

Determinations on Eligibility for Category 9 Textile Exports under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

Botswana	2
Burkina Faso	4
Ethiopia	6
Ghana.....	9
Kenya.....	12
Lesotho	14
Madagascar.....	16
Malawi.....	18
Mali.....	20
Mozambique.....	23
Namibia	25
Niger	27
Nigeria:	30
Senegal.....	34
Sierra Leone	36
South Africa	39
Swaziland	42
Tanzania.....	44
Tanzania (amended).....	47
Zambia	50

Botswana

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Determination under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

October 31, 2002.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Determination.

SUMMARY: The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that handloomed fabric and handmade articles made from such handloomed fabric that are produced in and exported from Botswana qualify for preferential treatment under Section 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Therefore, imports of eligible products from Botswana with an appropriate AGOA Visa will qualify for duty-free treatment under the AGOA.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 18, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-2000)(AGOA) provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries. In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of 9 groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for Handmade, handloomed, or folklore articles.

In Section 2 of Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, CITA is authorized to "consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles" (66 FR 7272). Consultations were held on October 9, 2002, and CITA has now determined that handloomed fabrics and handmade articles made from such handloomed fabrics produced in and exported from Botswana are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs to allow entry of such products of Botswana under Harmonized

Tariff Schedule provision 9819.11.27, when accompanied by an appropriate export visa in grouping "9."

James C. Leonard III,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements October 31, 2002.

Commissioner of Customs,

Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20229. Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (CITA), pursuant to Sections 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) and Executive Order 13101 of January 17, 2001, has determined that, effective on November 18, 2002 handloomed fabric produced in Botswana and handmade articles produced in Botswana from such handloomed fabric shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles under the AGOA, and that an export visa issued by the Government of Botswana for Grouping "9" is a certification by the Government of Botswana that the article is handloomed, handmade, or folklore. CITA directs you to permit duty-free entry of such articles accompanied by the appropriate visa and entered under heading 9819.11.27 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Sincerely,

James C. Leonard III,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

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Burkina Faso

For additional benefits, please see here:

http://otexa.ita.doc.gov/PDFs/FR_designating_addl_products_from_Burkina_Faso_eligibile_for_Cat_9.pdf

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS Determination under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

August 3, 2009.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

ACTION: Directive to the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

SUMMARY:

The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that certain textile and apparel goods from Burkina Faso shall be treated as “handloomed and handmade articles” and qualify for preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Imports of eligible products from Burkina Faso with an appropriate visa will qualify for duty-free treatment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 5, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Don Niewiaroski, Jr., International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-4058.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Sections 112(a) and 112(b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) (“AGOA”), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) (“AGOA Acceleration Act”) (19 U.S.C. §§ 3721(a) and (b)(6)); Sections 2 and 5 of Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001; Sections 25-27 and Paras. 13-14 of Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005.

AGOA provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles of a

beneficiary country that are certified as such by the competent authority in the beneficiary country. The AGOA Acceleration Act further expanded AGOA by adding ethnic printed fabrics to the list of textile and apparel products made in the beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries that may be eligible for the preferential treatment described in section 112(a) of the AGOA. In Executive Order 13191 (January 17, 2001) and Presidential Proclamation 7912 (June 29, 2005), the President authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics. See 66 FR 7271, 7271-72 (January 22, 2001) and 70 FR 37959, 37961 & 63 (June 30, 2005).

In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA. See 66 FR 7837. The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of the groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping “9” is reserved for handmade, handloomed, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics.

CITA consulted with Burkina Faso authorities on July 21, 2009 and has determined that handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, place mats, and tablecloths), and handmade articles made from fabrics handloomed in Burkina Faso, if produced in and exported from Burkina Faso, are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA, as amended. After further consultations with Burkina Faso authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to allow duty-free entry of such products under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 9819.11.27 if accompanied by an appropriate “AGOA visa in grouping 9.”

Maria D'Andrea,
Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements. Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements August 3, 2009.

Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (“CITA”), pursuant to Sections 112(a) and (b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) (“AGOA”), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) (“AGOA Acceleration Act”) (19 U.S.C. §§ 3721(a) and (b)(6)), Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001, and Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005, has determined, effective on August 5, 2009, that the following articles shall be treated as “handloomed, handmade, folklore articles under the AGOA: handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, placemats, and tablecloths), and handmade articles made from handloomed fabrics, if made in Burkina Faso from fabric handloomed in Burkina Faso. Such articles are eligible for duty-free treatment only if entered under subheading 9819.11.27 and accompanied by a properly completed visa for product grouping “9”, in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Arrangement between the Government of Burkina Faso and the Government of the United States Concerning Textile and Apparel Articles Claiming Preferential Tariff Treatment under Section 112 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. After further consultations with Burkina Faso authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles.

Maria D'Andrea,
Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Ethiopia

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

June 30, 2005.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA)

ACTION: Directive to the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that certain textile and apparel goods from Ethiopia shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles" and qualify for preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Imports of eligible products from Ethiopia with an appropriate visa will qualify for duty-free treatment.

EFFECTIVE DATE:July 18, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including hand-loomed, handmade, or folklore articles of a beneficiary country that are certified as such by the competent authority in the beneficiary country. In Executive Order 13191, the President authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being hand-loomed, handmade, or folklore articles. (66 FR 7272)

In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, hand-loomed, or folklore articles.

CITA has consulted with Ethiopian authorities and has determined that hand-loomed fabrics, hand-loomed articles (e.g., hand-loomed rugs, scarves, place mats, and tablecloths), handmade articles made

from hand-loomed fabrics, and the folklore articles described in the annex to this notice, if produced in and exported from Ethiopia, are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection to allow duty-free entry of such products under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 9819.11.27 if accompanied by an appropriate AGOA visa in grouping "9".

James C. Leonard III,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements June 30, 2005.

Commissioner,

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229. Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (CITA), pursuant to Sections 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) and Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, has determined, effective on July 18, 2005, that the following articles shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, and folklore articles" under the AGOA: (a) handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, placemats, and tablecloths), and hand-made articles made from handloomed fabrics, if made in Ethiopia from fabric handloomed in Ethiopia; and (b) the folklore articles described in the attached annex if made in Ethiopia. Such articles are eligible for duty-free treatment only if entered under subheading 9819.11.27 and accompanied by a properly completed visa for product grouping "9", in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Arrangement between the Government of Ethiopia and the Government of the United States Concerning Textile and Apparel Articles Claiming Preferential Tariff Treatment under Section 112 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. After additional consultations with Ethiopian authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles.

Sincerely,

James C. Leonard III,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

ANNEX

CITA has determined that the following textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles for purposes of the AGOA if made in Ethiopia. Articles must be ornamented in characteristic Ethiopian or regional folk style. An article may not include modern features such as zippers, elastic, elasticized fabrics, or hook-and-pile fasteners (such as velcro or similar holding fabric). An article may not incorporate patterns that are not traditional or historical to Ethiopia, such as airplanes, buses, cowboys, or cartoon characters and may not incorporate designs referencing holidays or festivals not common to traditional Ethiopian culture, such as Halloween and Thanksgiving. Typical Ethiopian designs may use, but are not limited to, geometric shapes and diamond-shaped or modified diamond-shaped crosses.

Eligible folklore articles:

(a) Shema Borsa (Hand-woven bag/pouch)

Shema Borsas are made of relatively thick cotton hand-woven fabric on the exterior with or without an inside lining that is generally machine-woven fabric, and may be hand- or machine-stitched together. The Shema Borsas are typically 10 - 14 inches wide and 10 - 14 inches tall decorated with features including typical small geometrical diamond-shaped patterns, which can be woven into the fabric itself or ornamented with strips of woven silk in geometric shapes, braided silk appliques, small shells, nuts, silver jewelry, beads, or fringe. The Shema Borsa may or may not have a fold over flap and have carrying strap(s) and may come with or without closures such as a small strip of decorative fabric looping around a shell, bead or nut.

(b) Sofa Trase Libse (cushion covers/pillow covers)

The Sofa Trase Libse is made of hand-woven material on the front face, often backed with machine made woven or non-woven fabric for support and machine-stitched together, typically 12 - 18 inches tall and wide. Sofa Trase Libses are decorated with typical geometric diamond-shaped designs, may be embroidered, and are slotted in the back as an opening or slotted with a closure of button(s).

