

**IMPORTS UNDER ITEMS 806.30
AND 807.00 OF THE TARIFF
SCHEDULES OF THE
UNITED STATES, 1980-83**



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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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Paula Stern, Chairwoman
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Alfred E. Eckes
Seeley G. Lodwick
David B. Rohr

Prepared and coordinated by William Cunningham,
General Manufactures Division, from statistical material compiled by
the Office of Data Systems. Commodity material prepared by various
analysts of the Office of Industries, and explanatory and back-
ground material prepared by the Office of Tariff Affairs

Office of Industries
Vern Simpson, Acting Director

Address all communications to
Kenneth R. Mason, Secretary to the Commission
United States International Trade Commission
Washington, DC 20436

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report statistically updates previous studies by the Commission on items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, briefly analyzing the data and noting trends in import totals during 1966-83 and by commodity groups and sources during 1980-83. Imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 combined reached a high of \$21.6 billion in 1983; in 1983 such imports accounted for 8.6 percent of all imports, compared with 7.5 percent in 1982. Imports under item 807.00 (U.S. articles assembled abroad) represented 98.4 percent of the combined imports in 1983; motor vehicles alone accounted for 46.2 percent of the value of 807.00 imports that year. Other important imports under item 807.00 in 1983 were semiconductors and parts (16.2 percent of the total), office machines and parts (5.7 percent), and television receivers and apparatus and parts (4.6 percent). The duty-free value of item 807.00 imports in 1983 amounted to \$5.2 billion, or one-quarter of the total value.

Japan, Mexico, and West Germany together supplied \$12.7 billion, or 60 percent, of U.S. imports under item 807.00 in 1983. Motor vehicles were preponderant among imports from Japan and West Germany, whereas a variety of machinery and equipment products constituted the bulk of item 807.00 imports from Mexico.

Item 806.30 imports (U.S. metal articles processed abroad and returned for further processing) declined from \$358.0 million in 1982 to \$341.3 million in 1983. The duty-free value of item 806.30 imports was \$228.5 million in 1983, 67 percent of the total value of 806.30 imports. Aluminum was the principal article imported under this provision in 1983; semiconductors and parts were another important import group.

Japan, Canada, Mexico, and Malaysia accounted for \$297.2 million, or 87 percent of U.S. imports under item 806.30, in 1983. Aluminum was the primary commodity shipped from Japan and Canada; Mexico supplied mostly motor-vehicle bodies and chassis, and motors and generators. Malaysia was the major supplier of semiconductors, which was virtually the only product from that country imported under item 806.30.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this special study is to present and analyze available statistical data on imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 of the special classification provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) and to note trends in such imports. This report is not intended to be a comprehensive factfinding investigatory study, but rather a presentation and elucidation of the most current official statistics.

Reports previously published by the U.S. International Trade Commission on imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 ^{1/} provide statistics for 1966 through 1982. This report contains total imports for 1966-83, and imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 by principal sources and by commodity groupings for 1980-83. These commodity groups are based on the Commission's Trade Monitoring Information Support System which consists of computer-generated import/export tables for key commodity aggregations. These trade tables serve as the vehicle for a trade monitoring or early warning system which can alert the Commission to shifts in trade patterns and focus on areas for further study. The following sectors form the base of both the trade monitoring system and this special study:

- Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products
- Forest products
- Textiles, apparel, and footwear
- Chemicals, petroleum, natural gas, and related products
- Minerals and metals
- Machinery and equipment
- Miscellaneous manufactures

Explanation and Background of Special Classification Provisions Items 806.30 and 807.00

Items 806.30 and 807.00 are included in schedule 8, part 1, subpart B, of the TSUS. Pursuant to the provisions of item 806.30, articles of metal (except precious metal) which have been manufactured, or subjected to a process of manufacture, in the United States, exported for processing, and then returned to the United States for further processing are subject to duty only on the value of the foreign processing. Under item 807.00, imported

^{1/} Previous studies by the U.S. International Trade Commission include Economic Factors Affecting the Use of Items 807.00 and 806.30 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Report to the President on Investigation No. 332-61 Under Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, TC Publication 339, September 1970; two unpublished reports, both entitled "Background Materials on Articles Assembled and Fabricated Abroad, Items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States," Mar. 22, 1976, and July 9, 1976, respectively; Import Trends in TSUS Items 806.30 and 807.00, USITC Publications 1029, January 1980; Imports Under Items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, 1977-80, USITC Publication 1170, July 1981; and Imports Under Items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, 1979-82, USITC Publication 1467, January 1984.

articles assembled in foreign countries with fabricated components that have been manufactured in the United States are subject to duty upon the full value of the imported product less the value of the U.S.-fabricated components contained therein. No further processing in the United States is required for articles imported under item 807.00. The provisions of the respective items and applicable headnotes are shown as follows:

Schedule 8-Special Classification Provisions
Part 1-Articles Exported and Returned
Subpart B.-Articles Advanced or Improved Abroad

Subpart B headnotes:

1. This subpart shall not apply to any article exported--

- (a) from continuous customs custody with remission, abatement, or refund of duty;
- (b) with benefit of drawback;
- (c) to comply with any law of the United States or regulation of any Federal agency requiring exportation; or
- (d) after manufacture or production in the United States under item 864.05 of this schedule.

2. Articles repaired, altered, processed, or otherwise changed in condition abroad.--The following provisions apply only to items 806.20 and 806.30:

(a) The value of repairs, alterations, processing, or other change in condition outside the United States shall be--

(i) the cost to the importer of such change; or

(ii) if no charge is made, the value of such change,

as set out in the invoice and entry papers; except that, if the appraiser concludes that the amount so set out does not represent a reasonable cost or value, then the value of the change shall be determined in accordance with section 402 of this Act.

(b) No appraisal of the imported article in its changed condition shall be required unless necessary to a determination of the rate or rates of duty applicable to such article.

(c) The duty upon the value of the change in condition shall be at the rate which would apply to the article itself, as an entirety without constructive separation of its components, in its condition as imported if it were not within the purview of this subpart. If the article, as returned to the United States, is subject to a specific or compound rate of duty, such rate shall be converted to the ad valorem rate which when applied to the full value of such article determined in accordance with section 402 of this Act would provide the same amount of duties as the specific or compound rate. In order to

compute the duties due, the ad valorem rate so obtained shall be applied to the value of the change in condition made outside the United States.

3. Articles assembled abroad with components produced in the United States.--The following provisions apply only to item 807.00:

(a) The value of the products of the United States assembled into the imported article shall be--

- (i) the cost of such products at the time of the last purchase; or
- (ii) if no charge is made, the value of such products at the time of the shipment for exportation,

as set out in the invoice and entry papers; except that, if the appraiser concludes that the amount so set out does not represent a reasonable cost or value, then the value of such products shall be determined in accordance with section 402 of this Act.

(b) The duty on the imported article shall be at the rate which would apply to the imported article itself, as an entirety without constructive separation of its components, in its condition as imported if it were not within the purview of this subpart. If the imported article is subject to a specific or compound rate of duty, the total duties shall be reduced in such proportion as the cost or value of such products of the United States bears to the full value of the imported article.

4. No imported article shall be accorded partial exemption from duty under more than one item in this subpart.

<u>Item</u>	* * * * * *	<u>Articles</u>	<u>Rates of duty</u>
:	:	Articles returned to the United States after having	:
:	:	been exported to be advanced in value or improved	:
:	:	in condition by any process of manufacture or other	:
:	:	means:	:
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:
806.30 :	:	Any article of metal (except precious metal)	: A duty upon the
:	:	manufactured in the United States or subjected	: value of such
:	:	to a process of manufacture in the United	: processing
:	:	States, if exported for further processing,	: outside the
:	:	and if the exported article as processed out-	: United States
:	:	side the United States, or the article which	: (see headnote
:	:	results from the processing outside the United	: 2 of this sub-
:	:	States, is returned to the United States for	: part)
:	:	further processing.....	:
:	:	:	:

:	*	*	*	*	*	:
:						:
807.00	:	Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fab-	:	A duty upon the		
	:	ricated components, the product of the United	:	full value of		
	:	States, which (a) were exported in condition ready	:	the imported		
	:	for assembly without further fabrication, (b) have	:	article, less		
	:	not lost their physical identity in such articles	:	the cost or		
	:	by change in form, shape, or otherwise, and (c)	:	value of such		
	:	have not been advanced in value or improved in	:	products of		
	:	condition abroad except by being assembled and	:	the United		
	:	except by operations incidental to the assembly	:	States (see		
	:	process such as cleaning, lubricating, and paint-	:	headnote 3 of		
	:	ing.....	:	this subpart)		

As provided in the above headnotes, no imported article may be accorded partial exemption from duty under more than one of these tariff items. 1/ Neither may an article benefit from these tariff provisions if it was previously exported with remission, abatement, or refund of duty or with the benefit of drawback, or after manufacture or production in bond under the provisions of TSUS item 864.05.

The rate of duty upon the dutiable portion of the value of the articles imported under each of these tariff items is the rate which would otherwise apply to the article itself, as an entirety, if it were not under the purview of schedule 8. 2/ With respect to entries under item 806.30, the duty, as noted, is assessed only against the value of processing (value added) outside the United States. The form of the metal article may be changed in the process so long as the resultant imported product undergoes further processing after its return to the United States. Under item 807.00, the duty exemption is limited to those fabricated components, the product of the United States, which were exported in a condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, which have not lost their physical identity by a change in form, shape, or otherwise, and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by having been assembled.

When the applicable rate of duty is a specific or compound rate, the method of computing duties on item 806.30 entries differs from that used for item 807.00 entries. With respect to entries under item 806.30, the specific or compound rate is converted to an ad valorem equivalent which if applied to

1/ An article could, however, be exported and returned to the United States under one item and be subsequently reexported and returned under another if this were economically feasible and if the form of the article had been sufficiently changed after its first importation. Thus, for example, a metal article exported and returned to the United States under item 806.30 for further processing in such a way as to constitute a new "fabricated" article as defined under item 807.00 could then be reshipped abroad for assembly and returned under the provisions of the latter item.

2/ In this connection it is to be noted that the entry of an article under either of these tariff items does not relieve it from quantitative limitations imposed under other provisions of law, such as certain textile articles covered by the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles.

the full value of the article would yield the same amount of duties as the specific or compound rate. This ad valorem rate is then applied to the value of the foreign processing. Under item 807.00, the specific or compound rate of duty is computed on the entire article, and the total duties are reduced in such proportion as the cost or value of the products of the United States bears to the full value of the imported article. For customs purposes, the value of processing under item 806.30 and the value of U.S. products for purposes of item 807.00 are based on the invoice costs to the importer, so long as the Customs Service determines such costs or values to be reasonable. Otherwise, the value is determined in accordance with section 402 or 402a of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1401a). ^{1/}

While most rates of duty in the TSUS are "bound rates" because of trade-agreement concessions, the provisions of items 806.30 and 807.00 are not. Thus, the elimination or amendment of these tariff provisions may be effected by the Congress without impairment of U.S. trade-agreement obligations or concessions, notwithstanding that the result of such action could be an increase in the amount of customs duty collected.

