:

- will adopt procedures that will help ensure that they maintain open and transparent telecommunications regulatory regimes, including requirements to publish interconnection agreements and service tariffs;
- will require their telecommunications regulators to explain their rule-making decisions and provide foreign suppliers the right to challenge those decisions;
- may elect to deregulate telecommunications services when competition emerges and certain standards are met; and
- will avoid impeding telecommunications suppliers from choosing technologies they consider appropriate for supplying their services.

Costa Rica. Costa Rica's obligations with respect to telecommunications are contained in a separate annex to Chapter 13. The annex recognizes the unique nature of Costa Rica's social policy on telecommunications and commits Costa Rica to undertake certain obligations as of January 1, 2006. These obligations include ensuring that enterprises have access to, and use of, public telecommunications services, and that suppliers of public communications services are provided interconnection with major suppliers.

Chapter Fourteen: Electronic Commerce

Chapter Fourteen establishes rules designed to prohibit discriminatory regulation of electronic trade in digitally encoded products such as computer programs, video, images, and sound recordings. The Chapter represents a major advance over previous international understandings on this subject.

Customs Duties. Chapter Fourteen provides that a Party may not impose customs duties on digital products of another Party transmitted electronically and will determine the customs value of an imported carrier medium bearing a digital product based on the value of the carrier medium alone, without regard to the value of the digital product stored on the carrier medium.

Non-Discrimination. Chapter Fourteen requires the Parties to apply the principles of national treatment and MFN treatment to trade in electronically-transmitted digital products. Thus, a Party may not discriminate against electronically-transmitted digital products on the grounds that they have a nexus to another country, either because they have undergone certain specific activities (*e.g.*, creation, production, first sale) there or are associated with certain categories of persons of another Party or a non-Party (*e.g.*, authors, performers, producers). Nor may a Party provide less favorable treatment to digital products that have a nexus to another Party than it gives to like products that have a nexus to a third country. The non-discrimination rules do not apply to non-conforming measures adopted under Chapters Ten (Investment), Eleven (Cross-Border Trade in Services), or Twelve (Financial Services).

Cooperation. Chapter Fourteen provides for future cooperation between the Parties, including exchanging information in areas such as data privacy and cyber-security.

Chapter Fifteen: Intellectual Property Rights

Chapter Fifteen complements and enhances existing international standards for the protection of intellectual property and the enforcement of intellectual property rights, consistent with U.S. law.

General Provisions. Under Chapter Fifteen the Parties are obligated to ratify or accede to several agreements on intellectual property rights, including, by the date of entry into force of the Agreement, the WIPO Copyright Treaty and WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, and, within specified time frames, the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, the Trademark Law Treaty, the Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Satellite Signals, and the Patent Cooperation Treaty. The United States is already a Party to these Agreements. National treatment requirements apply broadly.

Trademarks and Geographical Indications. Chapter Fifteen establishes that marks include marks in respect of goods and services, collective marks, and certification marks, and that geographical indications are eligible for protection as marks. It sets out rules with respect to the registration of marks and geographical indications. Each Party must provide protection for marks and geographical indications, including protecting preexisting trademarks against infringement by later geographical indications. Furthermore, the Parties must provide efficient

and transparent procedures governing the application for protection of marks and geographical indications. The Chapter also provides for rules on domain name management that require a dispute resolution procedure to prevent trademark cyber-piracy.

Copyright and Related Rights. Chapter Fifteen provides broad protection of copyright and related rights, affirming and building on rights set out in several international agreements. For instance, each Party must provide copyright protection for the life of the author plus 70 years (for works measured by a person's life), or 70 years (for corporate works). The Chapter clarifies that the right to reproduce literary and artistic works, recordings, and performances encompasses temporary copies, an important principle in the digital realm. It also calls for each Party to provide a right of communication to the public, which will further ensure that right holders have the exclusive right to make their works available online. The Chapter specifically protects the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.

To curb copyright piracy, government agencies of the Parties must use only legitimate computer software, setting an example for the private sector. The Chapter also includes provisions on anti-circumvention, under which the Parties commit to prohibit tampering with technology used to protect copyrighted works. In addition, Chapter Fifteen sets out obligations with respect to the liability of Internet service providers in connection with copyright infringements that take place over their networks. Finally, recognizing the importance of satellite broadcasts, Chapter Fifteen ensures that each Party will protect encrypted program-carrying satellite signals. It obligates the Parties to extend protection to the signals themselves, as well as to the content contained in the signals.

