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# Washington Tariff & Trade Letter®

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## Wyden Grills Automakers on Xinjiang

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Ron Wyden (D-Ore) is questioning eight major automakers over reports that their supply chains may include materials sourced from the Xinjiang region of China, where forced labor is rampant. The senator sent letters last week to Ford, General Motors, Honda, Mercedes-Benz, Stellantis, Tesla, Toyota and Volkswagen.

His request comes in response to a [report](#) by researchers at the Helena Kennedy Centre for International Justice at Sheffield Hallam University that found links between Chinese companies operating in Xinjiang and automakers that import parts from them, including batteries, wiring and wheels. US law prohibits the importation of goods made with forced labor.

“Unless due diligence confirms that components are not linked to forced labor, automakers cannot and should not sell cars in the United States that include components mined or produced in Xinjiang,” Sen. Wyden wrote. “The United States considers the Chinese government’s brutal oppression of Uyghurs in Xinjiang an ‘ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity.’” Automobiles contains numerous parts sourced from around the world, but “this recognition cannot cause the United States to compromise its fundamental commitment to upholding human rights and US law,” he told the automakers.

“The time is now for the auto industry to establish high-road supply chain models outside the Uyghur Region that protect labor and human rights and the environment,” said **UAW President Ray Curry**.

**The main lobbying groups for the auto industry had no comment**, although MEMA, the Motor & Equipment Manufacturers Association submitted detailed [comments](#) to DHS last spring outlining industry’s preferred approach to compliance, involving multilateral agreements, the creation of an “approved supplier” and “prohibited / suspected entity/product” lists, and government funding for supply chain tracing technologies.

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**Wyden requested responses to the following questions:**

1. Does [automaker] conduct its own supply chain mapping and analysis of raw materials, mining, processing, and parts manufacturing to determine if its supply chain is linked to Xinjiang?
2. Does [automaker] conduct its own supply chain mapping and analysis [...] to determine if its supply chain is linked to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government's "poverty alleviation" program or the "pairing-assistance" program outside of Xinjiang?
3. Does [automaker] conduct its own supply chain mapping and analysis of parts manufacturing in third countries, including Mexico and Canada, to determine if those parts suppliers have supply chains linked to Xinjiang?
4. Does [automaker]'s supply chain include any raw materials, mining, processing, or parts manufacturing linked to Xinjiang, including through sub-suppliers and their affiliates imported directly into the United States? If so, please:
  - a. describe how [automaker] ensures that the raw materials, mining, processing, or parts manufacturing linked to Xinjiang does not depend on the use of forced labor; and,
  - b. if [automaker] has a plan to exit the Xinjiang region, provide details of such plan.
5. Has [automaker] ever terminated or curtailed, or threatened to terminate or curtail, a commercial relationship with a supplier or sub-supplier, including mines, mineral processors, and any affiliated entities, because of its use of raw materials, mining, processing, or parts manufacturing linked to Xinjiang?
6. Has [automaker] ever terminated or curtailed, or threatened to terminate or curtail, a commercial relationship with a supplier [...] because of its failure to comply with supply chain mapping, auditing, or other diligence or compliance activities?
7. Has any shipment of any goods to [automaker] ever been detained, excluded, or seized by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) under any provision of Section 307 of the Trade Act of 1930 or the UFLPA? If so, for each such instance, please:
  - a. describe the circumstances surrounding the CBP enforcement action;
  - b. describe any information provided by CBP regarding the enforcement action, including information about the suspected forced labor; and
  - c. describe [automaker]'s response to the CBP enforcement action.

**USTR Scolds WTO on 232 Ruling**

The World Trade Organization "is getting itself on very, very thin ice" with its recent ruling that the US Section 232 national security tariffs imposed on imported steel and aluminum violated WTO rules, US Trade Representative Katherine Tai said last week. National security measures traditionally have been considered outside of WTO rules, she told a program sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations.

The decision "really challenges the integrity of the system," because it "gets deep into creating requirements and parameters for what is or is not a legitimate national-security decision," according to Tai. "Decision-makers in Geneva should not get into the business of second-guessing the national-security decisions that are made by sovereign governments," she stated. "It is the responsibility of governments to bring integrity to their decisions on national security."