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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Directive to the Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that certain textile and apparel goods from Ghana shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles" and qualify for preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Imports of eligible products from Ghana with an appropriate visa will qualify for duty-free treatment.

EFFECTIVE DATE:September 15, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles of a beneficiary country that are certified as such by the competent authority in the beneficiary country. In Executive Order 13191, the President authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles. (66 FR 7272).

In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under Section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, handloomed, or folklore articles.

CITA has consulted with Ghana authorities, and has determined that handloomed fabrics, handloomed

articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, place mats, and tablecloths), handmade articles made from handloomed fabrics, and the folklore articles described in the Annex to this notice, if produced in and exported from Ghana, are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under Section 112(a) of the AGOA. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection to allow duty-free entry of such products under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 9819.11.27 if accompanied by an appropriate AGOA visa in grouping "9". James C. Leonard III, *Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*. Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (CITA), pursuant to Sections 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) and Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, has determined, effective on September 15, 2003, that the following articles shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, and folklore articles" under the AGOA: (a) handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, placemats, and tablecloths), and hand-made articles made from handloomed fabrics, if made in Ghana from fabric handloomed in Ghana; and (b) the folklore articles described in the attachment to this letter if made in Ghana. Such articles are eligible for duty-free treatment only if entered under subheading 9819.11.27 and accompanied by a properly completed visa for product grouping "9", in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Arrangement between the Government of Ghana and the Government of the United States Concerning Textile and Apparel Articles Claiming Preferential Tariff Treatment under Section 112 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. After additional consultations with Ghana authorities, CITA may determine that other textile and apparel goods shall be treated as handloomed, handmade, or folklore article.

Sincerely, James C. Leonard III, *Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*. ANNEX

CITA has determined that the following textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles for purposes of the AGOA. Articles may not include metal snaps or zip fasteners and must be ornamented in characteristic Ghanaian folk style. An article may not include modern features such as zippers, elastic, elasticized fabrics, or hook-and-pile fasteners (such as velcro or similar holding fabric). An article may not incorporate patterns that are not traditional or historical to Ghana, such as airplanes, buses, cowboys, or cartoon characters and may not incorporate designs referencing holidays or festivals not common to traditional Ghanaian culture, such as Halloween and Thanksgiving. 1. *Kente Stole/Fabric* Kente is a thin strip of handloomed fabric, usually about 4 to 6 inches wide and 3 yards long. This stole or fabric can either be composed of a single strip of such kente fabric or multiple strips of kente fabric sewn together to make a wider stole or fabric to a standard length of 6 yards for women or 12 yards for men. Designs vary from colorful to plain fabric, intricate to simple designs, can be done in a patchwork style (alternating blocks), contain decorative metallic threads, and have an elaborate border. Patterns vary and are usually colorful. The handloomed kente fabric can also be a single color, dyed with vegetable dyes. The kente stole or fabric that consists of multiple strips of such handloomed kente strips sewn together are either hand-stitched or machine sewn. 2. *Adinkra* Made of handloomed plain white or brown cotton woven on a traditional handloom, an adinkra is a fabric used to be draped around the body. The standard length is 6 yards for women and 12 yards for men. Adinkra is usually dyed a single color with vegetable dyes. 3. *Agbada* Agbadas are loose fitting garments traditionally worn for more formal occasions, in either 2-piece, 3-piece or 4-piece sets, consisting of some or all of the following: (a) inner tunic gown, (b) trousers, (c) outer gown, (d) cap. This garment can be made from woven fabric of any weight and vary in color and design.

(a) Loose fitting, three-quarter length, embroidered tunic inner gown. Sleeves may or may not be present, and may vary in length. Patterns and colors vary, but there is usually intricate embroidery around the neckline. The neckline can be round or have a slit down the center front. May or may not have pockets.

(b) The trousers may be long or three-quarter length and are secured at the waist by a drawstring, are

loose-fitting with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain side seam pockets.

(c) Loose flowing, non-tailored, embroidered outer gown is full length, and may have pockets, oftentimes located mid-way down the garment under the embroidery on the neckline. The neckline can be round, v-shaped, be asymmetrically v-shaped, or have a slit down the center front.

(d) The matching cap can be cylindrical or cone-shaped, with or without tassel, fitted or floppy.⁴ Batakari/Fugu Generally from the culture in the north of Ghana, 2-piece, 3-piece or 4-piece sets consisting of some or all of the following: (a) inner smock (b) trousers, (c) outer smock (d) and cap. The batakari is made of handloomed strips of kente fabric, approximately 4 inches in width, sewn together, either by machine or hand-stitched. The handloomed strips of fabric tend to be plaid-patterned. A "batakari" is also called a "fugu" or a "smock" depending on the region in which it originates in the northern part of Ghana.

(a) Loose fitting, three-quarter length, embroidered inner smock. Sleeves may or may not be present, and may vary in length. Patterns and colors vary, but there is usually intricate embroidery around the neckline. The neckline can be round, v-shaped, or have a slit down the center front. May or may not have pockets. Tends to be pleated and flare halfway down the garment.

(b) The trousers may be long or three-quarter length and are secured at the waist by a drawstring, loose-fitting with extra-fullness at the thighs and may have side seam pockets.

(c) Loose flowing, non-tailored, embroidered outer smock is three-quarter to full length, can have pockets, oftentimes located mid-way down the garment under the embroidery on the neckline, may be pleated and flare halfway down the garment. The neckline can be round, v-shaped, be asymmetrically v-shape, or have a slit down the center front. Tends to be pleated and flare halfway down the garment.

(d) The matching cap can be cylindrical or cone-shaped, with or without tassel, fitted or floppy.⁵ Kaftan One-piece, loose-fitting, straight-seamed, long or three-quarter length garment is embroidered at the neckline. The neckline can be round, v-shaped, or have a slit down the center front. Sleeves vary in length. The garment may or may not have slits on each side (from the bottom hem upwards). Can include matching strip of fabric to be worn in hair or as a shawl. This garment can be made from woven fabric of any weight and vary in color and design. May or may not have pockets.⁶ Joromi (Men's shirt) Loose fitting, straight-seamed shirt. Sleeves may or may not be present and may vary in length. Patterns and colors vary, usually with intricate embroidery around the neckline. The neckline can be round or have a slit down the center front. May or may not have pockets. May have wooden button fastenings below the neckline.

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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

August 29, 2002.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Determination.

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that handloomed fabric and handmade articles made from such handloomed fabric that are produced in Kenya qualify for duty-free treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 5, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-2000) (AGOA) provides duty-free treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles that are certified as such by the competent authorities of the beneficiary country. Section 2 of Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001 authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary countries and to determine which particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles. On January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed the U.S. Customs Service to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment for textiles and apparel under the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping 9 is for handmade, handloomed, or folklore articles. CITA held consultations with the Government of Kenya on May 21, 2002. CITA has determined that handloomed fabrics and handmade articles made from such handloomed fabrics produced in and exported from Kenya are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA if accompanied by an AGOA export visa for Grouping 9 issued by the Government of Kenya. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs to allow entry of such products of Kenya under Harmonized Tariff Schedule provision 9819.11.27, when accompanied by an appropriate export visa. CITA may extend this treatment to additional products following future consultation with the Government of Kenya.

D. Michael Hutchinson,
Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements August 29, 2002.

Commissioner of Customs,

Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20229. Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (CITA), pursuant to Sections 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) and Executive Order 13101 of January 17, 2001, has determined that, effective on September 5, 2002, handloomed fabric produced in Kenya and handmade articles produced in Kenya from such handloomed fabric shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles under the AGOA, and that an export visa issued by the Government of Kenya for Grouping 9 is a certification by the Government of Kenya that the article is handloomed, handmade, or folklore. CITA directs you to permit duty-free entry of such articles accompanied by the appropriate visa and entered under heading 9819.11.27 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Sincerely,

D. Michael Hutchinson,

Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 02-0000 Filed 0-00-02; 8:45 am]
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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

November 18, 2002.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Determination.

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that handloomed fabric made in Lesotho and handmade articles made from such handloomed fabric that are made in Lesotho qualify for preferential treatment under Section 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Therefore, imports of eligible products from Lesotho with an appropriate AGOA Visa will qualify for duty-free treatment under the AGOA.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 25, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-2000)(AGOA) provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries. In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, handloomed, or folklore articles.