Legislative history

Item 806.30.--Item 806.30 incorporates in the TSUS, without significant change, the provisions of paragraph 1615(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Customs Simplification Act of 1956. According to its sponsor, the Honorable Victor A. Knox, the purpose of the provision was to facilitate the processing of U.S. metal articles in contiguous areas of Canada during breakdowns or other emergencies at nearby plants in the United States. In explanation, Mr. Knox stated on the floor of the House of Representatives that the provision would--

. . . permit manufacturers to send [metal articles] into Canada principally for processing . . . [when] . . . they are unable to process that particular metal product within their own plants. There have been periods of time when the industry has had breakdowns in the manufacturing plant and did not have the facilities to continue on with the work It has been necessary for industry--I speak of the Detroit area--to ship to Algoma . . . Canada . . . metal products in order to have them processed, because there was no other plant accessible to the manufacturer to have this particular work done. . . . I believe there is no possibility that these particular products would ever

^{1/} Sec. 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides the basic methods of valuation, for customs purposes, of merchandise imported into the United States. This section was amended by title II of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-39, July 26, 1979) to incorporate in U.S. law the substance of an international agreement on customs valuation which was reached in the Tokyo round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Section 402a was repealed by the same Public Law, in section 201(b).

be shipped to such countries as Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and so forth, because of high transportation cost . . .

. 1/

Debate on the United States Senate floor regarding the provision focused on whether it would tend to encourage importations of metal articles from low-wage countries. However, the Senate Committee on Finance, in reporting favorably on the provision, expressed no desire that its use be limited to imports from contiguous countries. In its analysis of the provision the Senate report stated:

Section 202 will permit manufacturers of any article of metal (except precious metal) processed in the United States to export such articles for further processing and at the time of reimportation to pay duty on the cost of the processing done in the foreign country. 2/

The provision has not been amended since it was incorporated in the TSUS.

Item 807.00.--The provisions of item 807.00 were formulated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, now the U.S. International Trade Commission, as part of its tariff classification study. This study was an important factor in the adoption of the TSUS, effective August 31, 1963 in the Tariff Classification Act (Public Law 87-456, implemented by Presidential Proclamation No. 3548). Item 807.00 had no direct counterpart in the tariff schedules in effect prior to August 31, 1963. It was designed to codify and regulate an anomalous but well-established practice which arose under paragraph 1615(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 as a result of a 1954 decision of the U.S. Customs Court (C.D. 1628) reversing an administrative ruling (abstract published as T.D. 52191).

Paragraph 1615(a) provided for the duty-free entry of American products returned to the United States that had not been "advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means". The Customs Court, in its 1954 decision (C.D. 1628), held that the labor expended abroad in installing an American motor in a Canadian-built motorboat did not advance the value of the American motor or improve it in condition. The court was of the opinion that the U.S. parts contained in the imported articles would qualify for duty-free entry if--

. . . by physical examination at the time of importation, they could be identified in the imported article as the identical American product exported from the United States and as not having been changed in any manner other than by their assembly with other parts into a new or different article.

If any work other than assembly with other parts was performed directly upon the American product, the allowance of duty would not have been accorded under paragraph 1615(a).

1/ Congressional Record, July 13, 1953, pp. 8850-8859.

2/ Committee on Finance, United States Senate, Customs Simplification Act of 1954 . . . Report To Accompany H.R. 10009, Rept. No. 2326 (83d Cong., 2d sess.), 1954, p. 5.

The Customs Service, in numerous rulings applying the principle of C.D. 1628 after 1954, allowed free entry to American-made components assembled into foreign articles if, "under the theory of constructive segregation", the components were "capable of being identified and removed without injury" to themselves or to the articles into which they had been assembled.

Item 807.00 continued the substance of earlier practice, but without the assumption that the American components had not been advanced or improved by assembly and without reference to whether they could be removed without injury or constructively segregated.

In its report on the tariff classification study, the Commission commented on C.D. 1628 and the Customs Service practices based thereon as follows:

. . . There is no logic to attributing the labor costs involved in assembly exclusively to foreign parts, nor is there logic in holding that assembly operations do not advance or improve the component parts assembled therein. Such component parts reach their ultimate value only when they have been assembled into an article where they can in fact perform the function for which they were designed and made.

. . . Whether or not an American component can be separated from a foreign article "without injury" to either is an unrealistic and arbitrary condition upon which to predicate partial exemption from duty.

The real issue is not whether you can remove "without injury" or "constructively segregate" the American part in order to "classify" it under paragraph 1615(a). The only classification of the imported article which must be made for tariff purposes is the classification of the imported article as an entirety. The substance of the issue is what proof shall be required to satisfy customs officers--

- (1) that an American part has been assembled into the imported article, and
- (2) that such part was assembled therein without having been changed in condition.

If (1) and (2) are satisfactorily proved, the question then arises as to how much allowance or deduction is to be made from the full value of the imported article on account of its having such "unimproved" American parts. 1/

To assist in the identification of the U.S. components, the portion of the products eligible to be returned free of duty was limited to U.S. products exported for the purpose of assembly abroad. The original language of the article description in item 807.00 was as follows:

1/ Tariff Classification Study, Explanatory and Background Materials; Schedule 8.--Special Classification Provisions, Appendix to the Tariff Schedules, Nov. 15, 1960, pp. 13 and 14.

Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of products of the United States which were exported for such purposes and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition by any means other than by the act of assembly.

The above language appeared to be ambiguous in certain respects and to preclude minor operations incidental to assembly abroad, such as painting. Therefore, in 1965, item 807.00 was amended by Public Law 89-241, as follows:

Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States, which (a) were exported, in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, for the purpose of such assembly and return to the United States, (b) have not lost their physical identity in such articles by change in form, shape, or otherwise, and (c) have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by being assembled and except by operations incidental to the assembly process such as cleaning, lubricating, and painting.

Subsequently, in November 1966, the clause "for the purpose of such assembly and return to the United States" was deleted from the language of item 807.00, pursuant to Public Law 89-806. In a summary report of pending House-passed bills prepared for the use of the Senate Committee on Finance, ^{1/} the bill (H.R. 11216) which became Public Law 89-806 is discussed as follows:

In the Tariff Schedules of the United States, item 807.00 continued this court-approved practice. However, the new provision eliminated the anomalies involved in the old practice, first by recognizing that U.S. components do increase in value by assembly operations and second by making it unnecessary to show that the U.S. component could be removed without injury to the assembled article. At the same time it was provided that for the duty-free treatment to apply on its return the U.S. component must have been sent abroad "for the purpose of assembly."

In the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 item 807.00 was clarified to make it clear that cleaning, lubricating, and painting could be performed in connection with the assembly function without subjecting the U.S. components to duty on their return to this country. In making this clarification, however, an additional restrictive clause was added to the duty-free provision. It requires that at the time of exportation of the U.S. component there be an intention that the assembled article is to be shipped to the United States. This additional restriction has raised complaints by interested importers and foreign shippers, and has also been said to introduce problems of customs administration.

^{1/} Committee on Finance, United States Senate, Summary of Minor House-Passed Bills Pending Before the Committee on Finance, 1966, p. 14.

H.R. 11216 would eliminate both the requirement that the American component be exported "for the purpose of such assembly" and the requirement that there be an intention at the time of exportation that it be returned to the United States. It would still be necessary, however, for the importer to establish by satisfactory proof that the components of an imported article for which duty-free treatment is claimed are, in fact, components produced in the United States. Moreover, it must be shown that they have not lost their physical identity in the assembled article and have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by the assembly operation, or operations, incidental to assembly.

There has been no further legislation on item 807.00.

Customs practices

Item 806.30.---According to the headnotes applicable to this item, the value of the foreign processing on which the duty is levied is its cost to the importer or, if no charge is made, the value as set out in the invoice and entry papers. Generally the value used for customs purposes is that stated in the entry papers. If the appropriate customs officer concludes that the amount so set out does not represent a reasonable cost or value, then such value is determined in accordance with the valuation provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-39, July 26, 1979).

An article of metal (except precious metal) imported under item 806.30 must have been exported for processing abroad, and the article as processed, or the new article which results from the processing, must be further processed in the United States after its return from abroad. The Customs Service has held that melting, machining, grinding, drilling, tapping, threading, cutting, punching, rolling, forming, plating, and galvanizing are among the operations that qualify as "processing."

Examples of articles subject to duty allowance under this tariff item are aluminum sheets processed from ingots of U.S. origin and returned to the United States to be cut to size and shape; lead ingots produced from lead scrap of U.S. origin and returned for further processing; metal screws made abroad from domestic wire and returned for plating; stainless steel tubing coated abroad with chromium and returned for rounding and buffing; tungsten carbide powder sent abroad for sintering and returned for further processing; electronic circuits printed on silicon wafers, exported for splitting and returned for further processing.

Before the exportation of an article for processing abroad under item 806.30, the owner or exporter must file (as provided in section 10.9 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.9)), 1/ a certificate of registration

1/ A copy of the Customs Regulations pertaining to items 806.30 and 807.00, as set out in vol. 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), is provided in app. A.

describing the article(s) exported. The owner or exporter must state the name of the U.S. manufacturer, or, if of foreign origin, the name and address of the U.S. processor and the process of manufacture. The owner or exporter must further provide the name and address of the person who will further process the articles upon their return to the United States, or, if the person is not known, the reasons for believing the articles will be returned for further processing and the reason the person is not known. The article must be examined by a customs officer and laded for export under customs supervision. Upon its return from abroad the owner, importer, consignee, or agent must declare that the article has been processed from the merchandise covered by the certificate of registration and must declare the nature and cost of the processing abroad and the processing to be performed in the United States. The declaration as to the origin of the article, and as to the nature and cost of the processing abroad, must be supported, moreover, by a declaration of the foreign processor. The foregoing requirements may be waived by the district director at the port of entry, but only when he is satisfied that the article is entitled to enter under item 806.30 and that all the requirements of the provisions have been met. If the registration form is not produced at entry, such a waiver can only be given if a single entry at one port is made.

Pursuant to a 1958 decision of the Customs Service (T.D. 54572(22)), the provisions of item 806.30 are applicable only when the U.S. metal article sent abroad for processing is to be returned for further processing by or for account of the person or firm which exported the article for processing abroad.

Item 807.00.--Under the circumstances surrounding the foreign assembly of the merchandise, it is often difficult to establish a transaction value (either for the imported merchandise or for identical or similar merchandise) or a deductive value, as those terms are defined in section 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, with respect to the imported articles. A large part of the trade is by U.S. firms and their foreign affiliates that operate and transfer goods on a manufacturing-cost basis rather than on the basis of values established in the marketplace. Accordingly, the customs value for purposes of item 807.00 is often based on computed value, as defined in section 402 of the Tariff Act. However, the Customs Service is attempting to use the transaction value whenever possible (19 CFR 10.18 et seq.).

Computed value represents the sum of all costs, actual or estimated, for materials used, labor, overhead, depreciation, other general expenses, a normal profit, and packing costs. In most cases, only the cost of materials, labor, and packing can be readily ascertained. To this is added a markup for general expenses and profit equal to that usually reflected in sales by the foreign producers in their home markets of merchandise of the same class or kind as that exported to the United States. From this gross computed value, the value of those U.S. components for which allowance is claimed under item 807.00 is deducted. Additionally, the value of packing materials of U.S. origin may be exempt from duty under item 800.00, TSUS. These deductions are generally represented by the values shown on the assembler's declaration and endorsed by the importer pursuant to section 10.24 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.24). When the values shown thereon appear unreasonable, other proof of value may be required.

After the implementation of the TSUS in 1963 no specific regulations were immediately issued with respect to the administration of the provisions of item 807.00. Rather, customs officers were informally advised to use section 10.1 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.1), relating to American goods returned without advancement in value. It was not until January 1968 that subsection (g), now amended, was added to section 10.1, specifically providing for the documentary proof to be filed in connection with the entry of articles containing U.S.-fabricated components claimed to be exempt from duty under item 807.00.