A WTO dispute settlement panel last week ruled in favor of a complaint by China and other countries that the Trump Administration's decision to impose Section 232 tariffs on imported steel and aluminum violated the global trade rules. **The panel concluded that a national security situation did not exist because it was**

**not made during a time of war or other emergency.** Washington immediately rejected the ruling and said that it will not comply, because national security is not the purview of the WTO.

In her remarks to the Council, Ms. Tai praised the package of outcomes reached by WTO members at the 12th ministerial conference earlier this year. But she added that members need to make the WTO more relevant to today's global economy. "The organization must keep pace with the changing world economy, and address widening inequality, workers' rights, the climate crisis and other fragilities and vulnerabilities," she said.

## Indo-Pac Digital Trade Text Coming

The Administration intends to table text on labor, the environment and digital trade at the next round of negotiations on the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, according to US Trade Representative Katherine Tai. These proposals will "really get to the core" of the Administration's vision for the IPEF, she told a program yesterday sponsored by the Council for Foreign Relations.

At the first round earlier this month in Brisbane, the US side tabled text of trade facilitation, good regulatory practices and agricultural policy, including science-based approaches to risk and sustainable agricultural practices. "We are crafting an economic framework to tackle individual and collective challenges – like supply chain breakdowns, the digital transformation of our economies and the climate crisis," Ms. Tai said.

Many voices are calling for the United States to rejoin the Comprehensive and Progressive TransPacific Partnership, which is a more traditional free trade agreement. But Ms. Tai said the IPEF is designed to better deal with the current challenges countries are facing. "Building for resilience means facilitating a race to the top," she stated. "That is why the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework is not a traditional trade deal anchored on tariff reduction and elimination. It is not the TPP. Instead, the IPEF aims to deliver real opportunities for our people now by focusing on worker standards, the environment, science-based and transparent regulatory systems, and an inclusive digital economy."

Countries participating in the IPEF are Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Fiji India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. India is the only country that has opted not to participate in the IPEF's trade pillar.

In her remarks, Ms. Tai also pointed to the Administration's initiative to deepen ties with the European Union through the Trade and Technology Council. This work will include the first-ever carbon-based arrangement on steel and aluminum trade, which she called a "paradigm-shifting model." The Administration also is "claiming new frontiers in trade with our most motivated partners, in Taipei and Nairobi," she said.

## US Loses Another WTO Dispute

*(Geneva via Washington Trade Daily)*– The United States yesterday lost a major trade dispute against Hong Kong, China, concerning origin requirements at the World Trade Organization – prompting Washington to once again refuse to comply with the ruling.

The US Trade Representative's Office accused the panel of attempting to overturn a long-time understanding that member countries' national security policies are outside the purview of the WTO.

"The United States has held the clear and unequivocal position, for over 70 years, that issues of national security cannot be reviewed in WTO dispute settlement, and the WTO has no authority to second-guess the ability of a WTO Member to respond to what it considers a threat to its security," USTR Spokesperson Adam Hodge said. "To be clear, the United States does not intend to remove the marking requirement as a result of this report, and we will not cede our judgment or decision-making over essential security matters to the WTO," he stated.

The ruling comes the same week that US Trade Representative Katherine Tai warned that the WTO is on "very, very thin ice" over panel rulings against imposition by Washington of Section 232 national security tariffs on imported steel and aluminum, on the grounds that there was not a true national security emergency.

In a 96-page ruling, the three-member dispute settlement panel upheld the claims made by Hong Kong that "the origin marking requirement is inconsistent with Article IX:1 of the GATT 1994 because it accords to products of Hong Kong treatment with regard to marking requirements that are less favorable than the treatment accorded to like products of any third country."

### **Panel Questions National Security Concerns**

The panel said that the United States "has not demonstrated that the situation at issue constitutes an emergency in international relations, and therefore the origin marking requirement is not justified under Article XXI(b)(iii)."

The Trump Administration enacted a law in 2020 on origin requirements against Hong Kong following certain political events in Hong Kong between 2019 and 2020. The law required Hong Kong to remain sufficiently autonomous from China. Following political disturbances in Hong Kong, former President Donald Trump issued executive order 13939 that Hong Kong was no longer sufficiently autonomous and ordered the suspension of the differential treatment in some areas including origin marking.