Patents. Chapter Fifteen also includes a variety of provisions for the protection of patents. The Parties agree to make patents available for any invention, subject to limited exclusions, and confirm the availability of patents for new uses or methods of using a known product. The Chapter provides for protection to stop imports of patented products when the patent owner has placed restrictions on import by contract or other means. To guard against arbitrary revocation of patents, each Party must limit the grounds for revoking a patent to the grounds that would have justified a refusal to grant the patent. Under Chapter Fifteen, Parties must provide adjustments to the patent term to compensate for unreasonable delays that occur while granting the patent, as well as unreasonable curtailment of the effective patent term as a result of the marketing approval process for pharmaceutical products.

Certain Regulated Products. Chapter Fifteen includes specific measures relating to certain regulated products, including pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals. Among other things, it protects test data that a company submits in seeking marketing approval for such products by precluding other firms from relying on the data. It provides specific periods for such protection – five years for pharmaceuticals and ten years for agricultural chemicals. This means, for example, that during the period of protection, test data that a company submits for approval of a new agricultural chemical product could not be used without that company's consent in granting approval to market a combination product. The Chapter also requires Parties to implement measures to prevent the marketing of pharmaceutical products that infringe patents.

Enforcement Provisions. Chapter Fifteen also creates obligations with respect to the enforcement of intellectual property rights. Among these, the Parties, in determining damages, must take into account the value of the legitimate goods as well as the infringer's profits. The Chapter also provides for damages based on a fixed range (*i.e.*, "statutory damages"), at the option of the right holder or alternatively additional damages in cases involving copyright infringement

Chapter Fifteen provides that the Parties' law enforcement agencies must have authority to seize suspected pirated and counterfeit goods, the equipment used to make or transmit them, and documentary evidence. Each Party must give its courts authority to order the forfeiture and/or destruction of such items. Chapter Fifteen also requires each Party to empower its law enforcement agencies to take enforcement action at the border against pirated or counterfeit goods without waiting for a formal complaint. Chapter Fifteen provides that each Party must apply criminal penalties against counterfeiting and piracy, including end-user piracy.

Transition Periods. Most obligations in the Chapter take effect upon the Agreement's entry into force. However, the Central American Parties and the Dominican Republic may delay giving effect to certain specified obligations for periods ranging from six months to four years from the date of entry into force of the Agreement.

Chapter Sixteen: Labor

Chapter Sixteen sets out the Parties' commitments and undertakings regarding trade-related labor rights. Chapter Sixteen draws on the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (the supplemental NAFTA labor agreement) and the labor provisions of other recent U.S. FTAs, including those with Jordan, Chile, Singapore, Australia, and Morocco. The Chapter goes further than these prior FTAs, however, in that it contains the most comprehensive set of commitments and undertakings regarding trade-related labor rights. As described below, the Chapter (i) includes detailed provisions to ensure that labor law enforcement is fair, equitable, and transparent; (ii) requires Parties to provide for public input on labor matters; and (iii) establishes a detailed framework that will assist Parties to develop the institutional capacity to fulfill the goals of the Chapter.

General Principles. Under Chapter Sixteen, the Parties reaffirm their obligations as members of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and under the 1998 ILO *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. Each Party must strive to ensure that its law recognizes and protects the fundamental labor principles spelled out in the ILO Declaration as listed in the Chapter. Each Party also must strive to ensure that it does not derogate from or waive the protections of its labor laws to encourage trade with or investment from another Party. The Parties also commit to afford procedural guarantees that ensure workers and employers have access to fair, equitable, and transparent procedures in the enforcement of labor laws. While committing each Party to effective enforcement of its labor laws, the Chapter also recognizes each Party's right to establish its own labor laws, exercise discretion in investigatory, regulatory, prosecutorial, and compliance matters, and allocate enforcement resources.