In October 1975 the Customs Service amended part 10 of the Customs Regulations by adding sections 10.11 through 10.24 (19 CFR 10.11 through 10.24), which set forth definitions and interpretative regulations pertaining to TSUS item 807.00 which have been adopted by the Commissioner of Customs. The sections include examples describing specific situations in which the exemption from duty provided by item 807.00 may or may not be available. Section 10.24 sets forth the following documentary requirements applicable to the entry of assembled articles claimed to be covered by the exemption provided under item 807.00:

- (1) a declaration by the person who performed the assembling operations abroad listing and describing the U.S. components and describing the operations performed abroad on such components, and
- (2) an endorsement of the importer declaring the declaration in (1) to be correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Section 10.24 also permits the district director to revise the format of either of the documents specified above, waive specific details for each entry, and waive the foregoing documents if he "is satisfied that unusual circumstances make the production of either or both of the documents . . . or of any of the information set forth therein, impractical and is further satisfied that the requirements of item 807.00 . . . and related headnotes have been met"

As noted earlier, the exemption from duty provided under item 807.00 applies to fabricated components that are the product of the United States. At the time of their exportation from the United States, the components must be in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication to qualify for the exemption. However, components will not be disqualified from receiving the exemption due to foreign operations incidental to the assembly before, during, or after their assembly with other components so long as the components do not lose their physical identity by change in form, shape, or otherwise. Materials undefined in final dimensions and shapes which are cut into specific shapes or patterns abroad are not considered fabricated components and thus are not eligible for the exemption.

Under the relevant regulation (19 CFR 10.16), the assembly operations performed abroad may consist of any method used to join or fit together solid components, such as welding, soldering, riveting, force fitting, gluing, laminating, sewing, or the use of fasteners, and may be preceded, accompanied, or followed by operations incidental to the assembly, as illustrated below.

The mixing or combining of liquids, gases, chemicals, food ingredients, and amorphous solids with each other or with solid components is not regarded as an assembly.

Operations incidental to the assembly process, whether performed before, during, or after assembly, do not constitute further fabrication and do not preclude the application of the exemption. The following are examples of operations which are incidental to the assembly process:

- (1) Cleaning;
- (2) Removal of rust, grease, paint, or other preservative coating;
- (3) Application of preservative paint or coating, including preservative metallic coating, lubricants, or protective encapsulation;
- (4) Trimming, filing, or cutting off of small amounts of excess materials;
- (5) Adjustments in the shape or form of a component to the extent required by the assembly being performed abroad;
- (6) Cutting to length of wire, thread, tape, foil, and similar products exported in continuous lengths; separation by cutting of finished components, such as prestamped integrated circuit lead frames exported in multiple unit strips; and
- (7) Final calibration, testing, marking, sorting, pressing, and folding of assembled articles.

Any significant process, operation, or treatment other than assembly whose primary purpose is the fabrication, completion, or physical or chemical improvement of a component, or which is not related to the assembly process, whether or not it effects a substantial transformation of the article, shall not be regarded as incidental to the assembly and shall preclude the application of the exemption to the article. The following are examples of operations not considered incidental to assembly, as provided under item 807.00:

- (1) Melting of exported ingots and pouring of the metal into molds to produce cast-metal parts;
- (2) Cutting of garment parts according to pattern from exported material;
- (3) Painting primarily intended to enhance the appearance of an article or to impart distinctive features or characteristics;

- (4) Chemical treatment of components or assembled articles to impart new characteristics, such as shower-proofing, permapressing, sanforizing, dyeing, or bleaching of textiles;
- (5) Machining, polishing, burnishing, peening, plating (other than plating incidental to the assembly), embossing, pressing, stamping, extruding, drawing, annealing, tempering, case hardening, and any other operation, treatment, or process which imparts significant new characteristics or qualities to the article affected.

The current customs treatment of items 806.30 and 807.00 is in large part a result of the numerous significant interpretative decisions of the Customs Court (now the Court of International Trade) and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (hereinafter "the CCPA") (now the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit) over the last several years and the corresponding modifications in tariff treatment by the Customs Service based on those decisions.

The impact of these decisions is illustrated by the following statement from the Tariff Classification Study, Seventh Supplemental Report, 1963, at page 103:

Item 807.00--Imports assembled with U.S. components. Item 807.00 contemplates that, when a finished component of U.S. origin is sent abroad and there assembled--without otherwise changing its condition--with one or more other components, the cost or value of such U.S. components shall not be included in the dutiable value of the assembled article in which it has been incorporated. U.S. wire and tape, on spools, sent abroad where they are cut to length and then assembled with other components into a finished article are not finished components the cost of which may be deducted from the dutiable value of the imported article. [Emphasis added.]

The series of cases involving General Instrument Corporation, which were decided subsequently, demonstrate the nature of the evolution of item 807.00. The CCPA in General Instrument Corporation v. United States, 59 CCPA 171, 462 F.2d 1156, C.A.D. 1062 (1972), held that wire which was a fabricated component of U.S. origin was used directly in the assembly process "without further fabrication" within the meaning of that phrase in item 807.00, although it was cut into pieces abroad, when, for practical reasons, the assembly process required handling the wire directly from the spool and cutting it during that process. The CCPA then extended its reasoning in General Instrument Corporation v. United States, 60 CCPA 178, 480 F.2d 1402, C.A.D. 1106 (1973), in holding that there is no reason to consider articles cut to length prior to assembly subject to any different treatment than articles cut after assembly such as the wire bonded to a semiconductor chip and then severed in the earlier General Instrument Corporation case. In a third case, General Instrument Corporation v. United States, 61 CCPA 86, 499 F.2d 1318, C.A.D. 1128 (1974), the court went even further in holding that the despooling, cementing, winding, and taping of wire are not "further fabrication" steps,

but rather assembly steps within the meaning of item 807.00. The court stated, referring to the second General Instrument case, that "we can perceive no substantial differences between the instant assembly steps and those of General Instrument, which were held not to constitute 'further fabrication.'"

These and subsequent rulings by the court, which appear to have gone beyond the legislative intent with respect to item 807.00, together with an intensified supervision of the administration of items 807.00 and 806.30 by the Customs Service, have added new dimensions to the customs treatment of those items.

Problems of customs administration

It is evident from the foregoing discussion that the provisions of items 806.30 and 807.00 are complex in their requirements; they are therefore difficult to administer and lend themselves to possible misuse. For example, a prerequisite to the allowance of the partial duty exemptions is proof of the presence in the imported article of the exported U.S. metal article or fabricated component--not a substitute foreign equivalent. It is necessary to know precisely what U.S. articles were exported from the United States, that they were effectively segregated from and not commingled with foreign articles prior to their being processed or assembled, and exactly how they were used abroad in the production or manufacture of the imported article. Moreover, as indicated, the data required for valuation purposes are generally more complex and detailed than is required under ordinary circumstances. ^{1/}

Ascertainment of the relevant facts is almost wholly dependent upon paper proof rather than physical examination of imports by customs officers. By reason of the large volume of trade under these provisions and the intricacy and mass of detailed information involved in each transaction, customs officers are, in practice, obliged to accept entries as submitted with only a limited opportunity for verification of their factual content.

General Comments

Firms using the provisions of items 806.30 and 807.00 of the TSUS do so for various reasons. U.S.-owned multinational firms that manufacture or procure most of the components of the imported product abroad use some U.S.-made components because of special U.S. requirements in the final product, or because their own U.S. plants produce better components or produce them at lower unit cost. Foreign producers utilize the provisions for the same purposes through their U.S. affiliates or subsidiaries. In some cases, particularly under item 806.30, foreign technological expertise or specialized

^{1/} A guide to the data requirements for importation under the item 807.00 provision was published by the U.S. Customs Service under the title Import Requirements on Articles Assembled Abroad From U.S. Components /Item 807.00 TSUS/: 807 Guide, Customs Information Series C:79-1, 1979. For several recent cases, see: Zwicker Knitting Mills v. United States, 67 CCPA 37, C.A.D. 1240, 613.2d 295 (1980); Southern Air Transport, Inc. v. United States, 84 Cust. Ct., C.D. 4836 (1980); Mattel, Inc. v. United States, 67 CCPA 74, C.A.D. 1248, 624 F.2d 1076 (1980).

equipment or, simply, available equipment may be the reason for using the provisions. However, the provisions are probably utilized most frequently as a method for U.S. manufacturers to lower their costs in order to be competitive with foreign manufacturers.

In labor-intensive operations, the duty-free share of imports, represented by the value of the U.S. components, will generally be low, whereas the reverse is true in non-labor-intensive operations (providing that foreign-made components are not utilized). On the other hand, the cost of labor may be so much lower in less developed countries (LDC's) than in the United States that operations that are labor intensive on a cost basis in the United States may be the reverse abroad, so that the duty-free value may be the larger share of total value.

The duty-free value of item 806.30 imports usually constitutes a major portion of the total value because only the value of processing abroad is dutiable. Under item 807.00, however, not only the value of assembly abroad is dutiable, but also the value of any non-U.S.-made parts being assembled, in addition to any other costs making up part of the customs value of the product. Therefore, the duty-free value of item 807.00 imports is usually the minor portion of the total value.

For some products requiring technological expertise in their manufacture, foreign procurement of components to be assembled abroad along with U.S. components may be minimal initially. However, as foreign plants gain expertise and the U.S. firms become satisfied with the foreign-made components, more of them may be used if the cost factors so warrant. This will be particularly true when the product has a low U.S. duty that will not counterbalance the savings reflected in the case of foreign-made components rather than U.S.-made components.

Imports

The share of the value of total U.S. imports accounted for by imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 combined reached 8.6 percent in 1983, the highest point during 1966-83 (see figs. 1 and 2). This compares with 3.8 percent in 1966 and a range of 5 to 7.5 percent in the years 1967-82. The combined value of imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 rose annually--except for a slight decline in the recession year 1975, when total imports also declined--from \$953.0 million in 1966 to \$21.6 billion in 1983 (see fig. 3 and app. table B-1). Although the greater portion of such combined imports initially had been from developed countries--94 percent in 1966--the trend was toward increasing imports from LDC's in the late 1960's and early 1970's. In 1976, the share of imports from developed countries dropped to a low of 51 percent; however, some of this share was regained during 1977-83, when developed countries accounted for between 55 and 57 percent of the total (see app. tables B-2, B-3, B-4, and B-5).

The slight change after 1976 in combined imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 from LDC's apparently resulted from the use of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), 1/ which permits duty-free entry of eligible articles from those countries, in lieu of items 806.30 and 807.00, as noted in a Commission report on the effects of the GSP. 2/ Duty-free imports under GSP in 1980-83 were as follows:

Year	Value	Ratio of value of GSP imports to total imports	Ratio of value of GSP imports to total imports of articles eligible for GSP
	<u>Billion</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1980-----	7.3	3.1	14.1
1981-----	8.4	3.2	13.8
1982-----	8.4	3.5	13.8
1983-----	10.8	4.3	15.2

Imports under item 807.00 were much greater than those under item 806.30, accounting for 93 percent of the combined total in 1966 and 98 percent in 1983. The duty-free value (basically the value of the U.S.-made component) of the combined imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 was 15 percent of the total value in 1966 and 25 percent in 1983 (see fig. 4 and app. table B-1). During the 18-year period for which statistics are available, the low and high points for the total value of item 807.00 imports occurred in 1966 and 1983, respectively, and those for item 806.30, in 1966 and 1974, respectively. 3/

Item 807.00

The total value of item 807.00 imports in 1983 was over 23 times the value in 1966, having risen from less than \$900 million (or 3.5 percent of total imports) in 1966 to \$21.2 billion (or 8.5 percent of total imports) in 1983 and declining only during the recession year 1975. The duty-free value in 1983 was over 45 times the value in 1966, having increased annually (except for 1975) from \$113 million in 1966 to \$5.2 billion in 1983. Thus, whereas in 1966 the duty-free value of item 807.00 imports was 13 percent of the total value of such imports, by 1983 it accounted for 24 percent of the total value (see fig. 5 and table B-1).