The Biden Administration is supporting the executive order. "The US action responded to highly concerning actions by the People's Republic of China to erode Hong Kong, China's autonomy and the democratic and human rights of its people, threatening U.S. national security interests," the USTR spokesperson said. "The Hong Kong panel report suggests that the United States cannot act to address China's undermining of democratic and human rights and democracy in Hong Kong."

The United States is aggressively imposing a range of trade sanctions against China based on national security interests, said people who asked not to be quoted. "However, the repeated claims in support of 'security' exceptions by the US failed to convince the panelists."

## TRIPS Extension Talks to Continue

Geneva – World Trade Organization members agreed to continue into next year discussions on whether to extend the 12th Ministerial Conference decision on the TRIPS Agreement to the production and supply of COVID-19 tests and medicines, although they failed to reach consensus on setting a deadline for a final decision. Members adopted the General Council Chair’s proposal to continue negotiations for three more months until the first GC meeting in 2023.

At the beginning of the GC meeting, the chair asked whether there were any updates from the co-sponsors or the opponents to the three months, said participants who asked not to be quoted. In the absence of any response, GC Chair Ambassador Didier Chambovey of Switzerland, said the issue will remain in suspension till the first GC meeting in 2023, implying members can carry on the discussion until March 2.

The GC Chair’s statement at the meeting yesterday apparently came after continued discussions between the co-sponsors from developing countries, who proposed a three-month deadline for the implementation of the decision, and the opponents led by the United States, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom who opposed an early deadline,

Washington justified its decision against a shorter deadline on the grounds that it has referred the issue to its International Trade Commission for a thorough examination of several issues. It apparently would take a considerable period of time to complete the assessment about “market dynamics” among other issues, said people who attended the GC meeting.

According to paragraph eight in the decision on the TRIPs Agreement, trade ministers had agreed that “no later than six months from the date of this Decision, Members will decide on its extension to cover the production and supply of COVID-19 diagnostics and therapeutics.”

## WTO / US Continues to Block Appellate Body

Geneva – For the 61st time, the United States last week blocked a demand from 127 countries to fill the vacancies at the World Trade Organization’s dysfunctional Appellate Body. The US decision to paralyze the two-stage dispute settlement system began in December 2019.

At a Dispute Settlement Body meeting, Washington justified its decision to continue blocking appointments to the AB, stating that its concerns remained unaddressed, emphasizing that fundamental reform is needed to ensure a well-functioning WTO dispute settlement system. Washington has repeatedly pressed for an approach centered on the interests of members, while the WTO functions on rules and member-driven consensus.

The United States seems largely isolated on its stance on the reform of the dispute settlement system, Several members privately said the United States wants to change current architecture of the Appellate Body which is based on the negative consensus principle where the losing member cannot block AB rulings, to a positive consensus system where a losing member can block the rulings as was the case in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade era before the establishment of the WTO in 1995.

### Concern over System

At the DSB meeting, Mexico, on behalf of 127 members, said the extensive number of members submitting the proposal for filling the AB vacancies reflects a common concern over the current situation in the Appellate Body which is seriously affecting the overall WTO dispute settlement system against the best interest of members.

Many countries emphasized the importance of the WTO's two-tiered dispute settlement system to the stability and predictability of the multilateral trading system and the need to resolve the deadlock. Members also reminded the United States of the 12th Ministerial Conference decision to engage in discussions aimed at securing a fully functioning dispute settlement system by 2024. The European Union referred to the ongoing informal discussions at the expert level on dispute settlement reform, which are led by the United States, adding that it is time to move as fast as possible into a new phase.

Brussels suggested that text-based discussions on reform begin before the summer of 2023 in order to achieve the goal of securing a fully functioning dispute settlement system by 2024. The EU also said the final agreement must include the right to an appeal review before a standing adjudicative body. Colombia strongly supported the EU's call for moving forward into concrete discussions and text-based proposals next year.

In other developments at the meeting, China blocked a request from the European Union for the establishment of a WTO dispute panel to examine an EU complaint regarding alleged Chinese measures adversely affecting the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. China also did not agree with the European Union's request for the establishment of a WTO dispute panel to examine an EU complaint concerning alleged Chinese restrictions on the import and export of goods, and the supply of services, to and from Lithuania or with a link to Lithuania.