Effective Enforcement. In Chapter Sixteen each Party commits not to fail to effectively enforce its labor laws on a sustained or recurring basis in a manner affecting trade between the Parties. The Chapter defines labor laws to include those related to: (1) the right of association; (2) the right to organize and bargain collectively; (3) a prohibition of forced or compulsory labor; (4) a minimum age for the employment of children and elimination of the worst forms of child labor; and (5) acceptable conditions of work with respect to wages, hours, and occupational safety and health. For the United States, “labor laws” includes federal statutes and regulations addressing these areas, but it does not cover state or local labor laws.

Procedural Guarantees. In Chapter Sixteen, the Parties also commit to afford procedural guarantees that ensure workers and employers have access to fair, equitable, and transparent procedures in the enforcement of labor laws. To this end, each Party must ensure that workers and employers have access to tribunals for the enforcement of its labor laws and that decisions of such tribunals are in writing, made publicly available, and based on information or evidence in respect of which the parties were offered the opportunity to be heard. In addition, hearings in such proceedings must be open to the public, except where the administration of justice otherwise requires. Chapter Sixteen also commits each Party to make remedies available to ensure the enforcement of its labor laws. Such remedies might include orders, fines, penalties, or temporary workplace closures.

Dispute Settlement. Chapter Sixteen provides for cooperative consultations if a Party believes that another Party is not complying with the obligations in this Chapter. If the matter concerns a Party’s compliance with its obligation not to fail to effectively enforce its labor law, the complaining Party may, after an initial 60-day consultation period under Chapter Sixteen, invoke the provisions of Chapter Twenty (Dispute Settlement) by requesting additional consultations or a meeting of the Agreement’s cabinet-level Free Trade Commission under that Chapter. If the Commission is unable to resolve the dispute, the matter may be referred to a dispute settlement panel. The Parties will maintain a roster of experts to serve on any dispute settlement panel convened to hear disputes regarding a Party’s obligation to effectively enforce its labor laws.

Cooperation and Capacity Building. Chapter Sixteen establishes a cabinet-level Labor Affairs Council to oversee the Chapter’s implementation and to provide a forum for consultations and cooperation on labor matters. The Chapter requires each Party to designate a contact point for communications with the other Parties and the public regarding the Chapter. Each Party’s contact point must provide transparent procedures for the submission, receipt, and consideration of any communications from the public relating to the provisions of the Chapter.

The Chapter also creates a labor cooperation and capacity building mechanism through which the Parties will work together to strengthen each Party’s institutional capacity to fulfill the goals of the Labor Chapter. In particular, the mechanism will assist the Parties to establish priorities for, and carry out, bilateral and regional cooperation and capacity building activities relating to such topics as: the effective application of fundamental labor rights; legislation and practice relating to compliance with ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor; strengthening labor inspection systems and the institutional capacity of labor administrations and tribunals; mechanisms for supervising compliance with laws and regulations pertaining to working conditions; and the elimination of gender discrimination in employment.

Chapter Seventeen: Environment

Chapter Seventeen sets out the Parties' commitments and undertakings regarding environmental protection. Chapter Seventeen draws on the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation and the environmental provisions of other recent U.S. FTAs, including those with Jordan, Chile, Singapore, Australia, and Morocco. The Chapter goes further than these prior FTAs, however. In particular, the CAFTA-DR is the first U.S. FTA that includes a process for public submissions on environmental enforcement matters in the body of the FTA.

General Principles. Under Chapter Seventeen, the Parties must ensure that their laws provide for high levels of environmental protection. Each Party also must strive not to weaken or reduce its environmental laws to encourage trade with or investment from another Party. Chapter Seventeen further includes commitments to enhance cooperation between the Parties in environmental matters and encourages the Parties to develop voluntary, market-based mechanisms as one means for achieving and sustaining high levels of environmental protection.

Effective Enforcement. In Chapter Seventeen each Party commits not to fail to effectively enforce its environmental laws on a sustained or recurring basis in a manner affecting trade between the Parties. At the same time, the Chapter recognizes the right of each Party to: (1) establish its own environmental laws; (2) exercise discretion in regulatory, prosecutorial, and compliance matters; and (3) allocate enforcement resources in a bona fide manner. For the United States, "environmental laws" includes federal environmental statutes and regulations enforceable by the federal government.