Under Section 2 of Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, CITA is authorized to "consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles" (66 FR 7272). Consultations with Lesotho were held on October 30, 2002, and CITA has now determined that handloomed fabrics produced in and exported from Lesotho and handmade articles produced in and exported from Lesotho made from such handloomed fabrics are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs to allow entry of such products of Lesotho under Harmonized Tariff Schedule provision 9819.11.27, when accompanied by

an appropriate export visa in grouping "9".

James C. Leonard III,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements November 18, 2002.

Commissioner of Customs,

Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20229. Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (CITA), pursuant to Sections 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) and Executive Order 13101 of January 17, 2001, has determined that, effective on November 25, 2002 handloomed fabric produced in Lesotho and handmade articles produced in Lesotho from such handloomed fabric shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles under the AGOA, and that an export visa issued by the Government of Lesotho for Grouping "9" is a certification by the Government of Lesotho that the article is handloomed, handmade, or folklore. CITA directs you to permit duty-free entry of such articles accompanied by the appropriate visa and entered under heading 9819.11.27 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Sincerely,

James C. Leonard III,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

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Madagascar

Note: Madagascar is currently suspended from AGOA

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

July 12, 2006.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA)

ACTION: Directive to the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection.

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that certain textile and apparel goods from Madagascar shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics" and qualify for preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Imports of eligible products from Madagascar with an appropriate visa will qualify for duty-free treatment.

EFFECTIVE DATE:July 17, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Sections 112(a) and 112(b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) ("AGOA"), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) ("AGOA Acceleration Act") (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and (b)(6)); Sections 2 and 5 of Executive Order No. 13191 dated January 17, 2001; Sections 25-27 and Paras. 13-14 of Presidential Proclamation 7912 dated June 29, 2005.

AGOA provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles of a beneficiary country that are certified as such by the competent authority in the beneficiary country. The AGOA Acceleration Act further expanded AGOA by adding ethnic printed fabrics to the list of products eligible for the preferential treatment described in section 112(a) of the AGOA. In Executive Order 13191 and Presidential Proclamation 7912, the President authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics. See Executive Order 13191, 66 FR 7271, 7272 (January 22, 2001); Presidential Proclamation 7912, 70 FR 37959, 37961 & 63 (June 30, 2005).

In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, hand-loomed, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics.

CITA has consulted with Malagasy authorities and has determined that handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, place mats, and tablecloths), and handmade articles made from handloomed fabrics, if produced in and exported from Madagascar, are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA, as amended. After further consultations with Malagasy authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection to allow duty-free entry of such products under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 9819.11.27 if accompanied by an appropriate AGOA visa in grouping "9". James C. Leonard III, *Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*. Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, July 12, 2006. Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements ("CITA"), pursuant to Sections 112(a) and (b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) ("AGOA"), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) ("AGOA Acceleration Act") (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and (b)(6)), Executive Order No. 13191 dated January 17, 2001, and Presidential Proclamation 7912 dated June 29, 2005, has determined, effective on July 17, 2006, that the following articles shall be treated as articles eligible under Category 9 of the AGOA: handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, placemats, and tablecloths), and handmade articles made from handloomed fabrics, if made in Madagascar from fabric handloomed in Madagascar. Such articles are eligible for duty-free treatment only if entered under subheading 9819.11.27 and accompanied by a properly completed visa for product grouping "9", in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Arrangement between the Government of Madagascar and the Government of the United States Concerning Textile and Apparel Articles Claiming Preferential Tariff Treatment under Section 112 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. After further consultations with Malagasy authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics.

Sincerely, James C. Leonard III, Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 06-0000 Filed 0-00-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

December 10, 2002.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Determination.

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that handloomed fabric made in Malawi and handmade articles made from such handloomed fabric that are made in Malawi qualify for preferential treatment under Section 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Therefore, imports of eligible products from Malawi with an appropriate AGOA Visa will qualify for duty-free treatment under the AGOA.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 23, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-2000)(AGOA) provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries. In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, handloomed, or folklore articles.

Under Section 2 of Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, CITA is authorized to "consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles" (66 FR 7272). Consultations with Malawi were held on November 13, 2002, and CITA has now determined that handloomed fabrics produced in and exported from Malawi and handmade articles produced in and exported from Malawi made from such handloomed fabrics are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs to allow entry of

such products of Malawi under Harmonized Tariff Schedule provision 9819.11.27, when accompanied by an appropriate export visa in grouping "9".

D. Michael Hutchinson,
Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements December 10, 2002.

Commissioner of Customs,

Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20229. Dear Commissioner: Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20229. Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (CITA), pursuant to Sections 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) and Executive Order 13101 of January 17, 2001, has determined that, effective on December 23, 2002, handloomed fabric produced in Malawi and handmade articles produced in Malawi from such handloomed fabric shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles under the AGOA, and that an export visa issued by the Government of Malawi for Grouping "9" is a certification by the Government of Malawi that the article is handloomed, handmade, or folklore. CITA directs you to permit duty-free entry of such articles accompanied by the appropriate visa and entered under heading 9819.11.27 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.
Sincerely,

D. Michael Hutchinson,
Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 02-0000 Filed 0-00-02; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510-DR-S

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

December 22, 2006.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Directive to the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection.

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that certain textile and apparel goods from Mali shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics" and qualify for preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Imports of eligible products from Mali with an appropriate visa will qualify for duty-free treatment.

EFFECTIVE DATE:January 16, 2007

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Sections 112(a) and 112(b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) ("AGOA"), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) ("AGOA Acceleration Act") (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and (b)(6)); Sections 2 and 5 of Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001; Sections 25-27 and Paras. 13-14 of Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005.

AGOA provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including hand-loomed, handmade, or folklore articles of a beneficiary country that are certified as such by the competent authority in the beneficiary country. The AGOA Acceleration Act further expanded AGOA by adding ethnic printed fabrics to the list of textile and apparel products made in the beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries that may be eligible for the preferential treatment described in section 112(a) of the AGOA. In Executive Order 13191 (January 17, 2001) and Presidential Proclamation 7912 (June 29, 2005), the President authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being hand-loomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics. (66 FR 7271-72 and 70 FR 37959, 37961 & 63)

In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, hand-loomed, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics.

CITA has consulted with Malian authorities and has determined that hand-loomed fabrics, hand-loomed articles (e.g., hand-loomed rugs, scarves, place mats, and tablecloths), handmade articles made from hand-loomed fabrics, the folklore articles described in Annex A, and ethnic printed fabrics described in Annex B to this notice, if produced in and exported from Mali, are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA, as amended. After further consultations with Malian authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection to allow duty-free entry of such products under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 9819.11.27 if accompanied by an appropriate AGOA visa in grouping "9". Philip J. Martello, *Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*. Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements December 22, 2006. Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements ("CITA"), pursuant to Sections 112(a) and (b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) ("AGOA"), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) ("AGOA Acceleration Act") (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and (b)(6)), Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001, and Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005, has determined, effective on January 16, 2007, that the following articles shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, and ethnic printed fabrics" under the AGOA: (a) handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, placemats, and tablecloths), and hand-made articles made from handloomed fabrics, if made in Mali from fabric handloomed in Mali; (b) the folklore articles described in Annex A; and (c) ethnic printed fabrics described in Annex B, if made in Mali. Such articles are eligible for duty-free treatment only if entered under subheading 9819.11.27 and accompanied by a properly completed visa for product grouping "9", in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Arrangement between the Government of Mali and the Government of the United States Concerning Textile and Apparel Articles Claiming Preferential Tariff Treatment under Section 112 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. After further consultations with Malian authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics.

Sincerely, Philip J. Martello, *Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*.