Members agreed for the fourth time to give Korea and the United States further time to discuss a possible settlement in the dispute initiated by Korea regarding a US import safeguard measure on large residential washers.

### WTO / Budget Dispute

*(Geneva – via WTD)* – India is insisting that the World Trade Organization's surplus funds of CHF 6 million (over \$6 million) from 2021 cannot be availed of for extraneous purposes without a comprehensive discussion, WTD has learned. At the GC meeting, the budget report presented by the WTO Secretariat appears to have suggested that WTO Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala has withdrawn her controversial proposal for a mid-term budget hike of more than CHF 15 million for 2023, WTD was told.

However, some members – along with the DG –raised the issue of availing the CHF 6 million surplus from 2021 to improve audio-visual facilities, overcome immediate inflationary pressures due to increased costs imposed by the Swiss government on water, electricity and other unspecified services and meet the increase in the insurance premiums for WTO staff, said people familiar with the discussions in the General Council.

During the discussion on the reports submitted by the Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration, India said that while it is most important to ensure timely salaries and even premiums for the staff's insurance policies, it called for a thorough discussion on how these surplus funds are going to be used. India said it would be prudent to discuss the need to use the surplus funds for some of the above activities before taking any decision at this juncture, said people who asked not to be identified.

Singapore criticized India for holding hostage a decision on the use of surplus funds. Several countries such as Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Japan and the European Union apparently supported the move to use the surplus funds from the previous year. The United States, which had raised sharp concerns over the DG's mid-term budget review, did not take the floor at the GC meeting.

Meanwhile, the DG appears to have dropped her mid-term plan for increasing the WTO's budget by 7.7 percent from CHF 197.2 million to CHF 212.45 million in 2023 due to continued opposition from several members.

## US Renews Canadian Dairy Dispute

The United States announced yesterday it is requesting new dispute settlement consultations with Canada under the US-Mexico-Canada Agreement about Canada's dairy tariff-rate quota allocation measures. Washington initiated consultations earlier this year, but has since found more aspects of Canada's measures that seem inconsistent with Canada's commitments under the USMCA, according to the US Trade Representative's Office.

The United States is expanding its challenge of Canada's dairy TRQ allocation measures to include Canada's use of a market-share approach for determining TRQ allocations. Canada applies different criteria for calculating the market share of different segments of applicants, and Canada is failing to allow importers the opportunity to fully utilize TRQ quantities. The United States continues to challenge Canada's dairy TRQ allocation measures that impose new conditions on the allocation and use of the TRQs, and that prohibit eligible applicants, including retailers, food service operators and other types of importers, from accessing TRQ allocations.

"We remain very concerned by Canada's refusal to honor USMCA commitments," USTR Katherine Tai said. "Rather than work toward meeting its obligations, Canada persists in implementing new dairy policies that are inconsistent with the USMCA, and which continue to deny US workers, farmers, producers, and exporters the full benefits of market access they were initially promised."

### Long-Lasting Dispute

In January, a USMCA dispute settlement panel found Canada's dairy TRQ allocation measures to be inconsistent with Canada's USMCA obligations. In response to the adverse findings of the panel, Canada introduced changes to its TRQ allocation measures. But Washington believes these new policies are still inconsistent with Canada's obligations under the USMCA.

In May, the United States requested consultations with Canada to address its updated dairy TRQ allocation measures. Since initiating those consultations, the United States has identified additional areas of concern, and this new request for consultations provides an avenue to formally address them. If the United States

and Canada are unable to resolve the matter through consultations, the United States may request the establishment of a dispute settlement panel.

Canadian International Trade Minister Mary Ng denied that Canada is violating the USMCA. “Dispute settlement panels have confirmed that our supply management system is in line with our international trade obligations,” she said in a statement.

### **\*\* Briefs \*\***

**Treasury EV Incentive Guidance Before Year End.** The Treasury Department announced that before the end of this year it plans to release information on the anticipated direction of the critical mineral and battery component requirements that vehicles must meet to qualify for tax incentives in the Inflation Reduction Act. “The information will help manufacturers prepare to be able to identify vehicles eligible for the tax credit when the new requirements go into effect,” Treasury said.