Procedural Matters. Chapter Seventeen commits each Party to make judicial, quasi-judicial, or administrative proceedings available to sanction or remedy violations of its environmental laws. Each Party must ensure that such proceedings are fair, equitable, and transparent, and, to this end, comply with due process of law and are open to the public, except where the administration of justice otherwise requires. The Chapter requires each Party to ensure that interested persons may request the Party's competent authorities to investigate alleged violations of its environmental laws and that each Party's competent authorities give such requests due consideration. Chapter Seventeen also commits each Party to make appropriate and effective remedies available for violations of its environmental laws. Such remedies may include, for example, fines, injunctions, or requirements to take remedial action or pay for damage to the environment.

Public Submissions. Chapter Seventeen commits each Party to provide for the receipt and consideration of public submissions on matters related to the Chapter. In addition, the Chapter provides that any person of a Party may file a submission with a secretariat asserting that a Party has failed to effectively enforce its environmental laws. The secretariat will review the submission according to specified criteria and in appropriate cases recommend to the Environmental Affairs Council that a factual record concerning the matter be developed. The secretariat will prepare a factual record if one member of the Environmental Affairs Council instructs it to do so. The Council will consider the record and, where appropriate, provide recommendations to an environmental cooperation commission that will be created under a

related environmental cooperation agreement. U.S. persons who consider that the United States is failing to effectively enforce its environmental laws may invoke the comparable public submissions process under the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation. Pursuant to a separate understanding between the Parties, a new environmental unit within the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) will serve as the secretariat for the receipt of public submissions.

Dispute Settlement. Chapter Seventeen provides for cooperative consultations if a Party believes that another Party is not complying with its obligations under the Chapter. If the matter concerns a Party's compliance with its obligation not to fail to effectively enforce its environmental law, the complaining Party may, after an initial 60-day consultation period under Chapter Seventeen, invoke the provisions of Chapter Twenty (Dispute Settlement) by requesting additional consultations or a meeting of the Agreement's cabinet-level Free Trade Commission under that Chapter. If the Commission is unable to resolve the dispute, the matter may be referred to a dispute settlement panel. The Parties will maintain a roster of experts to serve on any dispute settlement panel convened to hear disputes regarding a Party's obligation to effectively enforce its environmental laws.

Institutional Arrangements and Cooperation. Chapter Seventeen establishes a cabinet-level Environment Affairs Council to oversee the implementation and operation of the Chapter. Opportunities will be provided at Council meetings for the public to express views on the implementation of Chapter Seventeen and cooperative work between the Parties. The Parties also agree under Chapter Seventeen to continue to seek ways to enhance the mutual supportiveness of multilateral agreements and trade agreements to which they are all party, and to consult as appropriate on negotiations in the WTO regarding multilateral environmental agreements. In addition, to facilitate cooperation efforts, the Parties will enter into a separate environmental cooperation agreement.

Chapter Eighteen: Transparency

Chapter Eighteen sets out requirements designed to foster openness, transparency, and fairness in the adoption and application of administrative measures covered by the Agreement. For example, it requires that, to the extent possible, each Party must promptly publish all laws, regulations, procedures, and administrative rulings of general application concerning subjects covered by the Agreement, and give interested persons a reasonable opportunity to comment. Wherever possible, each Party must provide reasonable notice to the other Parties' nationals and enterprises that are directly affected by an agency process, including an adjudication, rulemaking, licensing, determination, and approval process. A Party is to afford such persons a reasonable opportunity to present facts and arguments prior to any final administrative action, when time, the nature of the process, and the public interest permit.

Chapter Eighteen also provides for independent review and appeal of final administrative actions. Appeal rights must include a reasonable opportunity to present arguments and to obtain a decision based on evidence in the administrative record.

Chapter Eighteen also affirms the Parties' resolve to eliminate bribery and corruption in international trade and investment. To this end, Parties are obligated to make it a criminal offense to offer or accept a bribe in exchange for favorable government action in matters affecting international trade or investment. Parties must also endeavor to protect persons who, in good faith, report acts of bribery or corruption and to work together to encourage and support initiatives in relevant international fora to prevent bribery and corruption.