ANNEX A: Malian Folklore Products

CITA has determined that the following textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles for purposes of the AGOA if made in Mali. Articles must be ornamented in characteristic Malian or regional folk style. An article may not include modern features such as zippers, elastic, elasticized fabrics, snaps, or hook-and-pile fasteners (such as velcro or similar holding fabric). An article may not incorporate patterns that are not traditional or historical to Mali, such as airplanes, buses, cowboys, or cartoon characters and may not incorporate designs referencing holidays or festivals not common to traditional Malian culture, such as Halloween and Thanksgiving. Eligible folklore articles: (a) Hand-woven Blanket/Tapestry: Strips of handloomed cotton or wool or wool-cotton blend fabric, 3-10 inches wide, hand or machine sewn together to make a larger piece of fabric. Dimensions and designs depend on use. Uses include scarves, body wrap, blankets, bedspreads, and interior room decoration accessory. Designs are woven into the fabric using dyed yarns or painted, stenciled or printed after assembly. (b) Women's Boubou: A loose-fitting garment with large open armholes made of bright solid colored machine-made

African brocade (also called basin) or hand-woven fabric. It is accompanied by a matching wrap skirt and head wrap. The garment is decorated with hand or machine-sewn embroidery around a round or U-shaped neckline.

(c) Ladies' Long Traditional Boubou: This ladies' dress is a loose-fitting garment with matching scarf and head wrap of bright colored machine-made fabric characteristic of ethnic printed fabrics, or of hand-woven fabrics. Garment is decorated with lace attached around the neckline, bottom hem, and sleeves.

(d) Men's Boubou of Ethnic Printed Fabrics: This loose-fitting two-piece set is an ankle-length pullover outer tunic with matching trousers. The tunic has oversized armholes and an asymmetrical neckline with a center chest pocket. The garment is embroidered around the neckline. The trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain side seam pockets.

(e) Men's Boubou of African Brocade (Basin) Fabric: This loose fitting three-piece set contains an ankle length pullover outer tunic, and inner tunic, and matching trousers. The outer tunic has oversized armholes and an asymmetrical neckline with a center chest pocket and is embroidered around the neckline. The inner tunic is embroidered around the neckline and may have pockets. The trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring and are baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain pockets.

(f) Bologan Poncho: The "poncho" is loosely constructed made of several strips of narrow hand-woven fabrics hand or machine sewn together, with a slit for a neck opening. The garment is patterned with geometric-designed mud cloth.

(g) Dogon Hunter's Tunic: A loose-fitting upper garment made by hand or machine sewing several strips of narrow hand-woven fabrics together, it is decorated with metal staples forming geometric designs. The garment is dyed a solid dark blue or dark brown in color.

ANNEX B: Malian Ethnic Printed Fabrics Each ethnic print must meet all of the criteria listed below:

A) selvedge on both edges
B) width of less than 50 inches
C) classifiable under subheading 5208.52.30¹ or 5208.52.40² of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

¹ printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100g/m² but not more than 200 g/m², of yarn number 42 or lower

² printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100g/m² but not more than 200g/m², of yarn numbers 43-68
D) contains designs, symbols, and other characteristics of African prints normally produced for and sold in Africa by the piece.
E) made from fabric woven in the U.S. using U.S. yarn or woven in one or more eligible sub-Saharan beneficiary countries using U.S or African yarn
F) printed, including waxed, in one or more eligible sub-Saharan beneficiary countries

[FR Doc. 06-0000 Filed 0-00-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS

Mozambique

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

December 23, 2004.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Directive to the Commissioner of Customs.

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that certain textile and apparel goods from Mozambique shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles" and qualify for preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Imports of eligible products from Mozambique with an appropriate AGOA visa will qualify for duty-free treatment.

EFFECTIVE DATE:January 10, 2005

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles of a beneficiary country that are certified as such by the competent authority in the beneficiary country. In Executive Order 13191, the President authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles. (66 FR 7272).

In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, handloomed, or folklore articles.

CITA has consulted with Mozambican authorities, and has determined that handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, place mats, and tablecloths), handmade articles

made from handloomed fabrics, and the folklore articles described in the annex to this notice, if produced in and exported from Mozambique, are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection to allow duty-free entry of such products under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 9819.11.27 if accompanied by an appropriate AGOA visa in grouping "9". D. Michael Hutchinson, *Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*. Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements December 23, 2004. Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (CITA), pursuant to Sections 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) and Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, has determined, effective on January 10, 2005, that the following articles shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, and folklore articles" under the AGOA: (a) handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, placemats, and tablecloths), and handmade articles made from handloomed fabrics, if made in Mozambique from fabric handloomed in Mozambique; and (b) the folklore articles described in the attachment to this letter, if made in Mozambique. Such articles are eligible for duty-free treatment only if entered under subheading 9819.11.27 and accompanied by a properly completed visa for product grouping "9", in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Arrangement between the Government of Mozambique and the Government of the United States Concerning Textile and Apparel Articles Claiming Preferential Tariff Treatment under Section 112 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. After additional consultations with Mozambican authorities, CITA may determine that other textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles.

Sincerely, D. Michael Hutchinson, *Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*.

ANNEX

CITA has determined that the following textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles for purposes of the AGOA if made in Mozambique. Articles must be ornamented in characteristic Mozambican or regional folk style. An article may not include modern features such as zippers, elastic, elasticized fabrics, or hook-and-pile fasteners (such as velcro or similar holding fabric). An article may not incorporate patterns that are not traditional or historical to Mozambique, such as airplanes, buses, cowboys, or cartoon characters and may not incorporate designs referencing holidays or festivals not common to traditional Mozambican culture, such as Halloween and Thanksgiving. Eligible folklore articles:

(a) Traditional Shirt

The article is a loose-fitting, straight-seamed shirt made of tie-dyed fabric. Sleeves are half to three-quarter in length. The neckline is rounded, slit, or v-shaped without collar. There is intricate embroidery around the neckline, outer trim of sleeves, and lower hem. May or may not have square-shaped breast and lower front pockets, also generally trimmed with intricate embroidery.

(b) Women's Traditional Tunic/ Mozambican Pedaos

A loose flowing, straight-seamed, non-tailored, full-length outer tunic, made of tie-dyed or other colorful fabric. The neckline is rounded, slit, or v-shaped, without collar. There is intricate embroidery around the neckline and outer trim of sleeves. The neckline can be round or have a slit down the center front. Accompanying head wrap is a rectangular piece of matching fabric.

[FR Doc. 04-0000 Filed 0-00-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

April 10, 2003.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Determination.

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that handloomed fabric and handmade articles made from such handloomed fabric that are produced in and exported from Namibia qualify for preferential treatment under Section 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Therefore, imports of eligible products from Namibia with an appropriate AGOA Visa will qualify for duty-free treatment under the AGOA.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 5, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200)(AGOA) provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries. In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of 9 groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, handloomed, or folklore articles.

In Section 2 of Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, CITA is authorized to "consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles" (66 FR 7272). Consultations were held on March 26, 2003 and CITA has now determined that handloomed fabrics and handmade articles made from such handloomed fabrics produced in and exported from Namibia are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA. In the letter published below, CITA

directs the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection to allow entry of such qualifying products from Namibia under Harmonized Tariff Schedule provision 9819.11.27, when accompanied by an appropriate export visa in grouping "9".

James C. Leonard III,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements April 10, 2003.

Commissioner,

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229. Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (CITA), pursuant to Sections 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) and Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, has determined that, effective on May 5, 2003, handloomed fabric produced in Namibia and handmade articles produced in Namibia from such handloomed fabric shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles under the AGOA, and that an export visa issued by the Government of Namibia for Grouping "9" is a certification by the Government of Namibia that the article is handloomed, handmade, or folklore. CITA directs you to permit duty-free entry of such articles accompanied by the appropriate visa and entered under heading 9819.11.27 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Sincerely,

James C. Leonard III,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 03-0000 Filed 0-00-03; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510-DR-S

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

December 18, 2006.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA)

ACTION: Directive to the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection.

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that certain textile and apparel goods from Niger shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics" and qualify for preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Imports of eligible products from Niger with an appropriate visa will qualify for duty-free treatment.

EFFECTIVE DATE:January 3, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Sections 112(a) and 112(b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) ("AGOA"), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) ("AGOA Acceleration Act") (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and (b)(6)); Sections 2 and 5 of Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001; Sections 25-27 and Paras. 13-14 of Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005.

AGOA provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles of a beneficiary country that are certified as such by the competent authority in the beneficiary country. The AGOA Acceleration Act further expanded AGOA by adding ethnic printed fabrics to the list of textile and apparel products made in the beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries that may be eligible for the preferential treatment described in section 112(a) of the AGOA. In Executive Order 13191 (January 17, 2001) and Presidential Proclamation 7912 (June 29, 2005), the President authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being hand-loomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics. (66 FR 7271-72 and 70 FR 37959, 37961 & 63)

In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade

Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, handloomed, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics.