1/ The GSP under title V of the Trade Act of 1974, provides duty-free treatment of specified eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. GSP, implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of Nov. 24, 1975, applies to merchandise imported on or after Jan. 1, 1976, and is scheduled to remain in effect until July 4, 1993.

2/ Study of the Effects of the Generalized System of Preferences on U.S. Trade in the Program's First Year of Operation, 1976, Staff Research Study No. 12, March 1978, pp. 38-48.

3/ Adjustments made in Census-reported data for 1983 are shown in app. C.

Figure 1. ---TRENDS OF TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS AND IMPORTS UNDER TSUS ITEMS 607.00 AND 606.30, 1966-63.

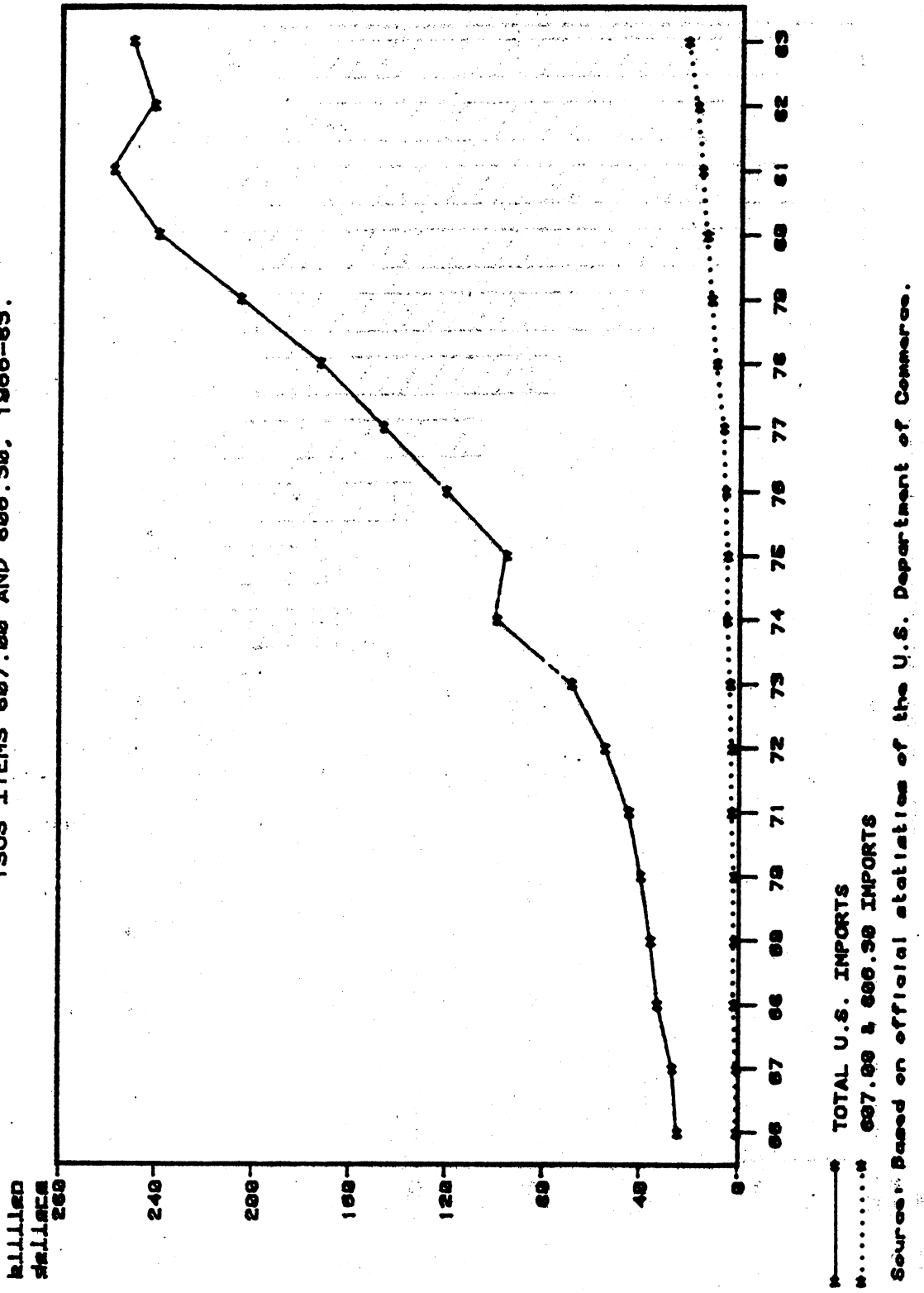
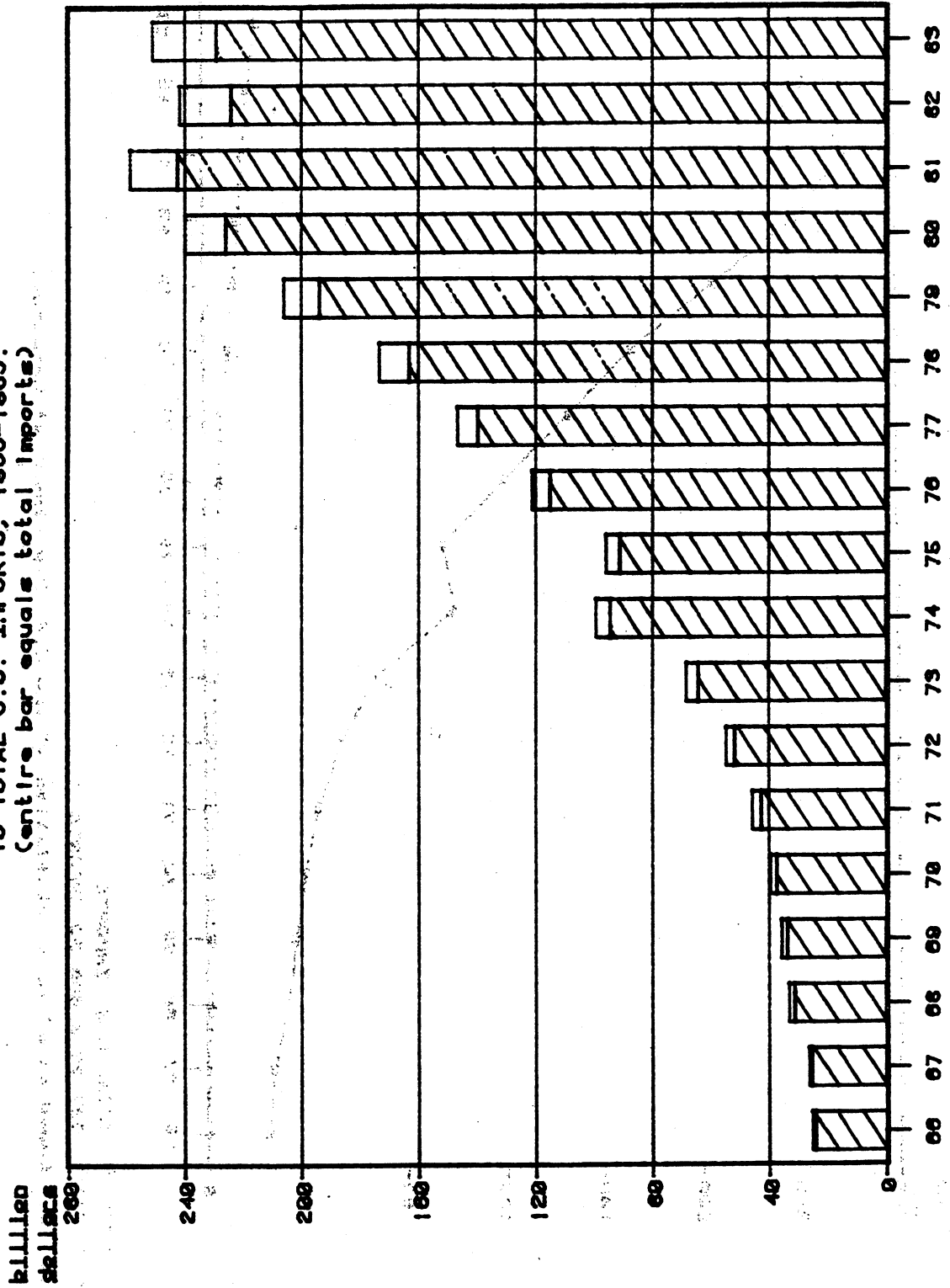


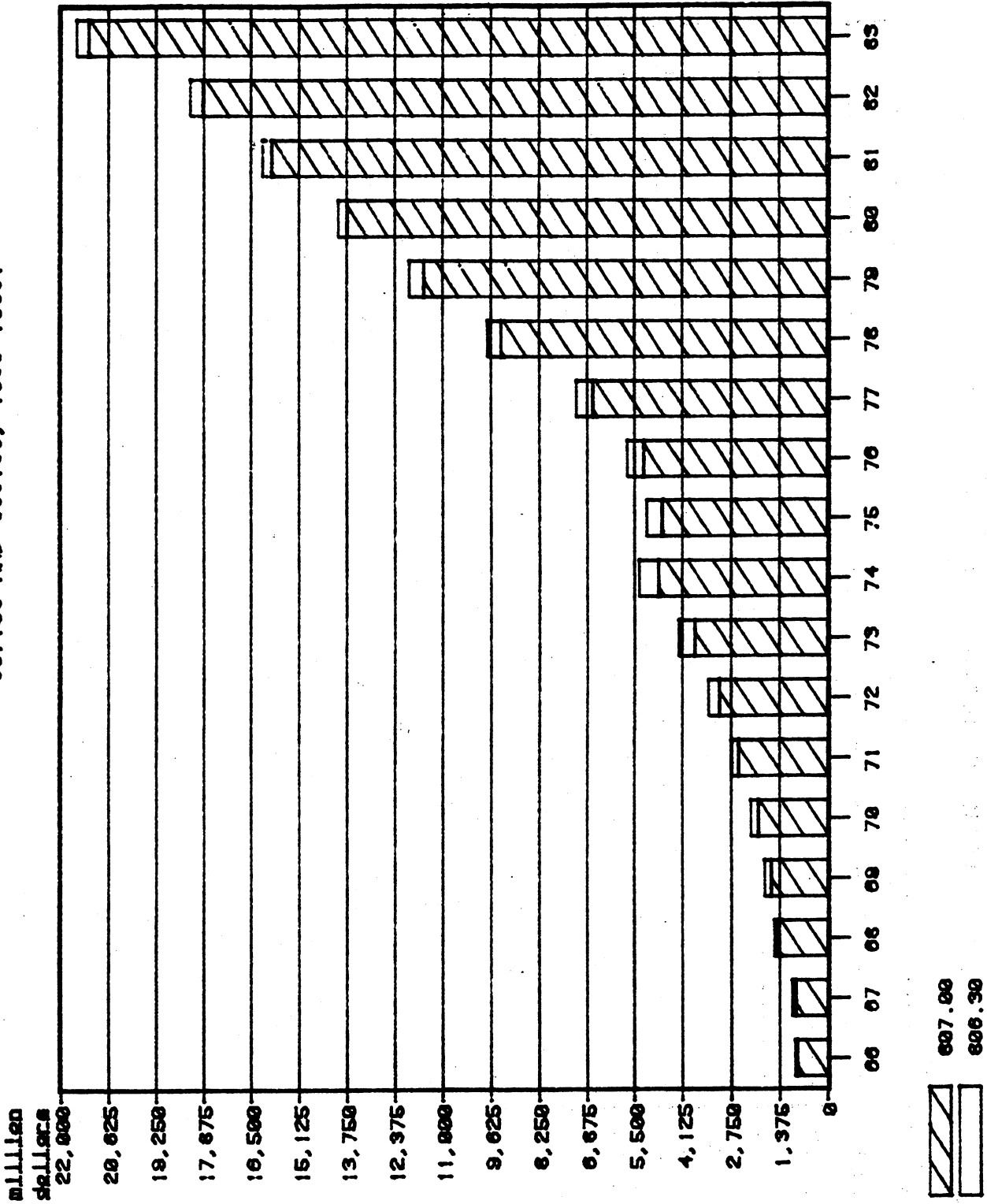
Figure 2.---IMPORTS UNDER TSUS ITEMS 807.00 AND 808.30 IN PROPORTION TO TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS, 1966-1983.
(Centre bar equals total imports.)



