

U.S. Free Trade Agreements

- Australia (AUFTA)
- Bahrain (BHFTA)
- Dominican Republic - Central America Free Trade Agreement, including Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua (CAFTA-DR)
- Chile (CLFTA)
- Colombia (COTPA)
- Israel (ILFTA)
- Jordan (JOFTA)
- Korea (KORUS)
- Morocco (MAFTA)
- Oman (OMFTA)
- Panama (PATPA)
- Peru (PETPA)
- Singapore (SGFTA)
- U.S. - Mexico - Canada Agreement (USMCA)

Trade Agreement (Phase one)

- Japan (USJP)

Preferential Trade Legislations

Preferential Trade Legislative Programs are authorized by Congress and are subject to Congressional review and renewal. These programs extend unilateral preferential treatment to partner countries including:

- African Growth & Opportunity Act (AGOA)
- Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI)
 - Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act
 - Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership
- General System of Preferences (GSP)
- Haiti Hope I, II
- Nepal Trade Preference Program

Trade Outreach

CBP strives to facilitate trade agreement compliance. These efforts include communications with the trade community via the Cargo Systems Messaging Service (<https://csms.cbp.gov>), the issuance of advance rulings, trainings, webinars, and the provision of trade resource materials at www.CBP.gov and Twitter (@CBPTradeGov).

CBP's Trade Agreements Branch provides compliance guidance on trade agreements and special trade legislative programs at www.CBP.gov/Trade/Priority-Issues/Trade-Agreements/Free-Trade-Agreements.

If you are unable to find an answer on www.CBP.gov regarding trade agreements and U.S. trade preference programs, inquiries may be sent to FTA@CBP.DHS.gov.

For U.S. exporter information, please contact the U.S. Department of Commerce at www.Export.gov.



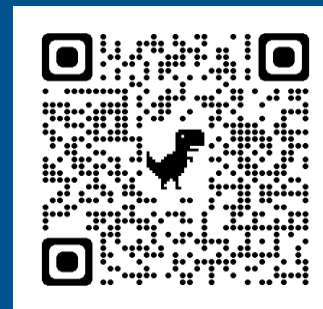
Trade Agreements

Priority Trade Issue 2024



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Please visit our website at:
www.cbp.gov/trade



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection
Office of Trade

Overview of Trade Agreements & Preferential Trade Legislations

U.S. Customs and Border Protection is responsible for the implementation, administration, and enforcement of 14 free trade agreements with 21 countries, trade agreement (phase one) with Japan, and nine preferential trade legislative programs with approximately 187 countries.

Trade agreements serve to reduce or eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers between partner countries. CBP ensures that imports that meet the applicable rules of origin and other requirements receive the preferential benefits. CBP enforces the trade laws and regulations, protect revenue, and safeguard national and economic security.



Trade Preference Programs

The Trade Preference Programs are used as a tool to affect trade-related policy:

- Provides increased market access to the U.S. Exporter, U.S. Importers, and Trade Partners
- Eliminates tariff and other trade barriers between U.S. and Trade Partners
- Reduces Duty Rates among the U.S. and Trading Partners
- Promotes the economic and development goals of the U.S.

Trade Agreements Utilization

In Fiscal Year 2023, the overall total value of imports to the U.S. was \$3.3 trillion with \$3.1 trillion (96%) representing non-textile trade. \$845 billion (27%) of the total value of all non-textile imports into the United States claimed preferential treatment under a trade agreement or special trade legislation program.. With an average duty rate of 2.5% for non-textile goods, importers saved almost \$22 billion by utilizing trade agreements in Fiscal Year 2023.



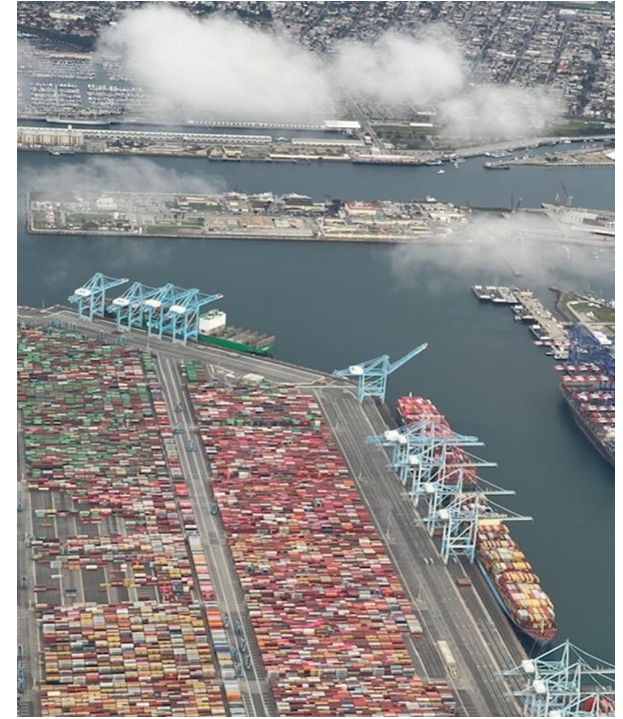
Trade Agreement Enforcement

CBP enforces laws and regulations by:

- Conducting targeting and analysis to investigate non-compliant imports.
- Validating preference eligibility through audits and other comprehensive document reviews.
- Providing technical expertise to the U.S. Trade Representative in trade negotiations and Partnering with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement –Homeland Security Investigations on criminal trade fraud investigations.

Best Practices for Effective Use of Trade Agreements

CBP recommends importers develop compliance measurement plans and reliable record keeping procedures. The trade community should closely follow CBP rulings and informed compliance publications.



CBP Centers

CBP's industry-focused Centers of Excellence and Expertise prevent, detect, and target illicit trade, including fraudulent trade agreement claims.

Trade Agreement Verifications

- Provide strategic assessments of risks, trade violations/compliance circumvention through multi-disciplined trade analysis and review.
- Develop advanced risk management techniques to support trade security and compliance.
- Manage national cargo and summary criteria.
- Identify new areas of risk associated with the enforcement of trade agreements and special trade legislations.
- Research allegations of noncompliance.