

**OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES  
TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**

[Docket Number USTR–2020–0034]

**Request for Comments To Compile the  
National Trade Estimate Report on  
Foreign Trade Barriers**

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), through the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC), publishes the National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers (NTE Report) each year. USTR invites comments to assist it and the TPSC in identifying significant barriers to U.S. exports of goods and services, U.S. foreign direct investment, and the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights for inclusion in the NTE Report. USTR also will consider responses to this notice as part of the annual review of the operation and effectiveness of all U.S. trade agreements regarding telecommunications products and services that are in force with respect to the United States.

**DATES:** The deadline for submission of comments is October 29, 2020 at midnight EST.

**ADDRESSES:** USTR strongly prefers electronic submissions made through the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov> (*Regulations.gov*). The instructions for submitting comments are in section IV below. The docket number is USTR–2020–0034. For alternatives to on-line submissions, please contact Yvonne Jamison at [Yvonne\\_D\\_Jamison@ustr.eop.gov](mailto:Yvonne_D_Jamison@ustr.eop.gov) or (202) 395–3475 before transmitting a comment and in advance of the deadline.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Yvonne Jamison at [Yvonne\\_D\\_Jamison@ustr.eop.gov](mailto:Yvonne_D_Jamison@ustr.eop.gov) or (202) 395–3475.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Background**

Section 181 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2241), requires USTR annually to publish the NTE Report, which sets out an inventory of the most significant foreign barriers affecting U.S. exports of goods and services, including agricultural commodities, U.S. intellectual property, U.S. foreign direct investment by U.S. persons, especially if such investment has implications for trade in goods or services, and U.S. electronic commerce. The inventory facilitates U.S. negotiations aimed at reducing or

eliminating these barriers and is a valuable tool in enforcing U.S. trade laws and strengthening the rules-based trading system. You can find the 2020 NTE Report on USTR's website at <https://www.ustr.gov> under the tab 'Reports and Publications.' To ensure compliance with the statutory mandate for the NTE Report and the Administration's commitment to focus on the most significant foreign trade barriers, USTR will take comments in response to this notice into account in deciding which restrictions to include in the NTE Report.

**II. Topics on Which the TPSC Seeks Information**

To assist USTR in preparing the NTE Report, commenters should submit information related to one or more of the following categories of foreign trade barriers:

1. *Import policies.* Examples include tariffs and other import charges, quantitative restrictions, import licensing, pre-shipment inspection, customs barriers and shortcomings in trade facilitation or in valuation practices, and other market access barriers.

2. *Technical barriers to trade.* Examples include unnecessarily trade restrictive or discriminatory standards, conformity assessment procedures, labeling, or technical regulations, including unnecessary or discriminatory technical regulations or standards for telecommunications products.

3. *Sanitary and phytosanitary measures.* Examples include trade restrictions implemented through unwarranted measures not based on scientific evidence.

4. *Subsidies, especially export subsidies and local content subsidies.* Examples of export subsidies include all subsidies contingent upon export of performance and agricultural export subsidies that displace U.S. exports in third country markets. Examples of local content subsidies include subsidies contingent on the purchase or use of domestic rather than imported goods.

5. *Government procurement restrictions.* Examples include 'buy national policies' and closed bidding.

6. *Intellectual property protection.* Examples include inadequate patent, copyright, and trademark regimes and inadequate enforcement of intellectual property rights.

7. *Services barriers.* Examples include prohibitions or restrictions on foreign participation in the market, discriminatory licensing requirements or regulatory standards, local-presence requirements, and unreasonable

restrictions on the types of services that providers may offer.

8. *Barriers to digital trade and electronic commerce.* Examples include barriers to cross-border data flows, including data localization requirements, discriminatory practices affecting trade in digital products, restrictions on the provision of internet-enabled services, and other restrictive technology requirements.

9. *Investment barriers.* Examples include limitations on foreign equity participation and on access to foreign government-funded research and development programs, local content requirements, technology transfer and export performance requirements, and restrictions on repatriation of earnings, capital, fees, and royalties.

10. *Competition.* Examples include government-tolerated anticompetitive conduct of state-owned or private firms that restrict the sale or purchase of U.S. goods or services in the foreign country's markets, or abuse of competition laws to inhibit trade.

11. *Other barriers.* Examples include barriers that encompass more than one category, such as bribery and corruption, or that affect a single sector.

Commenters should submit information related to one or more of the following export markets to be covered in the report: Algeria, Angola, the Arab League, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the European Union, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom (UK),<sup>1</sup> Uruguay, and Vietnam.

In addition, section 1377 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (19 U.S.C. 3106) (section 1377) requires USTR annually to review

<sup>1</sup> Note: The UK formally left the European Union (EU) on January 31, 2020. However, under the terms of its Withdrawal Agreement, it remains subject to the EU trade policy regime, including the EU Customs Union and Single Market, until January 1, 2021. During this time, the UK is developing its own domestic trade policy regime. USTR welcomes comments on existing trade barriers in the UK market (as a result of its relationship with the EU) or concerns regarding potential new trade barriers as the UK leaves the EU trade policy regime in 2021.

the operation and effectiveness of U.S. telecommunications trade agreements that are in force with respect to the United States. The purpose of the review is to determine whether any foreign government that is a party to one of those agreements is failing to comply with that government's obligations or is otherwise denying, within the context of a relevant agreement, "mutually advantageous market opportunities" to U.S. telecommunication products or services suppliers. USTR will consider responses to this notice in the review called for in section 1377.