CITA has consulted with Nigerien authorities and has determined that handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, place mats, and tablecloths), handmade articles made from handloomed fabrics, and the folklore articles described in Annex A and ethnic printed fabric described in Annex B to this notice, if produced in and exported from Niger, are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA, as amended. After further consultations with Nigerien authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection to allow duty-free entry of such products under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 9819.11.27 if accompanied by an appropriate AGOA visa in grouping "9". Philip J. Martello, *Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*. Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements December 18, 2006. Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner:

The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements ("CITA"), pursuant to Sections 112(a) and (b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) ("AGOA"), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) ("AGOA Acceleration Act") (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and (b)(6)), Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001, and Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005, has determined, effective on January 3, 2007, that the following articles shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, and ethnic printed fabrics" under the AGOA: (a) handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, placemats, and tablecloths), and handmade articles made from handloomed fabrics, if made in Niger from fabric handloomed in Niger; (b) the folklore articles described in Annex A; and (c) ethnic printed fabrics described in Annex B if made in Niger. Such articles are eligible for duty-free treatment only if entered under subheading 9819.11.27 and accompanied by a properly completed visa for product grouping "9", in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Arrangement between the Government of Niger and the Government of the United States Concerning Textile and Apparel Articles Claiming Preferential Tariff Treatment under Section 112 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. After further consultations with Nigerien authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics.

Sincerely, Philip J. Martello, *Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*.

ANNEX A: Nigerien Folklore Products

CITA has determined that the following textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles for purposes of the AGOA if such goods are made in Niger. Articles must be ornamented in characteristic Nigerien or regional folk style. An article may not include modern features such as zippers, elastic, elasticized fabrics, snaps, or hook-and-pile fasteners (such as velcro or similar holding fabric). An article may not incorporate patterns that are not traditional or historical to Niger, such as airplanes, buses, cowboys, or cartoon characters and may not incorporate designs referencing holidays or festivals not common to traditional Nigerien culture, such as Halloween and Thanksgiving. Eligible folklore articles:

(a) Tera-Tera Blanket/Tapestry: Strips of handloomed fabric, usually 4 1/2 inches wide, hand or machine sewn together to make a larger piece of fabric, dyed with natural dyes, striped. Uses include blankets, bedspreads, interior decoration accessories, and are used in traditional marriage ceremonies.

(b) Boubou with hand-stitched embroidery: Made of handloomed strips of fabric, hand or machine sewn together, as described in (a), the garment is a traditional smock and may be accompanied by matching trousers. The garment is a natural cotton color, has an asymmetrical neckline and typically a center chest pocket immediately below the neckline. The front and back of the neckline is embellished in gray and blue hand-stitched embroidery

(c) Ladies' Boubou Style Dresses: This ladies' dress is a loose-fitting garment with large open armholes, may come with matching scarf, and is of bright solid colored machine-made fabric, or a machine-made lace-type fabric. Garment is decorated with hand or machine-sewn embroidery around the round or U-shaped neckline and the back of the shoulder, often in a cross-patterned motif. The garment may be full or half-length.

(d) Fulani Wodabe Loincloth/Wrap Skirt: This single piece of fabric garment is made of handloomed cotton strips of fabric, left in a natural cotton color, or dyed with a deep blue or black natural dyes. The wrap is heavily decorated with embroidery of colorful yarns along bottom hem and may be trimmed in a geometric-shaped machine-made fabric applique. The wrap also has fringes on two ends. Size measures approximately 1 x 1.5 meters.

(e) Touareg Trousers: Loose-fitting men's trousers made of solid-colored machine-made fabric. Garments have side-seam pockets and are embroidered along the bottom cuff and/or down side-seam.

(f) Ladies Wodabe Embroidered Shirt and Wrap Skirt: Straight-seamed, sleeveless shirt and accompanying wrap skirt, it is made of machine-made shiny cotton fabric, embellished with embroidery down the center front and bottom hem of wrap skirt.

(g) Fulani Wodabe Traditional Dress: This garment is made of hand-woven strips of fabric hand-sewn together left in a natural cotton color, or dyed black using natural dyes. The entire garment is embellished with embroidery in white, orange, green and yellow thread, and may have leather tassels and sea shells attached to sleeves or bottom hem. Edges may be trimmed with a geometric-shaped machine-made fabric applique. The garment comes in various lengths.1. Men's traditional dress: Garment has a neck hole and drapes on the front and the back to approximately mid-thigh, sides open, and has a body armor-type appearance.2. Women's traditional shirt and wrap skirt: Garment is straight-seamed, sleeveless shirt with a U-shaped neckline, extending down to the waistline. Garment may come with matching wrap skirt.

ANNEX B: Nigerien Ethnic Printed Fabrics Each ethnic print must meet all of the criteria listed below:

A) selvedge on both edges

B) width of less than 50 inches

C) classifiable under subheading 5208.52.30¹ or 5208.52.40² of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

¹ printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100g/m² but not more than 200 g/m², of yarn number 42 or lower

² printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100g/m² but not more than 200g/m², of yarn numbers 43-68D) contains designs, symbols, and other characteristics of African prints normally produced for and sold in Africa by the piece.E) made from fabric woven in the U.S. using U.S. yarn or woven in one or more eligible sub-Saharan beneficiary countries using U.S or African yarnF) printed, including waxed, in one or more eligible sub-Saharan beneficiary countries

Nigeria:

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

December 18, 2006.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA)

ACTION: Directive to the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection.

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that certain textile and apparel goods from Niger shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics" and qualify for preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Imports of eligible products from Niger with an appropriate visa will qualify for duty-free treatment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 3, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Sections 112(a) and 112(b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) ("AGOA"), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) ("AGOA Acceleration Act") (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and (b)(6)); Sections 2 and 5 of Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001; Sections 25-27 and Paras. 13-14 of Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005.

AGOA provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles of a beneficiary country that are certified as such by the competent authority in the beneficiary country. The AGOA Acceleration Act further expanded AGOA by adding ethnic printed fabrics to the list of textile and apparel products made in the beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries that may be eligible for the preferential treatment described in section 112(a) of the AGOA. In Executive Order 13191 (January 17, 2001) and Presidential Proclamation 7912 (June 29, 2005), the President authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being hand-loomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics. (66 FR 7271-72 and 70 FR 37959, 37961 & 63)

In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, handloomed, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics.

CITA has consulted with Nigerien authorities and has determined that handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, place mats, and tablecloths), handmade articles made from handloomed fabrics, and the folklore articles described in Annex A and ethnic printed fabric described in Annex B to this notice, if produced in and exported from Niger, are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA, as amended. After further consultations with Nigerien authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection to allow duty-free entry of such products under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 9819.11.27 if accompanied by an appropriate AGOA visa in grouping "9". Philip J. Martello, *Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*. Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements December 18, 2006. Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements ("CITA"), pursuant to Sections 112(a) and (b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) ("AGOA"), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) ("AGOA Acceleration Act") (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and (b)(6)), Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001, and Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005, has determined, effective on January 3, 2007, that the following articles shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, and ethnic printed fabrics" under the AGOA: (a) handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, placemats, and tablecloths), and handmade articles made from handloomed fabrics, if made in Niger from fabric handloomed in Niger; (b) the folklore articles described in Annex A; and (c) ethnic printed fabrics described in Annex B if made in Niger. Such articles are eligible for duty-free treatment only if entered under subheading 9819.11.27 and accompanied by a properly completed visa for product grouping "9", in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Arrangement between the Government of Niger and the Government of the United States Concerning Textile and Apparel Articles Claiming Preferential Tariff Treatment under Section 112 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. After further consultations with Nigerien authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics.

Sincerely, Philip J. Martello, *Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*.

