

under paragraph (3). These special rules are as follows:

1. Clause (vi)(I) sets forth a rule regarding the treatment of findings and trimmings. It provides that an article otherwise eligible for preferential treatment under paragraph (3) will not be ineligible for that treatment because the article contains findings or trimmings of foreign origin, if those findings and trimmings do not exceed 25 percent of the cost of the components of the assembled product. This provision specifies the following as examples of findings and trimmings: sewing thread, hooks and eyes, snaps, buttons, "bow buds," decorative lace trim, elastic strips, zippers (including zipper tapes), and labels.

2. Clause (vi)(II) sets forth a rule regarding the treatment of specific interlinings, that is, a chest type plate, "hymo" piece, or "sleeve header," of woven or weft-inserted warp knit construction and of coarse animal hair or man-made filaments. Under this rule, an article otherwise eligible for preferential treatment under paragraph (3) will not be ineligible for that treatment because the article contains interlinings of foreign origin, if the value of those interlinings (and any findings and trimmings) does not exceed 25 percent of the cost of the components of the assembled article. This provision also provides for the termination of this treatment of interlinings if the President makes a determination that United States manufacturers are producing those interlinings in the United States in commercial quantities.

3. Clause (vi)(III) sets forth a *de minimis* rule which provides that an article that would otherwise be ineligible for preferential treatment under paragraph (3) because the article contains yarns not wholly formed in the United States or in one or more ATPDEA beneficiary countries will not be ineligible for that treatment if the total weight of all those yarns is not more than 7 percent of the total weight of the good.

4. Finally, clause (vi)(IV) sets forth a special origin rule that provides that an article otherwise eligible for preferential treatment under clause (i) or clause (iii) will not be ineligible for that treatment because the article contains nylon filament yarn (other than elastomeric yarn) that is classifiable under subheading 5402.10.30, 5402.10.60, 5402.31.30, 5402.31.60, 5402.32.30, 5402.32.60, 5402.41.10, 5402.41.90, 5402.51.00, or 5402.61.00 of the HTSUS from a country that is a party to an agreement with the United States establishing a free trade area, which

entered into force before January 1, 1995.

Paragraph (4): Preferential Treatment of Tuna

Paragraph (4) of amended section 204(b) concerns the preferential treatment of tuna. Paragraph (4)(A) provides for the entry in the United States, free of duty and free of any quantitative restrictions, of tuna that is harvested by United States vessels or ATPDEA beneficiary country vessels, that is prepared or preserved in any manner, in an ATPDEA beneficiary country, in foil or other flexible airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 6.8 kilograms each, and that is imported directly into the customs territory of the United States from an ATPDEA beneficiary country. Paragraph (4)(B)(i) defines a "United States vessel" for purposes of paragraph (4)(A) as a vessel having a certificate of documentation with a fishery endorsement under chapter 121 of title 46 of the United States Code. Paragraph (4)(B)(ii) defines an "ATPDEA vessel" for purposes of paragraph (4)(A) as a vessel (1) which is registered or recorded in an ATPDEA beneficiary country, (2) which sails under the flag of an ATPDEA beneficiary country, (3) which is at least 75 percent owned by nationals of an ATPDEA beneficiary country or by a company having its principal place of business in an ATPDEA beneficiary country, of which the manager or managers, chairman of the board of directors or of the supervisory board, and the majority of the members of those boards are nationals of an ATPDEA beneficiary country and of which, in the case of a company, at least 50 percent of the capital is owned by an ATPDEA beneficiary country or by public bodies or nationals of an ATPDEA beneficiary country, (4) of which the master and officers are nationals of an ATPDEA beneficiary country, and (5) of which at least 75 percent of the crew are nationals of an ATPDEA beneficiary country.

Paragraph (5): Customs Procedures

Paragraph (5) of amended section 204(b) is entitled "Customs procedures" and sets forth regulatory standards for purposes of preferential treatment under paragraph (1), (3), or (4). It includes provisions relating to import procedures, prescribes a specific factual determination that the President must make regarding the implementation of certain procedures and requirements by each ATPDEA beneficiary country, and sets forth the responsibility of Customs regarding the study of, and reporting to

Congress on, cooperative and other actions taken by each ATPDEA beneficiary country to prevent transshipment and circumvention in the case of textile and apparel goods. The specific provisions under paragraph (5) that require regulatory treatment in this document are the following:

1. Paragraph (5)(A)(i) provides that any importer that claims preferential treatment under paragraph (1), (3), or (4) must comply with customs procedures similar in all material respects to the requirements of Article 502(1) of the NAFTA as implemented pursuant to United States law, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The NAFTA provision referred to in paragraph (5)(A)(i) concerns the use of a Certificate of Origin and specifically requires that the importer (1) make a written declaration, based on a valid Certificate of Origin, that the imported good qualifies as an originating good, (2) have the Certificate in its possession at the time the declaration is made, (3) provide the Certificate to Customs on request, and (4) promptly make a corrected declaration and pay any duties owing where the importer has reason to believe that a Certificate on which a declaration was based contains information that is not correct.

2. Paragraph (5)(B) provides that the Certificate of Origin that otherwise would be required pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (5)(A)(i) will not be required in the case of an article imported under paragraph (1), (3), or (4) if that Certificate of Origin would not be required under Article 503 of the NAFTA (as implemented pursuant to United States law), if the article were imported from Mexico. Article 503 of the NAFTA sets forth, with one general exception, three specific circumstances in which a NAFTA country may not require a Certificate of Origin.

Paragraph (6): Definitions

Paragraph (6) of amended section 204(b) sets forth a number of definitions that apply for purposes of section 204(b). These definitions include, in paragraph (6)(B), a definition of "ATPDEA beneficiary country" as any "beneficiary country," as defined in section 203(a)(1) of the ATPA, which the President designates as an ATPDEA beneficiary country, taking into account the criteria contained in sections 203(c) and (d) and other appropriate criteria, including those specified under new paragraph (6)(B) of amended section 204(b).

On October 31, 2002, the President signed Proclamation 7616 (published in the **Federal Register** at 67 FR 67283 on