Major US trading partners, including the European Union, South Korea and Japan are charging that the tax incentives will discriminate against their automobile manufacturers and are asking for changes to the law. Treasury said it will issue a notice of proposed rulemaking in March with proposed guidance on the critical minerals and battery components requirements of the IRA. Under the law, the critical mineral and battery component requirements take effect only after Treasury issues the proposed rule. Additional guidance on clean vehicles for consumers and manufacturers is forthcoming, Treasury said.

Treasury said it is reviewing thousands of public comments from trade associations, carmakers, labor groups, state and municipal leaders, consumers, foreign governments, utility companies, climate advocacy organizations, think tanks and more.

**Senators Urge Ecuador, Uruguay FTAs.** Senate Finance Committee members **Sens. Rob Portman (R-Ohio)** and **Bob Menendez (D-NJ)** are urging are calling on the Administration to launch free trade negotiations with Ecuador and Uruguay. “Ecuador and Uruguay have taken steps in recent years to strengthen opportunities for foreign investment, and both countries are strong democratic partners in Latin America,” the senators wrote.

“While the United States has Trade and Investment Framework Agreements with both countries, we do not have a trade agreement with either. Pursuing comprehensive agreements with each country would not only offer improved market access for U.S. exporters, but also facilitate greater collaboration on labor rights, environmental sustainability, anti-corruption measures, inclusive development, and policies benefitting small and medium sized enterprises.”

The USMCA should be used as a template for FTAs with Ecuador, Uruguay and any other Latin American country ready for an agreement, the senators said. Ecuador President Lasso expressed interest in a free trade deal with the United States during his meeting with President Biden yesterday – whether as a bilateral or by joining the USMCA. Costa Rica also is expressing an interest in joining the USMCA. Senate Finance member **Sen. Bill Cassidy (R-La)** tweeted his support for Costa Rica’s admission to



the USMCA, saying he plans legislation next year to expand the North American trade pact to Southern neighbors.

**Portman's Final China Bill.** Retiring Sen. Rob Portman (R-Ohio) is proposing legislation to establish a report about trade integration with China, using evidence-based and quantitative data to establish what US trade policy should be with China. The bill would require the Commerce Department, in coordination with the US Trade Representative, to regularly analyze granular import data in order for Congress and the Administration to work strategically towards increasing or decreasing trade integration with China across different types of goods and services.

"We should let data, rather than emotion, drive our debate about trade with China," the senator, who is a member of the Senate Finance Committee and a former USTR, said. "By requiring more regular analysis about the types of goods and services we import from China, we can make the strategic decisions necessary to rebalance our trade relationship in ways that are more beneficial to the United States."

**India to Host Special IPEF Round** India will host a special negotiating round for the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework in February that will exclude discussions on trade. The February 8-11 special round will cover the IPEF pillars on supply chains, clean economy and fair economy. In joining the IPEF negotiations, India opted not to participate in the pillar on trade – the only country to do so.

**Commerce Secretary Gina Raimondo hosted a virtual IPEF ministerial** last Monday. Raimondo is the chief US official responsible for the supply chains, clean environment and fair economy pillars, while US Trade Representative Katherine Tai is the chief official for the trade pillar. During the virtual meeting, IPEF ministers "had productive discussions on the economic benefits of IPEF membership and reaffirmed their collective commitment to pursue an inclusive high-standard economic agreement that will enhance the economic competitiveness of all of the IPEF partners' economies," according to readout from Ms. Raimondo's office.

**The US Export-Import Bank Board of Directors approved** the guarantee of \$281 million from the Private Export Funding Corporation to Ethiopian Airlines Group to finance the export of Boeing 737 MAX 8 aircraft. The first of this fleet were delivered in September 2022 and the remaining aircrafts are expected to be delivered by the end of March 2023.

**The Board also approved long-term, secured corporate financing for more than \$407 million** to the United Kingdom's Viasat Technologies Limited with the guarantee of its US parent company, Viasat, Incorporated. The ExIm financing will be utilized to fund rocket launches supplied by Space Exploration Technologies of Hawthorne, California and United Launch Alliance of Centennial, Colorado as well as US-brokered launch and initial in-orbit insurance services to support the deployment of two satellites.