ANNEX A:

Nigerien Folklore Products CITA has determined that the following textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles for purposes of the AGOA if such goods are made in Niger. Articles must be ornamented in characteristic Nigerien or regional folk style. An article may not include modern features such as zippers, elastic, elasticized fabrics, snaps, or hook-and-pile fasteners (such as velcro or similar holding fabric). An article may not incorporate patterns that are not traditional or historical to Niger, such as airplanes, buses, cowboys, or cartoon characters and may not incorporate designs referencing holidays or festivals not common to traditional Nigerien culture, such as Halloween and Thanksgiving. Eligible folklore articles:

(a) Tera-Tera Blanket/Tapestry: Strips of handloomed fabric, usually 4 1/2 inches wide, hand or machine sewn together to make a larger piece of fabric, dyed with natural dyes, striped. Uses include blankets, bedspreads, interior decoration accessories, and are used in traditional marriage ceremonies.

(b) Boubou with hand-stitched embroidery: Made of handloomed strips of fabric, hand or machine sewn together, as described in (a), the garment is a traditional smock and may be accompanied by matching trousers. The garment is a natural cotton color, has an asymmetrical neckline and typically a center chest pocket immediately below the neckline. The front and back of the neckline is embellished in gray and blue hand-stitched embroidery

(c) Ladies' Boubou Style Dresses: This ladies' dress is a loose-fitting garment with large open armholes, may come with matching scarf, and is of bright solid colored machine-made fabric, or a machine-made lace-type fabric. Garment is decorated with hand or machine-sewn embroidery around the round or U-shaped neckline and the back of the shoulder, often in a cross-patterned motif. The garment may be full or half-length.

(d) Fulani Wodabe Loincloth/Wrap Skirt: This single piece of fabric garment is made of handloomed cotton strips of fabric, left in a natural cotton color, or dyed with a deep blue or black natural dyes. The wrap is heavily decorated with embroidery of colorful yarns along bottom hem and may be trimmed in a geometric-shaped machine-made fabric applique. The wrap also has fringes on two ends. Size measures approximately 1 x 1.5 meters.

(e) Touareg Trousers: Loose-fitting men's trousers made of solid-colored machine-made fabric. Garments have side-seam pockets and are embroidered along the bottom cuff and/or down side-seam.

(f) Ladies Wodabe Embroidered Shirt and Wrap Skirt: Straight-seamed, sleeveless shirt and accompanying wrap skirt, it is made of machine-made shiny cotton fabric, embellished with embroidery down the center front and bottom hem of wrap skirt.

(g) Fulani Wodabe Traditional Dress: This garment is made of hand-woven strips of fabric hand-sewn together left in a natural cotton color, or dyed black using natural dyes. The entire garment is embellished with embroidery in white, orange, green and yellow thread, and may have leather tassels and sea shells attached to sleeves or bottom hem. Edges may be trimmed with a geometric-shaped machine-made fabric applique. The garment comes in various lengths.1. Men's traditional dress: Garment has a neck hole and drapes on the front and the back to approximately mid-thigh, sides open, and has a body armor-type appearance.2. Women's traditional shirt and wrap skirt: Garment is straight-seamed, sleeveless shirt with a U-shaped neckline, extending down to the waistline. Garment may come with matching wrap skirt.

ANNEX B: Nigerien Ethnic Printed Fabrics Each ethnic print must meet all of the criteria listed below:

A) selvedge on both edges

B) width of less than 50 inches

C) classifiable under subheading 5208.52.30¹ or 5208.52.40² of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

¹ printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100g/m² but not more than 200 g/m², of yarn number 42 or lower

² printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100g/m² but not more than 200g/m², of yarn numbers 43-68D) contains designs, symbols, and other characteristics of African prints normally produced for and sold in Africa by the piece.E) made from fabric woven in the

U.S. using U.S. yarn or woven in one or more eligible sub-Saharan beneficiary countries using U.S or African yarnF) printed, including waxed, in one or more eligible sub-Saharan beneficiary countries

[FR Doc. 06-0000 Filed 0-00-06; 8:45 am]
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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

May 17, 2005.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA)

ACTION: Directive to the Commissioner of Customs.

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that certain textile and apparel goods from Senegal shall be treated as "hand-loomed, handmade, or folklore articles" and qualify for preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Imports of eligible products from Senegal with an appropriate visa will qualify for duty-free treatment.

EFFECTIVE DATE:June 6, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 782-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including hand-loomed, handmade, or folklore articles, of a beneficiary country that are certified as such by the competent authority in the beneficiary country. In Executive Order 13191, the President authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being hand-loomed, handmade, or folklore articles. See Implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act and the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act published on January 22, 2001, (66 FR 7272).

In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, hand-loomed, or folklore articles.

CITA has consulted with Senegalese authorities, and has determined that hand-loomed fabrics, hand-loomed articles (e.g., hand-loomed rugs, scarves, place mats, and tablecloths), handmade articles made

from hand-loomed fabrics, if produced in and exported from Senegal, are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection to allow duty-free entry of such products under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 9819.11.27 if accompanied by an appropriate AGOA visa in grouping "9". No eligible folklore articles were included in Senegal's submission. CITA may extend this treatment to additional products following consultations with the Government of Senegal. James C. Leonard III, *Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*. Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements May 17, 2005. Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (CITA), pursuant to Sections 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) and Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, has determined, effective on June 6, 2005, that the following articles shall be treated as "hand-loomed, handmade, and folklore articles" under the AGOA: (a) hand-loomed fabrics, hand-loomed articles (e.g., hand-loomed rugs, scarves, placemats, and tablecloths), (b) and hand-made articles made from hand-loomed fabrics, if made in Senegal from fabric hand-loomed in Senegal. Such articles are eligible for duty-free treatment only if entered under subheading 9819.11.27 and accompanied by a properly completed visa for product grouping "9", in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Arrangement between the Government of Senegal and the Government of the United States Concerning Textile and Apparel Articles Claiming Preferential Tariff Treatment under Section 112 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. No eligible folklore articles were included in Senegal's submission. After additional consultations with Senegalese authorities, CITA may determine that other textile and apparel goods shall be treated as hand-loomed, handmade, or folklore articles.

Sincerely, James C. Leonard III, Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

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BILLING CODE 3510-DS

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

November 16, 2005.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA)

ACTION: Directive to the Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that certain textile and apparel goods from Sierra Leone shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics" and qualify for preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Imports of eligible products from Sierra Leone with an appropriate visa will qualify for duty-free treatment.

EFFECTIVE DATE:November 28, 2005

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Sections 112(a) and 112(b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) ("AGOA"), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) ("AGOA Acceleration Act") (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and (b)(6)); Sections 2 and 5 of Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001; Sections 25-27 and Paras. 13-14 of Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005.

AGOA provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including hand-loomed, handmade, or folklore articles of a beneficiary country that are certified as such by the competent authority in the beneficiary country. The AGOA Acceleration Act further expanded AGOA by adding ethnic printed fabrics to the list of textile and apparel products made in the beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries that may be eligible for the preferential treatment described in section 112(a) of the AGOA. In Executive Order 13191 (January 17, 2001) and Presidential Proclamation 7912 (June 29, 2005), the President authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being hand-loomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics. (66

In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, hand-loomed, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics.

CITA has consulted with Sierra Leonean authorities and has determined that hand-loomed fabrics, hand-loomed articles (e.g., hand-loomed rugs, scarves, place mats, and tablecloths), handmade articles made from hand-loomed fabrics, and the folklore articles described in Annex A to this notice, if produced in and exported from Sierra Leone, are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA, as amended. After further consultations with Sierra Leonean authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection to allow duty-free entry of such products under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 9819.11.27 if accompanied by an appropriate AGOA visa in grouping "9". James C. Leonard III, *Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*. Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements November 16, 2005. Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements ("CITA"), pursuant to Sections 112(a) and (b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) ("AGOA"), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) ("AGOA Acceleration Act") (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and (b)(6)), Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001, and Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005, has determined, effective on November 28, 2005, that the following articles shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, and ethnic printed fabrics" under the AGOA: (a) handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, placemats, and tablecloths), and hand-made articles made from handloomed fabrics, if made in Sierra Leone from fabric handloomed in Sierra Leone; and (b) the folklore articles described in Annex A if made in Sierra Leone. Such articles are eligible for duty-free treatment only if entered under subheading 9819.11.27 and accompanied by a properly completed visa for product grouping "9", in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Arrangement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Government of the United States Concerning Textile and Apparel Articles Claiming Preferential Tariff Treatment under Section 112 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. After further consultations with Sierra Leonean authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics. James C. Leonard III, *Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*.