NON-807.00/808.30
807.00 & 808.30

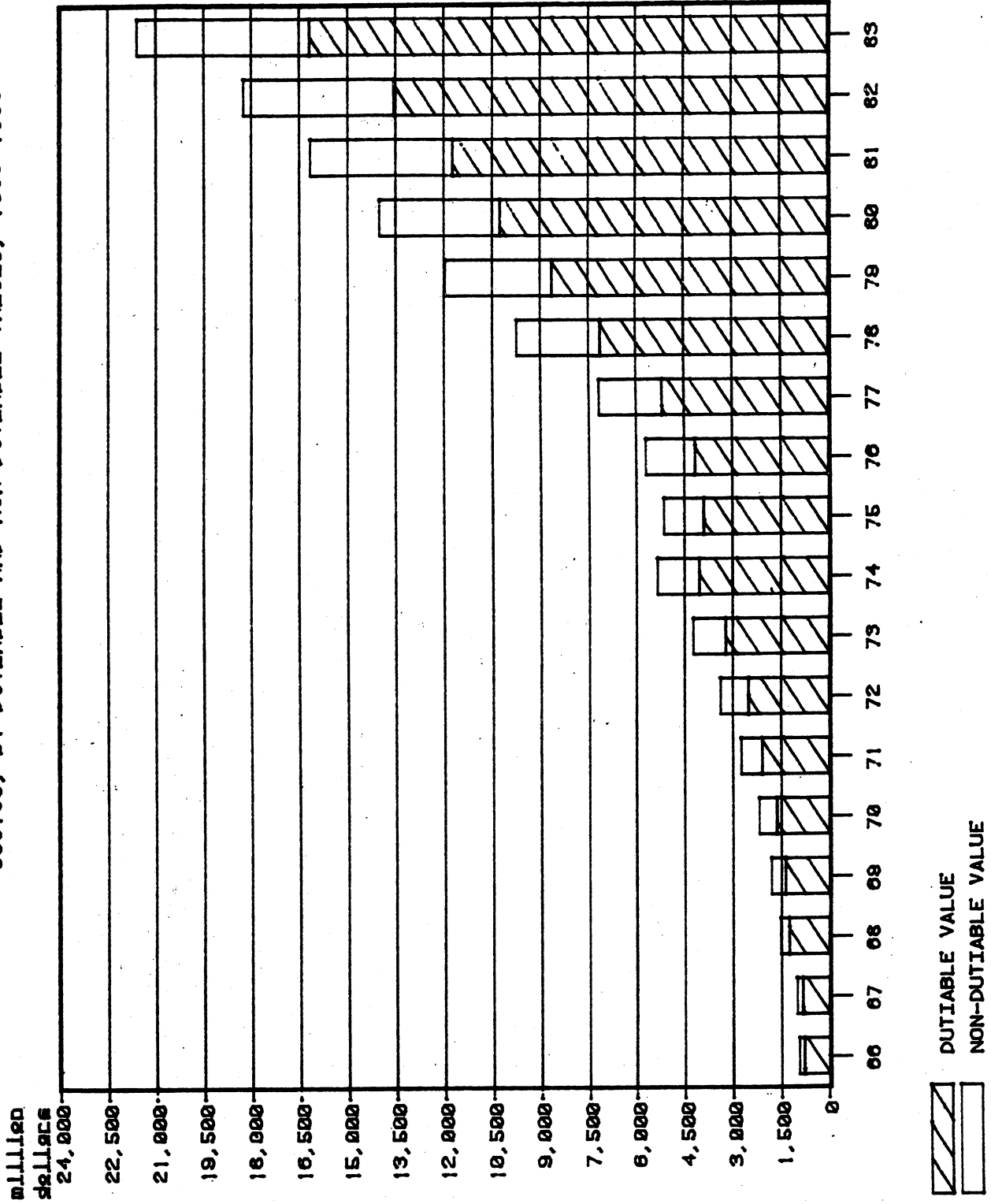
Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 3.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEMS
607.00 AND 606.30, 1966-1963.



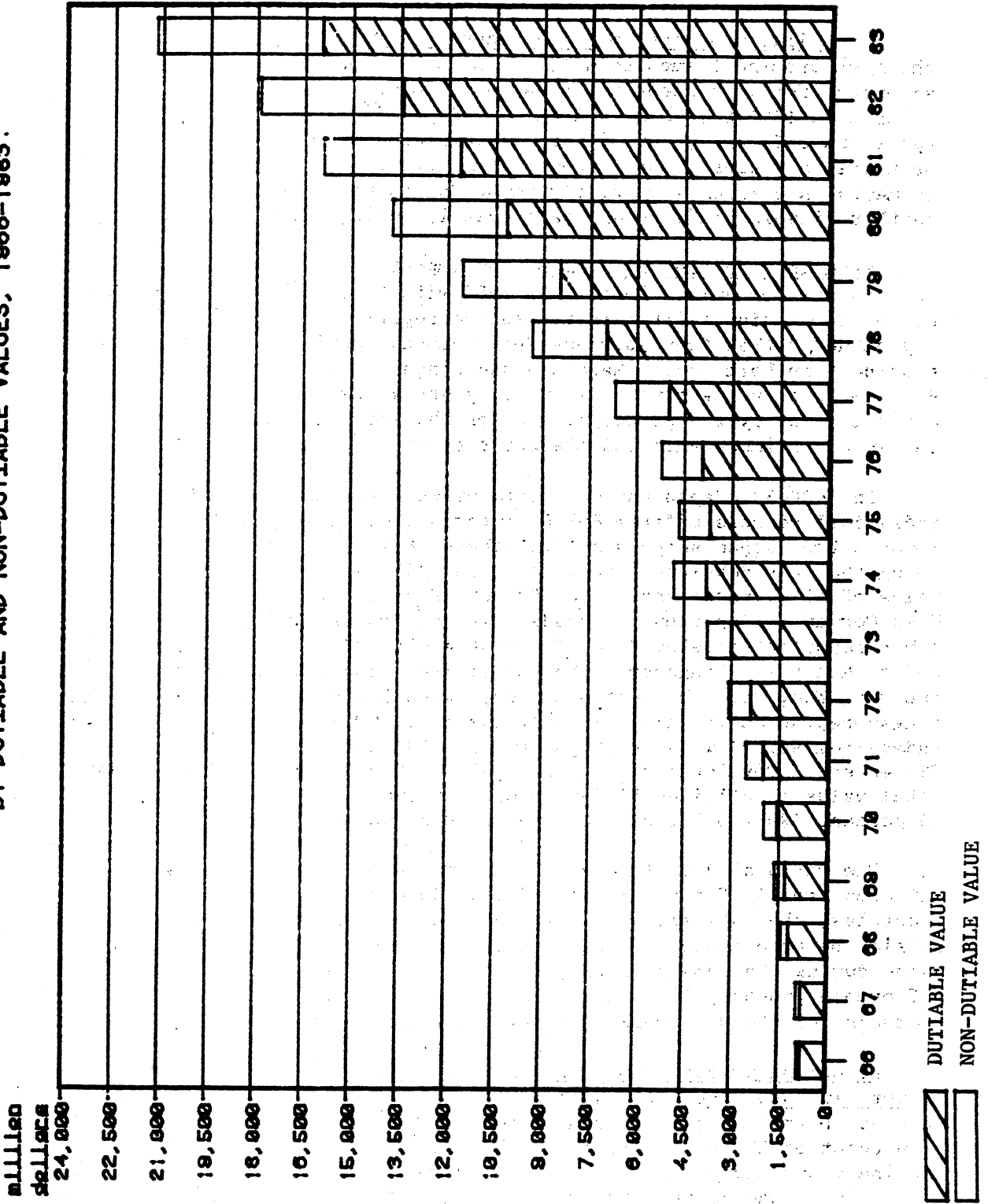
Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 4.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEMS 607.00 AND 606.30, BY DUTIABLE AND NON-DUTIABLE VALUES, 1966-1983.



Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 5.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 807.00,
BY DUTIABLE AND NON-DUTIABLE VALUES, 1966-1983.



Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

During the most recent 4-year period, 1980-83, the total value of item 807.00 imports increased by 54 percent, from \$13.8 billion to \$21.2 billion, and the duty-free value rose by 44 percent, from \$3.6 billion to \$5.2 billion.

Principal products imported under item 807.00.--Metal products have been the most prominent imports under item 807.00; among them, motor vehicles alone accounted for 43 percent of the average annual value of all item 807.00 imports in 1980-83. Semiconductors and parts, television receivers and apparatus and parts, and office machines and parts were also among the principal articles imported under item 807.00 in 1980-83. Imports of textile garments as a group were fairly important as well. Motor-vehicle parts were another sizable trade group, particularly during 1980 (see app. table B-6).

Principal sources of item 807.00 imports.--By comparing the six principal sources of item 807.00 imports in 1983 with those in 1970 (fig. 6)--the year of the Commission's first investigative report on items 807.00 and 806.30--it may be noted that four sources--West Germany, Mexico, Canada, and Japan--were prominent in both years; Malaysia and Singapore replaced Hong Kong and Belgium ^{1/} as prime sources in more recent years. The share of imports accounted for by the principal sources changed, with the developed countries declining in importance and the LDC's rising.