**The Exim Board voted to approve a key reinsurance/risk sharing program.** The risk sharing arrangements on a transaction-by-transaction basis with private sector insurance and non-insurance companies as part of its reinsurance/risk sharing program. The Reinsurance Program fulfills ExIm's 2015 congressional

reauthorization mandate to engage in risk-sharing with the private sector to minimize ExIm's liability for potential future losses.

**More Controls on Russia's Wagner Group.** The Commerce Department's Bureau of Industry and Security released a rule last week imposing additional restrictions on the Russian-based Wagner Group's ability to acquire items globally, ensuring that the license requirements apply to Wagner Group wherever located worldwide. The Wagner Group has been subject to US government sanctions since 2017 for its involvement in Russia's initial invasion of Ukraine. This designation goes further than the restrictions already in place on Wagner Group by applying two significant new restrictions; the Russia/Belarus 'Military End User' Foreign Direct Product Rule and imposing these restrictions on the Wagner Group wherever located worldwide.

### \*\*\* Appointments

**New Ag TAC Members Sought.** The Agriculture Department and US Trade Representative's Office are seeking applications for new members to serve on their agricultural advisory committees. Members of the **Agricultural Policy Advisory Committee** provide advice to the Administration on the implementation and enforcement of existing US trade agreements, negotiation of new agreements and other trade policy matters. There are also **six Agricultural Technical Advisory Committees** that provide technical advice and guidance on international trade issues that affect specific agricultural commodity sectors. The ITACs focus on trade in animals and animal products; fruits and vegetables; grains, feed, oilseeds and planting seeds; processed foods; sweeteners and sweetener products and tobacco, cotton and peanuts. Committee members serve four-year terms and represent a cross-section of US food and agricultural stakeholders. The deadline for application is January 31. Application instructions are available at <https://www.fas.usda.gov/trade-advisory-committees-applying-membership>.

**Senate Okays McKalip, Taylor in Ag Trade Posts.** After a long wait, the Administration finally has its top two officials in charge of agricultural trade. Last Wednesday, senators approved the nomination of **Alexis Taylor as Agriculture Undersecretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs** and the nomination of **Doug McKalip to be chief US Agricultural Trade Negotiator**. US Trade Representative Katherine Tai said that McKalip "will further enhance the strong collaboration between USTR and USDA as we work together to bring more U.S. products to customers around the world... We face many challenges and opportunities, and I am confident that Doug is the right leader to help us tackle these issues at a critical moment for America."

**USTR Names Three.** **Roberto Soberanis** is Assistant as USTR for Intergovernmental Affairs and Public Engagement; **Victor Ban** is Special Counsel, and **Angelica Annino** is Director of Scheduling and Advance. Soberanis served until recently as Senior Advisor to the Department of Labor for the State of New Jersey. Ban will coordinate the development of supply chain policy at USTR. Prior to that he practiced law at Covington & Burling LLP. Annino most recently served at the Securities and Exchange Commission, overseeing scheduling for SEC Chair Gary Gensler.

**\*\*\* Calendar \*\*\***

**DDTC Webinar: U.S. Export Control Seminar for Australian, Canadian, and UK Government, Industry, and University Communities** Please join the U.S. Departments of State, Commerce, and Defense for a free virtual seminar on U.S. export controls. The seminar will cover topics related to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), Export Administration Regulations (EAR), and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) specifically tailored to Australian, Canadian, and UK government, industry, and university communities. There will be two sessions. **The Canada and UK session runs January 23 – 26, 2023. The Australia session runs February 6 – 9, 2023 (D.C. time) / February 7 – 10, 2023 (Canberra time).** Click here for tentative agendas: [Canada & UK seminar](#), [Australia seminar](#).

To register for this event, please email the following information to the U.S. Department of State at [DDTCRSVP@state.gov](mailto:DDTCRSVP@state.gov): Registration deadline for the Canada and UK seminar is January 17, 2023. Registration deadline for the Australia seminar is January 30, 2023. Each seminar session is limited to the first 900 registrants.

**2023 Washington International Trade Conference**, sponsored by Washington International Trade Association (WITA) virtually on Zoom, Monday, February 13, and Hybrid, Tuesday, February 14. [\[Registration\]](#)

**Dear Reader,**

**The Washington Tariff and Trade Letter and her sister publication The Export Practitioner will be getting a makeover after forty years.**

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