Attachment

ANNEX A: Sierra Leonean Folklore Products

CITA has determined that the following textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles for purposes of the AGOA if made in Sierra Leone. Articles must be ornamented in characteristic Sierra Leonean or regional folk style. An article may not include modern features such as zippers, elastic, elasticized fabrics, snaps, or hook-and-pile fasteners (such as velcro or similar holding fabric). An article may not incorporate patterns that are not traditional or historical to Sierra Leone, such as airplanes, buses, cowboys, or cartoon characters and may not incorporate designs referencing holidays or festivals not common to traditional Sierra Leonean culture, such as Halloween and Thanksgiving. Eligible folklore articles:

(a) Country Cloth: Strips of handloomed fabric, hand or machine sewn together to make a larger piece of fabric, dyed with natural dyes, striped. Dimensions depend on use (blankets are usually 3 meters x 2.4 meters, or may vary to smaller sizes, and body wraps standard dimensions are 1.8 meters x 1 meter).

(b) Country Cloth Smocks: Made of country cloth described in (a), traditional sleeveless garments, may come with matching hat, round neckline with a slit down the center front. Garments typically have a center chest pocket immediately below the neckline, and side patch pockets may be present. If embroidered, it is usually around the neckline and pockets. May come with or without matching brimless cap with a flat top and cylindrical side or headwrap/scarf.

(c) Kabaslot: Primarily worn by "Creoles", this cotton ladies' dress is a loose-fitting garment with matching scarf of colorful cotton printed fabric. The body is pleated from the imperial waistline down. Necklines may be square or be in an asymmetrical zigzag decorative pattern. Sleeves are three-quarter length, with ruffles around the cuff. The bottom of garment has a decorative ruffle sewn just above the bottom hem. Garment has side pockets. Garment may be heavily decorated with embroidery around the neckline, pockets and back shoulder.

(d) Ronko Smocks: This loose fitting garment, is made of handloomed cotton strips of fabric, and dyed with natural dyes, usually a deep brown from the kola nut. May be a solid dark color, or dark brown with geometric black patterns. The three-quarter length upper garment is sleeveless or has half to three-quarter length sleeves that are open at the bottom. The smock has a center chest pocket immediately below the neckline, and may or may not have side-seam pockets. Garment comes with matching brimless cap with a flat top and cylindrical side.

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BILLING CODE 3510-DS

South Africa

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

July 13, 2007.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Directive to the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that certain textile and apparel goods from South Africa shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics" and qualify for preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Imports of eligible products from South Africa with an appropriate visa will qualify for duty-free treatment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 30, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Sections 112(a) and 112(b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) ("AGOA"), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) ("AGOA Acceleration Act") (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and (b)(6)); Sections 2 and 5 of Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001; Sections 25-27 and Paras. 13-14 of Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005.

AGOA provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles of a beneficiary country that are certified as such by the competent authority in the beneficiary country. The AGOA Acceleration Act further expanded AGOA by adding ethnic printed fabrics to the list of textile and apparel products made in the beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries that may be eligible for the preferential treatment described in section 112(a) of the AGOA. In Executive Order 13191 (January 17, 2001) and Presidential Proclamation 7912 (June 29, 2005), the President authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics. (66 FR 7271-72 and 70 FR 37959, 37961 & 63).

In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, handloomed, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics.

CITA has consulted with South African authorities and has determined that handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, place mats, and tablecloths), handmade articles made from handloomed fabrics, and the ethnic printed fabrics described in Annex A to this notice, if produced in and exported from South Africa, are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA, as amended. After further consultations with South African authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to allow duty-free entry of such products under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 9819.11.27 if accompanied by an appropriate AGOA visa in grouping "9".

R. Matthew Priest, *Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*. Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements July 13, 2007.

Commissioner of Customs, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner:

The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements ("CITA"), pursuant to Sections 112(a) and (b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) ("AGOA"), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) ("AGOA Acceleration Act") (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and (b)(6)), Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001, and Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005, has determined, effective on July 30, 2007, that the following articles shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, and ethnic printed fabrics" under the AGOA: (a) handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, placemats, and tablecloths), and handmade articles made from handloomed fabrics, if made in South Africa from fabric handloomed in South Africa; and (b) ethnic printed fabrics described in Annex A, if made in South Africa. Such articles are eligible for duty-free treatment only if entered under subheading 9819.11.27 and accompanied by a properly completed visa for product grouping "9", in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Arrangement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the United States Concerning Textile and Apparel Articles Claiming Preferential Tariff Treatment under Section 112 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. After further consultations with South African authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles.

Sincerely, R. Matthew Priest, *Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*.

ANNEX A: South African Ethnic Printed Fabrics Each ethnic print must meet all of the criteria listed below:

A) selvedge on both edges

B) width of less than 50 inches

C) classifiable under subheading 5208.52.30¹ or 5208.52.40² of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

¹ printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100g/m² but not more than 200 g/m², of yarn number 42 or lower

² printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100g/m² but not more than 200g/m², of yarn numbers 43-68D) contains designs, symbols, and other characteristics of African prints normally produced for and sold in Africa by the piece.E) made from fabric woven in the U.S. using U.S. yarn or woven in one or more eligible sub-Saharan beneficiary countries using U.S or African yarnF) printed, including waxed, in one or more eligible sub-Saharan beneficiary countries

[FR Doc. 02-0000 Filed 0-00-02; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510-DR-S

Swaziland

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTSDetermination under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

March 25, 2003.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Determination.

SUMMARY:The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that handloomed fabric and handmade articles made from such handloomed fabric that are produced in and exported from Swaziland qualify for preferential treatment under Section 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Therefore, imports of eligible products from Swaziland with an appropriate AGOA Visa will qualify for duty-free treatment under the AGOA.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 14, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-2000)(AGOA) provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries. In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of 9 groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for Handmade, handloomed, or folklore articles.

In Section 2 of Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements is authorized to "consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles" (66 FR 7272). Consultations were held on March 5, 2003 and CITA has now determined that handloomed fabrics and handmade articles made from such handloomed fabrics produced in and exported from Swaziland are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section

112(a) of the AGOA. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs to allow entry of such products of Swaziland under Harmonized Tariff Schedule provision 9819.11.27, when accompanied by an appropriate export visa in Grouping "9".

James C. Leonard III,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements March 25, 2003.

Commissioner,

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229. Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (CITA), pursuant to Sections 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) and Executive Order 13101 of January 17, 2001, has determined that, effective on April 14, 2003, handloomed fabric produced in Swaziland and handmade articles produced in Swaziland from such handloomed fabric shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles under the AGOA, and that an export visa issued by the Government of Swaziland for Grouping "9" is a certification by the Government of Swaziland that the article is handloomed, handmade, or folklore. CITA directs you to permit duty-free entry of such articles accompanied by the appropriate visa and entered under heading 9819.11.27 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Sincerely,

James C. Leonard III,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 03-0000 Filed 0-00-03; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510-DR-S

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS Determination Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

September 1, 2004.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Directive to the Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.

SUMMARY: The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that certain textile and apparel goods from Tanzania shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles" and qualify for preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Imports of eligible products from Tanzania with an appropriate visa will qualify for duty-free treatment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 13, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles of a beneficiary country that are certified as such by the competent authority in the beneficiary country. In Executive Order 13191, the President authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles. (66 FR 7272).

In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, handloomed, or folklore articles.

CITA has consulted with Tanzanian authorities, and has determined that handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, place mats, and tablecloths), handmade articles made from handloomed fabrics, and the folklore articles described in the annex to this notice, if produced in and exported from Tanzania, are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection to allow duty-free entry of such products under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 9819.11.27 if accompanied by an appropriate AGOA visa in grouping "9".

James C. Leonard III, *Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*. Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements September 1, 2004.

Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner:

The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (CITA), pursuant to Sections 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) and Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, has determined, effective on September 13, 2004, that the following articles shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, and folklore articles" under the AGOA: (a) handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, placemats, and tablecloths), and hand-made articles made from handloomed fabrics, if made in Tanzania from fabric handloomed in Tanzania; and (b) the folklore articles described in the attachment to this letter if made in Tanzania. Such articles are eligible for duty-free treatment only if entered under subheading 9819.11.27 and accompanied by a properly completed visa for product grouping "9", in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Arrangement between the Government of Tanzania and the Government of the United States Concerning Textile and Apparel Articles Claiming Preferential Tariff Treatment under Section 112 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. After additional consultations with Tanzanian authorities, CITA may determine that other textile and apparel goods shall be treated as handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles.