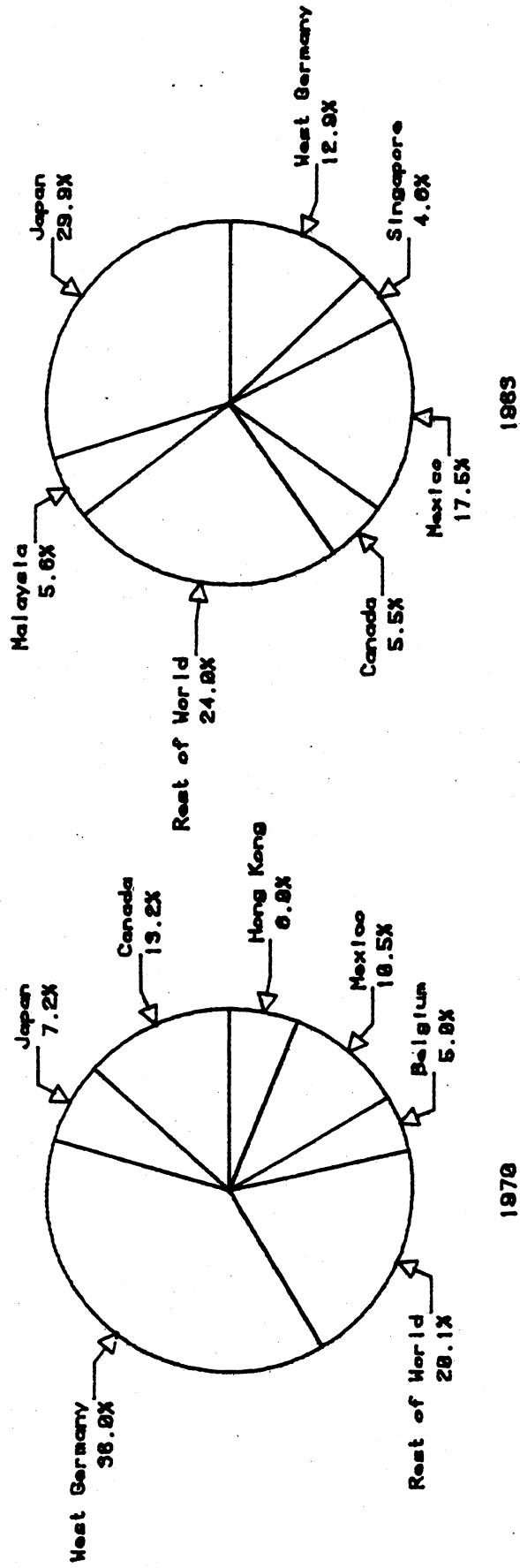
In 1980-83, Japan and West Germany were by far the most important individual sources of item 807.00 imports from developed countries, with imports from Japan surpassing all others; Mexico was the principal source among the less developed countries. In 1983, Japan supplied 30 percent of the value of all imports under item 807.00, Mexico, approximately 18 percent, and West Germany, 13 percent. Canada, Sweden, France, and the United Kingdom were other important developed country sources in 1980-83. Among the additional LDC's, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong were the most prominent, with imports from Malaysia and Singapore increasing significantly during 1980-83. Imports from Malaysia under item 807.00 were up 50 percent in 1983 over that of 1980; Singapore, up 28 percent. Developed countries supplied 56 percent (\$11.8 billion) of the total value of all item 807.00 imports in 1983, and LDC's were the source of 44 percent (\$9.4 billion) (app. tables B-2 and B-3).

The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports differed greatly for developed and less developed countries. For developed countries, the duty-free value was only a small part of the total value, ranging between 5 and 8 percent in 1980-83. For the LDC's, the duty-free value during the same period averaged nearly 50 percent. The reason for the difference probably lies in the wider use among LDC's of U.S. components in products for the U.S. market as well as their lower labor costs.

Principal products imported from the 10 major sources of item 807.00 imports in 1983 (see app. table B-7).--Motor vehicles were the chief products entered under item 807.00 from Japan in 1983, accounting for \$6.1 billion, or 97 percent of the \$6.3 billion total of all such imports from Japan. Other machinery and equipment, such as miscellaneous mechanical equipment, rail locomotives, and compressors, made up most of the remaining 3 percent. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from Japan was \$79.4 million,

^{1/} Data available on imports from Belgium include imports from Luxembourg.

Figure 6.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 807.00,
BY PRINCIPAL SOURCES, 1970 AND 1983.



Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

barely 1 percent of the total value. This probably reflects the fact that, for most types of articles, some U.S. parts or materials were used in largely Japanese products to satisfy U.S. standards, operating conditions, tastes, or the U.S. products were considered superior (see app. table B-8).

Machinery and equipment also dominated imports from Mexico under item 807.00 in 1983, accounting for \$3.1 billion, or 84 percent of the \$3.7 billion total. Television apparatus and parts, other electronic and electrical articles, and transportation machinery predominated. Articles of wearing apparel were also important. In sharp contrast with imports from the developed countries, the duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from Mexico was \$1.9 billion, which represented 51 percent of the total import value. The large duty-free share of the total value presumably reflects the use of the provisions of item 807.00 to take advantage of the lower labor costs in that developing country to assemble labor-intensive products principally composed of U.S.-made materials and parts (see app. table B-9).

Motor vehicles accounted for \$2.6 billion, nearly 96 percent of all item 807.00 imports from West Germany in 1983. The remainder consisted mainly of various types of industrial machinery and mechanical equipment, piston-type internal combustion engines, miscellaneous transportation vehicles, and vehicle parts. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from West Germany in 1983 amounted to \$50.9 million, or 2 percent of the total value, possibly indicating that most of the U.S. components would have been used regardless of the availability of the provisions of item 807.00 (see app. table B-10).

Semiconductors and parts accounted for \$1.1 billion, or 89 percent of the value of all item 807.00 imports from Malaysia in 1983, the remainder consisting largely of radio apparatus and other electronic and electrical products. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from Malaysia in 1983 constituted \$688.1 million, or 58 percent of the total value (see app. table B-11).

The composition of item 807.00 imports from Canada in 1983 was fairly diverse, but the greater part consisted of office machines and parts, semiconductors and other electronic and electrical products, and various types of industrial machinery. The duty-free value of \$351.6 million was 29 percent of the total value of \$1.2 billion (see app. table B-12).

Singapore's contribution to imports under item 807.00 in 1983 consisted mainly of semiconductors, and office machines. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports was \$272.3 million, nearly 28 percent of the \$975.6 million total (see app. table B-13).

Sweden's shipments to the United States under item 807.00 were mostly made up of motor vehicles, which represented \$830.9 million of the \$836.3 million total of such imports. The duty-free value was only \$26.4 million, or 3 percent of the total value (see app. table B-14).

Semiconductors and parts, with a value of \$633.2 million, constituted about 87 percent of the value of item 807.00 imports from the Philippines; much of the remainder consisted of watches and clocks, body-supporting garments, and office machines and parts. The duty-free value of all item

807.00 imports from the Philippines in 1983 accounted for 63 percent of the total value of \$725.2 million (see app. table B-15).

Item 807.00 imports from the Republic of Korea in 1983 were concentrated in semiconductors and office machines. Semiconductors accounted for \$487.5 million, or 85 percent of total 807.00 imports from that country. The duty-free value, \$340.3 million, was 59 percent of the total value of \$575.0 million in 1983 (see app. table B-16).

Item 807.00 imports from Taiwan were diverse in 1983, but consisted largely of television receivers and apparatus and parts, semiconductors and parts, game machines, and watches and clocks. The total value of all item 807.00 imports from Taiwan was \$562.5 million in 1983; \$100.3 million, or 18 percent, was of duty-free value (see app. table B-17).

Item 806.30

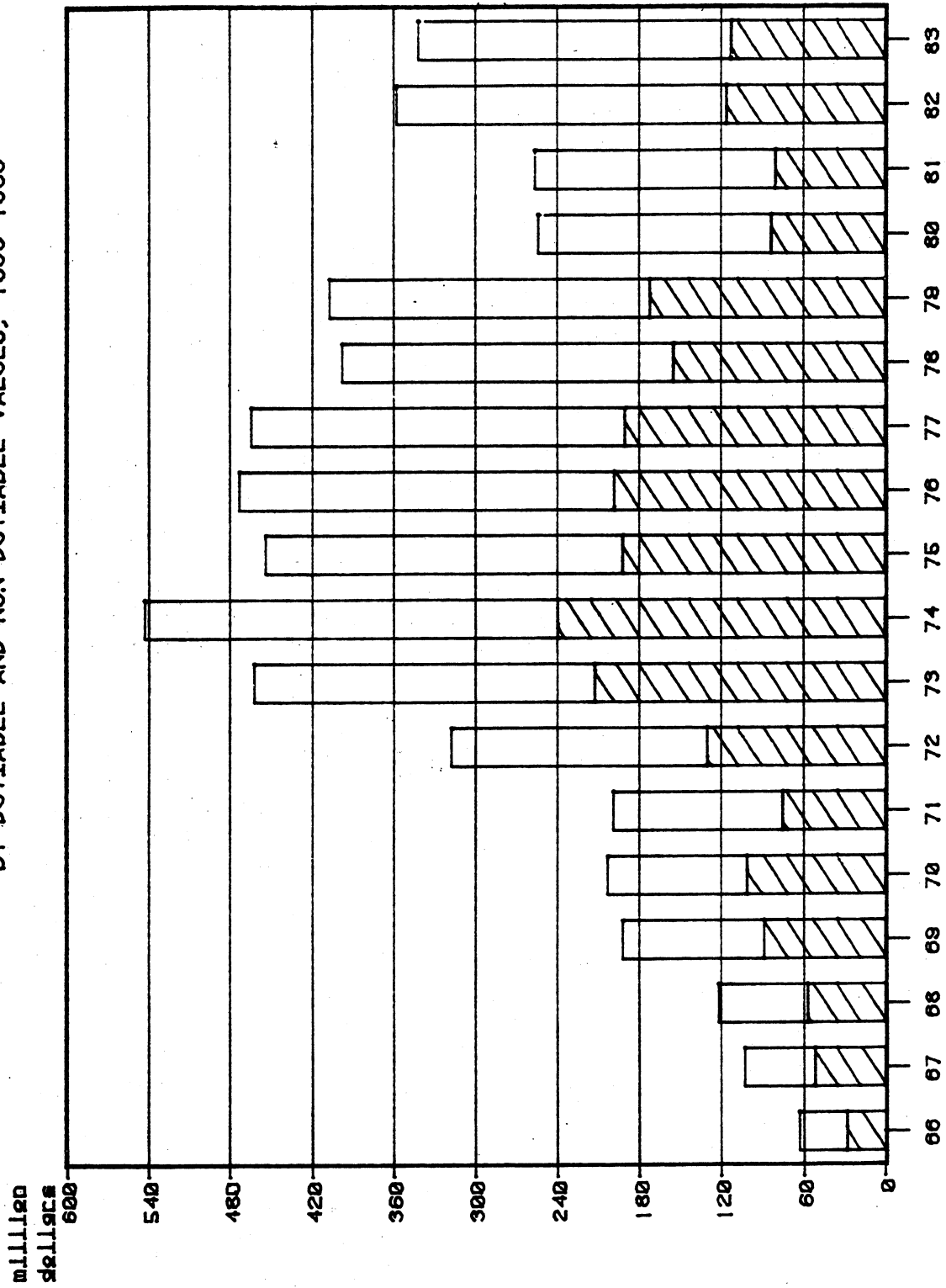
Imports under item 806.30 in 1983 were valued at \$341.3 million (or 0.16 percent of total U.S. imports). This was more than five times the 1966 value of \$63.2 million (or 0.25 percent of total U.S. imports in that year). The duty-free value of item 806.30 imports increased from \$34.2 million in 1966 to a high of \$303.3 million in 1974; then generally declined through 1980 before rising once again. In 1983, the duty-free value was \$228.8 million. The ratio of the duty-free value of item 806.30 imports to the total value in 1966-83 ranged between a low of 50 percent in 1967 and a high of 69 percent in 1981 (see app. table B-1 and fig. 7).



Principal products imported under item 806.30.--Aluminum, particularly wrought other than foil, was the principal import under item 806.30 in 1983. Imports of all aluminum articles under item 806.30 rose from \$22.6 million in 1980 to \$200.8 million in 1983. The 1983 figure represented 59 percent of total 806.30 imports. Semiconductors also comprised a sizable portion of the value of imports during 1980-83; however, the value of such imports dropped annually over this period. Minerals and metals was the primary import category (see app. table B-18).