Chapter Nineteen: Administration of the Agreement and Trade Capacity Building

Chapter Nineteen creates a Free Trade Commission to supervise the implementation and overall operation of the Agreement. The Commission will be comprised of the Parties' trade ministers. It will meet annually and make decisions by consensus. The Commission will assist in the resolution of any disputes that may arise under the Agreement. The Commission may issue interpretations of the Agreement and agree to accelerate duty elimination on particular products and adjust the Agreement's product-specific rules of origin.

Chapter Nineteen requires each Party to designate an office to provide administrative assistance to dispute settlement panels and perform such other functions as the Commission may direct.

Chapter Nineteen also establishes a Committee on Trade Capacity Building, comprised of representatives of each Party. The overall objective of the Committee is to assist the Central American Parties and the Dominican Republic to implement the Agreement and adjust to liberalized trade. Particular functions of the Committee include: seeking the prioritization of trade capacity building projects at the national and regional level within Central America and the Dominican Republic; inviting international donor institutions, private sector entities, and non-governmental organizations to assist in the development and implementation of trade capacity building projects in accordance with each country's national trade capacity building strategy; and monitoring and assessing progress in implementing trade capacity building projects.

Chapter Twenty: Dispute Settlement

Chapter Twenty sets out detailed procedures for the resolution of disputes between the Parties over compliance with the Agreement. Those procedures emphasize amicable settlements, relying wherever possible on bilateral cooperation and consultations. When disputes arise under provisions common to the Agreement and other agreements (*e.g.*, the WTO agreements), the complaining government may choose a forum for resolving the matter that is set forth in any valid agreement between the Parties. The selected forum is the exclusive venue for resolving that dispute.

Consultations. A Party may request consultations with another Party on any actual or proposed measure that it believes might affect the operation of the Agreement. Any other Party having a substantial trade interest in the matter may participate in the consultations. If the Parties cannot resolve the matter through consultations within a specified period (normally 60 days), any consulting Party may refer the matter to the Free Trade Commission, which will attempt to resolve the dispute.

Panel Procedures. If the Commission cannot resolve the dispute within a specified period (normally 30 days), any consulting Party may refer the matter, if it involves an actual measure, to a panel comprising independent experts that the Parties select. Any party that participated in the consultations may participate in the panel proceedings as a complaining Party. Any other Party may participate in the panel proceedings as a third party.

The Parties will set rules to protect confidential information, provide for open hearings and public release of submissions, and allow an opportunity for the panel to accept submissions from non-governmental entities in the Parties' territories.

Unless the disputing Parties agree otherwise, a panel is to present its initial report within 120 days after the last panelist is selected. This period can be extended to 180 days in certain circumstances. Once the panel presents its initial report containing findings of fact and a determination on whether a Party has met its obligations, the Parties will have the opportunity to provide written comments to the panel. When the panel receives these comments, it may reconsider its report and make any further examination that it considers appropriate. Within 30 days after it presents its initial report, the panel will submit its final report. The Parties will then seek to agree on how to resolve the dispute, normally in a way that conforms to the panel's determinations and recommendations. Subject to protection of confidential information, the panel's final report will be made available to the public 15 days after the Parties receive it.

Suspension of Benefits. In disputes involving the Agreement's "commercial" obligations (*i.e.*, obligations other than enforcement of labor and environmental laws), if the disputing Parties cannot resolve the dispute after they receive the panel's final report, the disputing Parties will seek to agree on acceptable trade compensation. If they cannot agree on compensation, or if the complaining Party believes the defending Party has failed to implement an agreed resolution, the complaining Party may provide notice that it intends to suspend trade benefits equivalent in effect to those it considers were impaired, or may be impaired, as a result of the disputed measure.

If the defending Party considers that the proposed level of benefits to be suspended is "manifestly excessive," or believes that it has modified the disputed measure to make it conform to the Agreement, it may request the panel to reconvene and decide the matter. The panel must issue its determination no later than 90 days after the request is made (or 120 days if the panel is reviewing both the level of the proposed suspension and a modification of the measure).

