## <sup>115TH CONGRESS</sup> 2D SESSION H.R. 5909

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

> To enhance reciprocal market access for United States domestic producers in the negotiating process of bilateral, regional, and multilateral trade agreements.

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 22, 2018

Ms. DELAURO introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

### A BILL

- To enhance reciprocal market access for United States domestic producers in the negotiating process of bilateral, regional, and multilateral trade agreements.
  - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
  - 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

#### **3** SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

4 This Act may be cited as the "Reciprocal Market Ac-

5 cess Act of 2018".

#### 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

- 7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
- 8 (1) One of the fundamental tenets of the World
- 9 Trade Organization (WTO) is reciprocal market ac-

cess. This principle is underscored in the Marrakesh
 Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organiza tion which called for "entering into reciprocal and
 mutually advantageous arrangements directed to the
 substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to
 trade and to the elimination of discriminatory treat ment in international trade relations".

8 (2) The American people have a right to expect 9 that the promises that trade negotiators and policy 10 makers offer in terms of the market access opportu-11 nities that will be available to United States busi-12 nesses and their employees if trade agreements are 13 reached, will, in fact, be realized. A results-oriented 14 approach must form the basis of future trade nego-15 tiations that includes verification procedures to en-16 sure that the promised market access is achieved 17 and that reciprocal trade benefits result.

(3) With each subsequent round of bilateral, regional, and multilateral trade negotiations, tariffs
have been significantly reduced or eliminated for
many manufactured goods, leaving nontariff barriers
as the most pervasive, significant, and challenging
barriers to United States exports and market opportunities.

(4) The United States market is widely recog nized as one of the most open markets in the world.
 Average United States tariff rates are very low and
 the United States has limited, if any, nontariff bar riers.

6 (5) Often the only leverage the United States 7 has to obtain the reduction or elimination of non-8 tariff barriers imposed by foreign countries is to ne-9 gotiate the amount of tariffs the United States im-10 poses on imports from those foreign countries.

11 (6) Under the current negotiating process, ne-12 gotiations to reduce or eliminate tariff barriers and 13 nontariff barriers are separate and self-contained, 14 meaning that tradeoffs are tariff-for-tariff and non-15 tariff-for-nontariff. As a result, a tariff can be re-16 duced or eliminated without securing elimination of 17 the real barrier or barriers that deny United States 18 businesses access to a foreign market.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to require
that United States trade negotiations achieve measurable
results for United States businesses by ensuring that
trade agreements result in expanded market access for
United States exports and not solely the elimination of
tariffs on goods imported into the United States.

# SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY TO REDUCE OR ELIMI NATE RATES OF DUTY PURSUANT TO CER TAIN TRADE AGREEMENTS.

4 (a) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any other provi-5 sion of law, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President may not agree to a modification of an 6 7 existing duty that would reduce or eliminate the bound 8 or applied rate of such duty on any product in order to carry out a trade agreement entered into between the 9 10 United States and a foreign country until the President 11 transmits to Congress a certification described in subsection (b). 12

13 (b) CERTIFICATION.—A certification referred to in14 subsection (a) is a certification by the President that—

15 (1) the United States has obtained the reduc-16 tion or elimination of tariff and nontariff barriers 17 and policies and practices of the government of a 18 foreign country described in subsection (a) with re-19 spect to United States exports of any product identi-20 fied by United States domestic producers as having 21 the same physical characteristics and uses as the 22 product for which a modification of an existing duty 23 is sought by the President as described in subsection 24 (a); and

(2) a violation of any provision of the tradeagreement described in subsection (a) relating to the

matters described in paragraph (1) is immediately
 enforceable in accordance with the provisions of sec tion 4.

#### **4** SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS.

5 (a) WITHDRAWAL OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS.—If the
6 President does agree to a modification described in section
7 3(a), and the United States Trade Representative deter8 mines pursuant to subsection (c) that—

9 (1) a tariff or nontariff barrier or policy or 10 practice of the government of a foreign country de-11 scribed in section 3(a) has not been reduced or 12 eliminated; or

(2) a tariff or nontariff barrier or policy or
practice of such government has been imposed or
discovered,

16 the United States Trade Representative shall withdraw17 the modification until such time as the President trans-18 mits to Congress a certification described in section19 3(b)(1).

20 (b) INVESTIGATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Trade
Representative, in coordination with the Department
of Labor, shall initiate an investigation if an interested party files a petition with the United States
Trade Representative which alleges the elements

1	necessary for the withdrawal of the modification of
2	an existing duty under subsection (a), and which is
3	accompanied by information reasonably available to
4	the petitioner supporting such allegations.
5	(2) INTERESTED PARTY DEFINED.—For pur-
6	poses of paragraph (1), the term "interested party"
7	means—
8	(A) a manufacturer, producer, or whole-
9	saler in the United States of a domestic product
10	that has the same physical characteristics and
11	uses as the product for which a modification of
12	an existing duty is sought;
13	(B) a certified union or recognized union
14	or group of workers engaged in the manufac-
15	ture, production, or wholesale in the United
16	States of a domestic product that has the same
17	physical characteristics and uses as the product
18	for which a modification of an existing duty is
19	sought;
20	(C) a trade or business association a ma-
21	jority of whose members manufacture, produce,
22	or wholesale in the United States a domestic
23	product that has the same physical characteris-
24	tics and uses as the product for which a modi-
25	fication of an existing duty is sought; or

1	(D) a member of the Committee on Ways
2	and Means of the House of Representatives or
3	a member of the Committee on Finance of the
4	Senate.
5	(c) Determination by USTR.—Not later than 45
6	days after the date on which a petition is filed under sub-
7	section (b), the United States Trade Representative
8	shall—
9	(1) determine whether the petition alleges the
10	elements necessary for the withdrawal of the modi-
11	fication of an existing duty under subsection (a);
12	and
13	(2) notify the petitioner of the determination
14	under paragraph (1) and the reasons for the deter-
15	mination.
16	SEC. 5. MARKET ACCESS ASSESSMENT BY UNITED STATES
17	INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION.
18	(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to any proposed
19	trade agreement in which the President seeks a modifica-
20	tion of an existing duty that would reduce or eliminate
21	the bound or applied rate of such duty on any product
22	in order to carry out a trade agreement entered into be-
23	tween the United States and a foreign country, the United
24	States International Trade Commission shall initiate an
25	investigation and report as to the possible market access

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opportunities of the modification or elimination of foreign
 tariff and nontariff measures for United States industries
 producing and exporting similar products. In preparing its
 report, the International Trade Commission shall identify
 the tariff and nontariff measures for such products and
 the expected opportunities for United States exports.

7 (b) CONSULTATION.—In preparing its report under 8 subsection (a), the United States International Trade 9 Commission shall, as appropriate, seek to obtain relevant 10 information from domestic producers of similar products, 11 industry associations, government representatives, and 12 other interested organizations.

13 (c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 240 days 14 15 after the President notifies Congress of his intent to 16 enter into negotiations for a proposed trade agree-17 ment described in subsection (a), or not later than 18 45 days after the President notifies Congress of his 19 intent to enter into a trade agreement, whichever oc-20 curs first, the United States International Trade 21 Commission shall submit to the United States Trade 22 Representative, the Secretary of Commerce, and 23 Congress the report required under subsection (a).

(2) FORM.—Such report shall be submitted in
 unclassified form, but may contain a classified
 annex, if necessary.

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