Sincerely, James C. Leonard III, *Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*.

ANNEX - Folklore Articles

CITA has determined that the following textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles for purposes of the AGOA if made in Tanzania and certified by a competent authority. Articles must be ornamented in characteristic Tanzanian or regional folk style, i.e., Kikoi items, as described below. An article may not include modern features such as zippers, elastic, elasticized fabrics, or hook-and-pile fasteners (such as Velcro or similar holding fabric). An article may not incorporate patterns that are not traditional or historical to Tanzania, such as airplanes, buses, cowboys, or cartoon characters and may not incorporate designs referencing holidays or festivals not common to traditional Tanzanian culture, such as Halloween and Thanksgiving. Kikoi (also spelled kikoy) Kikoi is a traditional Tanzanian multipurpose fabric of the East African coast, varying in size depending on use. Kikoi is a 100 percent cotton fabric, either handloomed or machine-made. Kikoi has distinct striped or plaid patterns and usually has knotted or un-knotted tassels along each hem. If striped, the stripes are vertical along the selvedge edges in bright colors, such as red, yellow, orange, green, or blue for garments. Folklore articles made of Kikoi fabric eligible for treatment as folklore articles are currently limited to the Mgolole, the Traditional Kikoi Shirt, and the Traditional Kikoi Boubou, as described below. Handloomed Kikoi fabric and handmade articles of such fabric may be eligible for preferential AGOA treatment as handloomed or handmade articles, but not as folklore articles. Eligible folklore articles:

(a) Mgolole (Body Wrap, Scarf) Made of Kikoi fabric, these traditional garments are worn as a wrap around garment by both men and women all over the East African coast, similar to the sarong of South East Asia. This traditional garment is draped over one shoulder and held in place with a knot. The Kikoi

Mgolole can also be thrown over one shoulder for decoration or treated as a normal scarf. Dimensions for the Mgolole are approximately 45 x 80 inches long for wraps and 12 x 80 inches for scarves. The unfinished top and lower hems are knotted or un-knotted tassels along each hem.

(b) Traditional Kikoi Shirt Made of Kikoi fabric, the article is a loose-fitting, straight-seamed shirt. Sleeves are half to three-quarter in length. The neckline is rounded or v- shaped, without collar. The shirt may or may not have square-shaped breast and lower front pockets. It may have wooden button fastenings below the neckline. Kikoi striped- trim typically decorates the neckline, pockets and each arm opening. The bottom hem and/or pockets may be finished or left unfinished with fringe or knotted tassels hanging.

(c) Traditional Kikoi Boubou (long tunic) A loose flowing, straight-seamed, non-tailored, full-length outer tunic, made of Kikoi fabric. The neckline is rounded or v-shaped, without collar. Kikoi striped- trim decorates the neckline and each arm opening, which extend down the full length of the garment. There are no discernable sleeves. The garment is rectangular in shape. The bottom hem can be finished or left unfinished with fringe knotted tassels hanging.

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Tanzania (amended)

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS **Determination under the African Growth and Opportunity Act**

December 18, 2006.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA)

ACTION: Directive to the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection.

SUMMARY: The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that certain additional textile and apparel goods from the United Republic of Tanzania shall be treated as "handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics" and qualify for preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Imports of eligible products from Tanzania with an appropriate visa will qualify for duty-free treatment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 10, 2007

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Sections 112(a) and 112(b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) ("AGOA"), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) ("AGOA Acceleration Act") (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and (b)(6)); Sections 2 and 5 of Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001; Sections 25-27 and Paras. 13-14 of Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005.

AGOA provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles of a beneficiary country that are certified as such by the competent authority in the beneficiary country. The AGOA Acceleration Act further expanded AGOA by adding ethnic printed fabrics to the list of textile and apparel products made in the beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries that may be eligible for the preferential treatment described in section 112(a) of the AGOA. In Executive Order 13191 (January 17, 2001) and Presidential Proclamation 7912 (June 29, 2005), the President authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics. (66 FR

In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, handloomed, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics.

CITA has consulted with Tanzanian authorities and has previously determined that handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, place mats, and tablecloths), handmade articles made from handloomed fabrics, and certain folklore articles are eligible for preferential treatment (69 FR 54268). This directive expands Tanzania's existing Category 9 treatment to include certain ethnic printed fabrics described in Annex A to this notice, if produced in and exported from Tanzania. These goods are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA, as amended. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection to allow duty-free entry of such products under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 9819.11.27 if accompanied by an appropriate AGOA visa in grouping "9".

Philip J. Martello, *Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*. Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

December 18, 2006.

Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements ("CITA"), pursuant to Sections 112(a) and (b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) ("AGOA"), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) ("AGOA Acceleration Act") (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and (b)(6)), Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001, and Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005, has determined, effective on January 10, 2007, that ethnic printed fabrics described in Annex A are eligible for duty-free treatment only if entered under subheading 9819.11.27 and accompanied by a properly completed visa for product grouping "9", in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Arrangement between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Government of the United States Concerning Textile and Apparel Articles Claiming Preferential Tariff Treatment under Section 112 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. After further consultations with Tanzanian authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics.

Sincerely, Philip J. Martello, *Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements*.

ANNEX A: Tanzanian Ethnic Printed Fabrics: the Khanga

Each Khanga must meet all of the criteria listed below:

A) selvedge on both edges

B) width of less than 50 inches

C) classifiable under subheading 5208.52.30¹ or 5208.52.40² of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

¹ printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100g/m² but not more than 200 g/m², of yarn number 42 or lower

² printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100g/m² but not more than 200g/m², of yarn numbers 43-68D) contains designs, symbols, and other characteristics of African prints normally produced for and sold in Africa by the piece (each fixed length measures approximately 3.35 meters long by 1.15 meters wide).E) each design contains a two matching panels with center motifs, matching borders, and wording representing a saying in Swahili or other language. These panels are sold in a pair.F) made from fabric woven in the U.S. using U.S. yarn or woven in one or more eligible sub-Saharan beneficiary countries using U.S or African yarnG) printed, including waxed, in one or more eligible sub-Saharan beneficiary countriesH) must be manufactured by one of the companies listed below: i. Urafiki - Tanzania China Friendship Textile Factoryii. Karibu Textile Millsiii. Lakhani Industriesiv. Nida Industries (Formerly Sunguratex)v. African Pridevi. Morogoro Polyestervii. Mohamed Enterprises (Formerly Seifee Industry)viii. Musoma Textile Factoryix. Mwanza Textile Factory

[FR Doc. 06-0000 Filed 0-00-06; 8:45 am]
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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS Determination Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

July 22, 2003.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Determination

SUMMARY: The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that handloomed fabric and handmade articles made from such handloomed fabric that are produced in and exported from Zambia qualify for preferential treatment under Section 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Therefore, imports of eligible products from Zambia with an appropriate AGOA Visa will qualify for duty-free treatment under the AGOA.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 4, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200)(AGOA) provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries. In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of 9 groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping "9" is reserved for handmade, handloomed, or folklore articles.

In Section 2 of Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, CITA is authorized to "consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles" (66 FR 7272). Consultations were held on March 13, 2003 and CITA has now determined that handloomed fabrics and handmade articles made from such handloomed fabrics produced in and exported from Zambia are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA. In the letter published below, CITA

directs the Commissioner of Customs to allow entry of such products from Zambia under Harmonized Tariff Schedule provision 9819.11.27, when accompanied by an appropriate export visa in Grouping "9".

James C. Leonard III,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements July 22, 2003.

Commissioner,

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229. Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (CITA), pursuant to Sections 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) and Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, has determined that, effective on August 4, 2003, handloomed fabric produced in Zambia and handmade articles produced in Zambia from such handloomed fabric shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles under the AGOA, and that an export visa issued by the Government of Zambia for Grouping "9" is a certification by the Government of Zambia that the article is handloomed, handmade, or folklore. CITA directs you to permit duty-free entry of such articles accompanied by the appropriate visa and entered under heading 9819.11.27 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Sincerely,

James C. Leonard III,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 03-0000 Filed 0-00-03; 8:45 am]

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