Principal sources of item 806.30 imports.--By comparing the six principal sources of item 806.30 imports in 1983 with those in 1970 (fig. 8), it may be noted that three of the sources--Canada, West Germany, and Singapore--remained top sources, but Japan, Mexico, and Malaysia replaced Belgium, France, and Italy as principal sources. As was noted with respect to item 807.00 imports, the developing countries accounted for a greater portion of item 806.30 imports in 1983 than in 1970.

During 1980-83, developed countries accounted for the bulk of item 806.30 imports, reaching a period high of 84 percent, or \$287.0 million in 1983. Japan remained for a second year the most important source of item 806.30 imports from developed countries, supplying \$148.9 million, or 52 percent of the total value of such imports, and nearly 44 percent of the total value of item 806.30 imports from all sources. Canada, the primary source of item 806.30 imports during 1980-81, accounted for \$107.3 million in 1983, or 31 percent of all item 806.30 imports. West Germany ranked consistently behind Canada among the developed countries, with \$12.8 million, roughly 4 percent of the 1983 total (see app. table B-19).

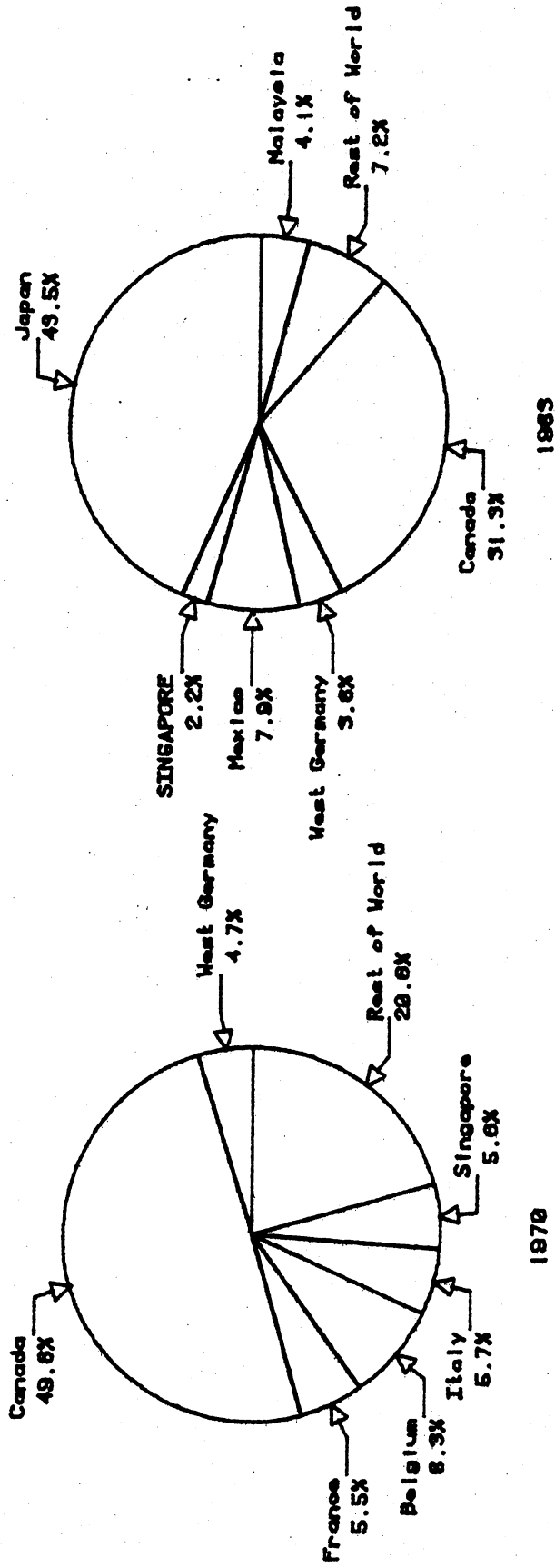
Figure 7.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 806.30,
BY DUTIABLE AND NON-DUTIABLE VALUES, 1966-1983



 DUTIABLE VALUE
 NON-DUTIABLE VALUE

Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 8.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 806.30,
BY PRINCIPAL SOURCES, 1970 AND 1963



Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

Among the developing countries, Mexico, Malaysia, and Singapore were the leading sources of item 806.30 imports in 1980-83. Of the \$54.4 million value of item 806.30 imports from developing countries in 1983, Mexico (\$27.1 million) and Malaysia (\$13.9 million) together supplied 75 percent of the imports. However, developing countries only accounted for about 16 percent of all item 806.30 imports in 1983, down from an average of 38 percent during 1980-81.

Unlike item 807.00 imports, no significant difference is evident in the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports from developed and developing countries, probably because the inclusion of foreign-made components is not a factor in item 806.30 operations.

Principal products imported from the 10 major sources of item 806.30 imports in 1983.--Aluminum imported under item 806.30 from Japan in 1983 was valued at \$132.8 million, or 89 percent of the total value. The duty-free value of all 806.30 imports from Japan amounted to \$95.2 million, or 64 percent of the total value in 1983 (see app. table B-20).

Imports from Canada under item 806.30 in 1983 were valued at \$106.9 million and consisted largely of aluminum, iron and steel mill products, and miscellaneous minerals and metals. The duty-free value of these 806.30 imports was \$79.9 million, or 75 percent of the total (see app. table B-21).

Motor-vehicle parts, and motors and generators made up a large portion of the \$27.1 million value of 1983 imports from Mexico. The duty-free value of all item 806.30 imports was \$20.2 million, or 75 percent of the total (see app. table B-22).

Semiconductors, including parts, constituted virtually all of the \$13.9 million value of item 806.30 imports from Malaysia in 1983. The duty-free value of such imports was \$7.6 million, or 55 percent of the total (see app. table B-23).

Item 806.30 imports from West Germany amounted to \$12.8 million in 1983 and consisted mainly of certain inorganic chemical compounds, aluminum foil, wrought nickel, and unwrought, unalloyed tantalum. The duty-free value was \$7.7 million, or 60 percent of the total item 806.30 value (see app. table B-24).

Item 806.30 imports from Singapore in 1983 were dominated by electronic tubes, with \$7.1 million of the \$7.7 million total. The duty-free value of all imports under item 806.30 was \$3.6 million, or 47 percent of the total value (see app. table B-25).

Aluminum and iron and steel mill products accounted for approximately 80 percent of the \$6.2 million value of 1983 item 806.30 imports from Italy. The duty-free value of \$3.9 million represented 63 percent of the total value of imports from Italy (see app. table B-26).

In 1983, pumps and compressors, including parts, were the sole imports under item 806.30 from Sweden. The duty-free value was \$2.4 million, or 51 percent of the total value of \$4.8 million (see app. table B-27).

Iron and steel mill products and miscellaneous minerals and metals made up the \$2.9 million value of item 806.30 imports from Greece in 1983. The duty-free value of \$2.5 million was 87 percent of the total value (see app. table B-28).

Item 806.30 imports from Switzerland in 1983 were primarily made up of aluminum, which accounted for 98 percent of the total value of \$2.7 million. The duty-free value of \$1.1 million was 40 percent of the total value of imports from Switzerland (see app. table B-29).

SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS IMPORTED UNDER ITEM 807.00

The following is a brief discussion of selected product groups imported under TSUS item 807.00, as shown in app. table B-6.

Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

During 1980-83, U.S. imports of all agricultural, animal, and vegetable products rose 2.5 percent, from \$20.0 billion to \$20.5 billion. Imports of agricultural products entering under item 807.00 increased steadily from \$70,000 in 1980 to \$8.5 million in 1983. Such imports under item 807.00 represented a negligible share of total agricultural imports, as shown in table 1.

Table 1.--Agricultural products: U.S. imports for consumption, total, and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	Item 807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	20,022,618	70	<u>1/</u>
1981-----	20,260,724	2,385	<u>1/</u>
1982-----	19,037,957	<u>2/</u> 4,494	<u>1/</u>
1983-----	20,544,529	<u>3/</u> 8,549	<u>1/</u>

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

2/ Figure shown includes imports of processed mushrooms which entered under the temporary provision TSUS item 922.56, accounting for an additional \$1.6 million.

3/ Figure shown includes imports of processed mushrooms which entered under the temporary provision TSUS item 922.56, accounting for an additional \$6.5 million.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Included here are products classified in schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Animal and vegetable products.

The value of duty-free agricultural imports under item 807.00 increased steadily during 1980-83, rising from \$38,000 to \$726,000. The share of duty-free imports to total imports dropped significantly from 54.3 percent to 8.5 percent during the period, as shown in table 2.

Table 2.--Agricultural products: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	70	38	54.3
1981-----	2,385	166	7.0
1982-----	<u>1/</u> 4,494	<u>2/</u> 592	13.2
1983-----	<u>3/</u> 8,549	<u>4/</u> 726	8.5

1/ Figure shown includes imports of processed mushrooms which entered under the temporary provision TSUS item 922.56, accounting for an additional \$1.6 million.

2/ Figure shown includes imports of processed mushrooms which entered under the temporary provision TSUS item 922.56, accounting for an additional \$117,355.

3/ Figure shown includes imports of processed mushrooms which entered under the temporary provision TSUS item 922.56, accounting for an additional \$6.5 million.

4/ Figure shown includes imports of processed mushrooms which entered under the temporary provision TSUS item 922.56, accounting for an additional \$498,605.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

There was a major shift in the source and type of agricultural goods imported under item 807.00 during the past 4 years. In 1980, Canada supplied 97 percent of agricultural imports under item 807.00; most of these imports consisted of U.S. food products that were packaged and labeled in Canada. By 1983, 84 percent of the value of agricultural imports under item 807.00 consisted of prepared or preserved mushrooms, with the bulk of such products entering from Taiwan. Such mushrooms were packed in containers with U.S.-made metal lids. Most of the value of these imports under item 807.00 in 1983 was dutiable because the value of the metal lids was but a small portion of the canned mushrooms' total cost.

Forest Products 1/

During 1980-82, U.S. imports of all forest products declined irregularly from \$9.3 billion in 1980 to \$9.0 billion in 1982; in 1983, U.S. forest product imports rose to \$10.8 billion. Imports of forest products entering under item 807.00 increased steadily from \$61.6 million in 1980 to \$105.3 million in 1983, or by about 71 percent. Such imports in 1983 accounted for about 1 percent of total forest product imports, as shown in table 3.

Table 3.--Forest products: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	Item 807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
-----1,000 dollars-----			Percent
1980-----	9,251,857	61,553	0.7
1981-----	9,647,202	88,922	.9
1982-----	9,020,612	99,230	1.1
1983-----	10,808,406	105,347	1.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The value of duty-free imports under item 807.00 increased from \$43.8 million in 1980 to \$81.0 million in 1983. The ratio of the value of item 807.00 duty-free imports to the value of item 807.00 total imports rose from 71.2 percent in 1980 to 76.9 percent in 1983, as shown in table 4.

Table 4.--Forest products: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
-----1,000 dollars-----			Percent
1980-----	61,553	43,837	71.2
1981-----	88,922	63,774	71.7
1982-----	99,230	72,535	73.1
1983-----	105,347	81,023	76.9

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Included here are products classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Wood and wood products, paper and paper products, and printed matter.

The principal forest products imported under item 807.00 were articles of paper, n.s.p.f., coated, lined, and so forth. These articles primarily consist of such things as disposable hospital apparel, footwear, surgeons' hoods, nurses' caps, surgical gloves, and hospital bed drapes.

These articles were produced from precut paper which was shipped from the United States to Mexico, where it was assembled, glued, or sewn into the particular article. These finished articles from Mexico accounted for \$96 million, or about 91 percent of all forest products imported under the item 807.00 provision during 1983.