Commenters should place particular emphasis on any practices that may violate U.S. trade agreements. USTR also is interested in receiving new or updated information pertinent to the barriers covered in the 2020 NTE Report as well as information on new barriers. If USTR does not include in the 2021 NTE Report information that it receives pursuant to this notice, it will maintain the information for potential use in future discussions or negotiations with trading partners.

### III. Estimate of Increase in Exports

Each comment should include an estimate of the potential increase in U.S. exports that would result from removing any foreign trade barrier the comment identifies, as well as a description of the methodology the commenter used to derive the estimate. Commenters should express estimates within the following value ranges: Less than \$10 million, \$10 million to \$25 million, \$25 million to \$100 million, \$100 million to \$500 million, and over \$500 million. These estimates will help USTR conduct comparative analyses of a barrier's effect over a range of industries.

### IV. Requirements for Submissions

Comments must be in English and must identify on the first page of the submission 'Comments Regarding Foreign Trade Barriers to U.S. Exports for 2021 Reporting.' Commenters providing information on foreign trade barriers in more than one country should, whenever possible, provide a separate submission for each country.

The submission deadline is Thursday, October 29, 2020, at midnight EST. USTR strongly encourages commenters to make on-line submissions, using *Regulations.gov*. To submit comments via *Regulations.gov*, enter docket number USTR-2020-0034 on the home page and click 'search.' The site will provide a search-results page listing all documents associated with this docket. Find a reference to this notice and click on the link entitled 'comment now.' For further information on using

*Regulations.gov*, please consult the resources provided on the website by clicking on 'How to Use *Regulations.gov*' on the bottom of the home page.

*Regulations.gov* allows users to submit comments by filling in a 'type comment' field, or by attaching a document using an 'upload file' field. USTR prefers that you provide comments in an attached document. If you attach a document, please identify the name of the country to which the submission pertains in the 'type comment' field, e.g., see attached comments with respect to (name of country). USTR prefers submissions in Microsoft Word (.doc) or Adobe Acrobat (.pdf). If you use an application other than those two, please indicate the name of the application in the 'type comment' field.

Filers submitting comments containing that do not include business confidential information (BCI) should name their file using the name of the person or entity submitting the comments. For any comments submitted electronically that contain BCI, the file name of the business confidential version should begin with the characters 'BCI.' Clearly mark any page containing BCI with 'BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL' on the top of that page. Filers of submissions containing BCI also must submit a public version of their comments that USTR will place in the docket for public inspection. The file name of the public version should begin with the character 'P.' Follow the 'BCI' and 'P' with the name of the person or entity submitting the comments.

Please do not attach separate cover letters to electronic submissions; rather, include any information that might appear in a cover letter in the comments themselves. Similarly, to the extent possible, please include any exhibits, annexes, or other attachments in the same file as the submission itself, not as separate files.

As noted, USTR strongly urges that you file comments through *Regulations.gov*. You must make any alternative arrangements with Yvonne Jamison at [Yvonne\\_D.Jamison@ustr.eop.gov](mailto:Yvonne_D.Jamison@ustr.eop.gov) or (202) 395-3475 before transmitting a comment and in advance of the deadline.

USTR will post comments in the docket for public inspection, except properly designated BCI. You can view comments on *Regulations.gov* by entering docket number USTR-2020-0034 in the search field on the home page. General information concerning

USTR is available at <https://www.ustr.gov>.

**Edward Gresser,**

*Chair of the Trade Policy Staff Committee,  
Office of the United States Trade Representative.*

[FR Doc. 2020-19985 Filed 9-9-20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3290-F0-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### **Adoption of Environmental Assessment for Long Range Discrimination Radar Performance Testing, Clear Air Force Station, Alaska, and Finding of No Significant Impact and Record of Decision for Temporary Flight Restrictions.**

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces the availability of the FAA's *Adoption of Missile Defense Agency Environmental Assessment for Long Range Discrimination Radar (LRDR) Performance Testing, Clear Air Force Station (CAFS), Alaska, and Finding of No Significant Impact and Record of Decision for Temporary Flight Restrictions in the Vicinity of CAFS for LRDR Performance Testing*. This document sets forth: (1) The FAA's adoption of the Missile Defense Agency's (MDA) Environmental Assessment for *Long Range Discrimination Radar (LRDR) Performance Testing, Clear Air Force Station (CAFS), Alaska*; (2) the FAA's finding that no significant environmental effects would result from two proposed temporary flight restrictions (TFRs) the FAA would issue to protect aviation from high-intensity radiated fields generated during the LRDR performance testing; and (3) the FAA's decision to approve the TFRs.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Paula Miller, Airspace Policy and Regulations Group, Office of Airspace Services, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-7378.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Background**

MDA prepared a Final Environmental Assessment (FEA) for performance testing of a LRDR at CAFS, Alaska. The FEA includes analysis of the potential environmental effects of two TFRs that