The complaining Party may suspend trade benefits up to the level that the panel sets or, if the panel has not been asked to determine the level, up to the amount that the complaining Party has proposed. The complaining Party cannot suspend benefits, however, if the defending Party provides notice that it will pay an annual monetary assessment to the other Party. The amount of the assessment will be established by agreement of the disputing Parties or, failing that, will be set at 50 percent of the level of trade concessions the complaining Party was authorized to suspend.

Labor and Environment Disputes. Equivalent compliance procedures apply to disputes over a Party's conformity with the labor and environmental law enforcement provisions of the

Agreement. If a panel determines that a Party has not met its enforcement obligations and the disputing Parties cannot agree on how to resolve the dispute, or the complaining Party believes that the defending Party has failed to implement an agreed resolution, the complaining Party may ask the panel to determine the amount of an annual monetary assessment to be imposed on the defending Party. The Panel will establish the amount of the assessment, subject to a \$15 million annual cap, taking into account relevant trade- and non-trade-related factors. The assessment will be paid into a fund established by the Commission for appropriate labor and environmental initiatives. If the defending Party fails to pay an assessment, the complaining Party may take other appropriate steps, which may include suspending tariff benefits, as necessary to collect the assessment, while bearing in mind the Agreement's objective of eliminating barriers to trade and while seeking to avoid unduly affecting parties or interests not party to the dispute.

Compliance Review Mechanism. If, at any time, the defending Party believes it has made changes in its laws or regulations sufficient to comply with its obligations under the Agreement, it may refer the matter to the panel. If the panel agrees, the dispute ends and the complaining Party must withdraw any offsetting measures it has put in place. Concurrently, the defending government will be relieved of any obligation to pay a monetary assessment.

The Parties will review the operation of the compliance procedures for both commercial and labor and environment disputes either five years after the entry into force of the Agreement or within six months after benefits have been suspended or assessments paid in five proceedings initiated under this Agreement, whichever ever occurs first.

Settlement of Private Disputes. The Parties will encourage the use of arbitration and other alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to settle international commercial disputes between private parties. Each Party must provide appropriate procedures for the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards, for example by complying with the 1958 United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards or the 1975 Inter-American Convention on International Commercial Arbitration.

Chapter Twenty-One: Exceptions

Chapter Twenty-One sets out general provisions that apply to the entire Agreement with the following exception. Article XX of the GATT 1994 and its interpretive notes are incorporated into and made part of the Agreement, *mutatis mutandis*, and apply to those Chapters related to treatment of goods. Likewise, for the purposes of Chapters Eleven (Cross-Border Trade in Services), Thirteen (Telecommunications), and Fourteen (Electronic Commerce), GATS Article XIV (including its footnotes) is incorporated into and made part of the Agreement. For both goods and services, the Parties understand that these exceptions include certain environmental measures.

Essential Security. Chapter Twenty-One allows each Party to take actions it considers necessary to protect its essential security interests.

Taxation. An exception for taxation limits the field of tax measures subject to the Agreement. For example, the exception generally provides that the Agreement does not affect a Party's rights

or obligations under any tax convention. The exception sets out certain circumstances under which tax measures are subject to the Agreement's: (1) national treatment obligation for goods; (2) national treatment and MFN obligations for services; (3) prohibitions on performance requirements; and (4) expropriation rules.

Balance of Payments. Chapter Twenty-One establishes criteria that a Party must follow if it applies a balance-of-payments measure on trade in goods.

Disclosure of Information. The Chapter also provides that a Party may withhold information from another Party where such disclosure would impede domestic law enforcement, otherwise be contrary to the public interest, or prejudice the legitimate commercial interests of particular enterprises.

Chapter Twenty-Two: Final Provisions

Chapter Twenty-Two provides that (i) the annexes, appendices, and footnotes are part of the Agreement, (ii) the Parties may amend the Agreement subject to applicable domestic procedures, and (iii) the English and Spanish texts are both authentic. It also provides for consultations if any provision of the WTO Agreement that the Parties have incorporated into the Agreement is amended.

Chapter Twenty-Two provides for the entry into force of the Agreement, and establishes procedures under which a Party may withdraw from the Agreement. The Chapter provides that any other country or group of countries may accede to this agreement on terms and conditions that are agreed with the Parties and approved according to each Party's domestic procedures. Finally, the Chapter provides that the original texts of the Agreement shall be deposited with the Organization of American States.