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear 1/

Imports of textiles, apparel, and footwear under item 807.00 increased 24 percent, from \$599.6 million in 1980 to \$745.1 million in 1983. Approximately 62 percent of the value during the period represented the value of the U.S.-fabricated components (i.e., the duty-free value), which totaled \$478.9 million in 1983. Shipments entered under item 807.00 accounted for 4.6 percent of all imports of textiles, apparel, and footwear during 1980-83; however, they represented only a negligible share of the textile and footwear imports.

Mexico continued as the leading supplier of textiles, apparel, and footwear entered under the 807.00 provision, with 31 percent of the import market in 1983, followed by the Dominican Republic with a 19-percent share. Haiti, Costa Rica, the Philippines, Colombia, Honduras, Barbados, and Jamaica were also notable suppliers, as shown in table 5.

Table 5.--Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1980-83

(In millions of dollars)					
Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	
Mexico-----	247.6	262.8	207.4	233.2	
Dominican Republic-----	88.7	107.9	117.9	138.1	
Haiti-----	61.2	70.4	70.9	81.7	
Costa Rica-----	39.4	41.2	45.4	62.5	
Philippines-----	26.6	27.0	29.9	31.0	
Colombia-----	18.7	24.3	27.7	29.7	
Honduras-----	11.4	17.0	21.7	20.0	
Barbados-----	15.8	17.8	18.7	24.3	
Jamaica-----	13.2	16.1	11.0	12.8	
All other-----	77.0	82.2	99.1	111.9	
Total-----	599.6	666.7	649.7	745.1	

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Included here are products classified in schedule 3 and parts 1(A), 1(B), 1(C), 12(C(pt.)), 12(D(pt.)), and 13(B), schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Textile fibers and textile products; and specified products, miscellaneous and nonenumerated products.

Imports of textiles and apparel of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to quantitative restraint under bilateral agreements negotiated pursuant to the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, known as the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA). These products, which account for most of the textile and apparel imports, are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

Apparel accounted for about 90 percent of the sector's 807.00 imports during the period, although these imports' share of total apparel imports has been declining, as shown in table 6.

Table 6.--Wearing apparel: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, total and under item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	----- Million dollars -----		Percent
1980-----	6,290.4	535.3	8.5
1981-----	7,394.7	589.5	8.0
1982-----	8,092.4	564.1	7.0
1983-----	9,547.6	638.4	6.7

1/ Includes apparel and accessories of textile fibers, down (feathers), fur, leather, rubber, and plastics.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Because production of most apparel is highly labor intensive, with labor usually accounting for 35 to 40 percent of total production costs, a number of U.S. producers either own (or lease) plants or contract with existing firms to assemble garments in lower wage countries. The assembly operations are located primarily in Mexico and other Latin American countries, due to their available labor, low wage rates, and proximity to U.S. markets.

As shown in table 7, body-supporting garments constitute the largest single apparel article imported under item 807.00, accounting for 19 percent of item 807.00 textile, apparel, and footwear imports in 1983, followed by shirts and blouses, with 16 percent of the total, and trousers, with 15 percent. These products are analyzed separately below.

Table 7.--Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by types, 1983

Item	Imports	Share of total
	Million dollars	Percent
Body-supporting garments-----	144.7	19
Women's shirts and blouses-----	68.5	9
Men's shirts-----	49.2	7
Footwear-----	76.3	10
Women's trousers-----	51.6	7
Men's trousers-----	60.3	8
Underwear-----	28.5	4
Women's coats and jackets-----	32.9	4
Men's coats and jackets-----	23.3	3
Gloves-----	22.9	3
Dresses-----	18.3	2
Headwear-----	16.7	2
All other-----	151.7	20
Total-----	745.1	100

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Body-supporting garments

Body-supporting garments accounted for 19 percent of the apparel imported under item 807.00 in 1983, with brassieres accounting for all but a small part of the total. Item 807.00 imports represented about 80 percent of all imports of body-supporting garments in 1983, as shown in table 8. The ratio of U.S. imports to domestic production of body-supporting garments in 1983 was about 64 percent, compared with 59 percent in 1980.

Table 8.--Body-supporting garments: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1980-----	152.4	131.4	86.2
1981-----	167.8	142.4	84.9
1982-----	163.7	135.9	83.0
1983-----	181.6	144.7	79.7

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports of body-supporting garments entered under item 807.00 increased from \$77.5 million in 1980 to \$95.2 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports rose from 59.0 percent to 65.8 percent during 1980-83, as shown in table 9.

Table 9.--Body-supporting garments: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1980	131.4	77.5	59.0
1981	142.4	87.0	61.1
1982	135.9	84.9	62.5
1983	144.7	95.2	65.8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The ratio of duty-free value to total value of body-supporting garments from the Philippines, the fourth largest supplier, averaged only 13.5 percent during 1980-83, because the U.S. components consisted primarily of minor parts or findings for brassieres.

Body-supporting garments entered under items 807.00 were nearly all from developing countries. In 1983, the five largest suppliers--Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, the Philippines, and Haiti--together accounted for about three-fourths of the body-supporting garment imports under item 807.00. Honduras and Barbados were also notable suppliers, as shown in table 10.

Temporary uncertainty associated with the devaluation of the Mexican peso contributed significantly to the decline in imports from Mexico in 1982, after remaining fairly stable during 1980 and 1981. Mexico's market share declined annually during 1980-83, falling from 24 percent to 17 percent. The Dominican Republic, increasing its shipments under item 807.00 by 17 percent during 1980-82 to \$23.9 million, became the leading supplier of body-supporting garments under item 807.00 in 1982. However, Costa Rica became the leading supplier of these garments in 1983, as its shipments increased 37 percent during the period to \$24.9 million. The Philippines and Haiti retained their market positions during 1980-83, accounting for 13 and 10 percent, respectively, of the imports in 1983.

Domestic manufacturers of brassieres are the main users of the item 807.00 provision, employing factories in low-wage developing countries to assemble their brassieres and occasionally package them for retail sale in this country. The production of brassieres is labor intensive because the many notions and different fabrics incorporated into a finished garment require many separate sewing operations. The industry in the Philippines was developed largely under U.S. ownership and financing and designed to supply the U.S. market with embroidered goods, such as brassieres, which are heavily labor intensive.

Table 10.--Body-supporting garments: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1980-83

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983
Costa Rica-----	18.2	17.3	18.8	24.9
Dominican Republic-----	20.5	23.7	23.9	24.5
Mexico-----	30.9	30.6	23.5	23.9
Philippines-----	18.2	18.5	18.9	19.3
Haiti-----	12.4	16.0	12.0	15.0
Barbados-----	7.6	8.4	9.7	10.5
Honduras-----	7.7	9.1	10.5	6.7
Jamaica-----	4.9	6.1	3.9	6.6
Netherlands Antilles-----	1.8	2.3	3.2	3.2
Antigua-----	.7	1.8	2.4	3.0
All other-----	8.4	8.6	9.0	7.3
Total-----	131.4	142.4	135.9	144.7

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Imports of brassieres, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to controls under the MFA. Brassieres of manmade fibers from the four leading suppliers were subject to specific quotas in 1983. The Dominican Republic filled 78 percent of its quota; Haiti, 1/ 87 percent; the Philippines, 73 percent; and Mexico, 41 percent.

Contact Judith M. Bryant at 523-1744

Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses

U.S. imports of women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses entered under item 807.00 increased 2 percent, from \$67.0 million in 1980 to \$68.5 million in 1983. Item 807.00 imports of these shirts and blouses during 1983 averaged \$40 a dozen, compared with \$37 for non-807.00 imports. Imports of these shirts and blouses from Taiwan, Korea, and China, which increased 45 percent during 1980-83, were valued at \$33 a dozen in 1983.

The duty-free value of women's, girls', and infants' shirt and blouse imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$41.8 million in 1980 to \$42.3 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports averaged 62 percent during 1980-83, as shown in table 11.

1/ The quota for Haiti also includes brassieres of cotton.

Table 11.--Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1980	67.0	41.8	62.4
1981	65.3	39.5	60.5
1982	62.3	38.8	62.3
1983	68.5	42.3	61.8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Mexico was the leading supplier of these shirts and blouses entered under the 807.00 provision during 1980-83, although its share of the market declined from 44 percent in 1980 to 23 percent in 1983. Imports from Mexico declined from \$29.5 million in 1980 to \$23.5 million in 1981, or by 20 percent. There was a further decline of 45 percent in 1982 to \$13.0 million, but then imports rose 21 percent in 1983 to \$15.8 million.

The Dominican Republic became the leading supplier of shirts and blouses under item 807.00 when its shipments increased 38 percent to \$17.2 million in 1983. In addition, the Dominican Republic accounted for 25 percent of the import market. Hong Kong, Colombia and Haiti were also notable suppliers, as shown in table 12.

Table 12.--Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1980-83

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983
Dominican Republic	12.5	11.4	12.4	17.2
Mexico	29.5	23.5	13.0	15.8
Hong Kong	.2	2.1	6.2	8.1
Haiti	7.2	7.1	8.2	7.6
Colombia	5.2	7.3	9.2	7.1
Costa Rica	7.4	7.2	4.1	4.5
El Salvador	3.6	5.0	5.2	3.5
Honduras	.1	.7	2.6	3.1
Guatemala	-	-	.1	1.0
Barbados	.5	.4	.2	.3
All other	.7	.5	1.0	.3
Total	67.0	65.3	62.3	68.5

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Imports from Hong Kong, rose from \$200,000 in 1980 to \$8.1 million in 1983; however, only about 2 percent of the total value of these imports were admitted duty free, compared with 62 percent for all imports, thereby indicating that nearly the entire shirt or blouse was fabricated in Hong Kong. Trade sources indicate that the U.S. components consisted primarily of buttons, as importers attempt to maintain consistency in a particular style of shirt that may be manufactured in more than one country, including the United States.

Imports of women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to control under the MFA. Of the major 807.00 suppliers in 1983, Mexico filled 49 percent of its cotton quota and 17 percent of its manmade-fiber quota; Colombia filled almost 9 percent of its cotton quota.

Contact Judith M. Bryant at 523-1744

Trousers, slacks, and shorts

U.S. imports of men's, women's, and children's trousers (including slacks and shorts) entered under the 807.00 provision rose from \$88 million in 1980 to a record of approximately \$112 million in 1983. Total imports of trousers, including those entered under item 807.00, rose 56 percent in the period, reaching their highest level ever of \$1.5 billion in 1983. Trousers imported under item 807.00 during 1980-83 represented 7 percent of total imports. Nearly 60 percent of the 807.00 imports in 1983 were of woven cotton fabric, primarily jeans. Most of the remaining 807.00 imports were of woven manmade-fiber fabric, believed to be primarily jeans-cut casuals of polyester and cotton-blended fabric.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$62.7 million in 1980 to \$82.2 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports averaged 70 percent for the period, as shown in table 13.

Table 13.--Trousers, slacks, and shorts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1980	88.2	62.7	71.1
1981	110.6	74.2	67.1
1982	93.5	63.9	68.3
1983	111.9	82.2	73.4

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Trousers generally have the highest percentage of U.S. components (69 percent) of any apparel article entered under the 807.00 provision, largely because trousers contain more fabric than most apparel articles. In addition, the assembly operations involving trousers consist basically of sewing, cleaning, pressing, packaging, and shipping.

Mexico continued as the leading supplier of trousers entered under the 807.00 provision, accounting for 53 percent of total imports in 1980-83. The Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Costa Rica together accounted for 33 percent of total 807.00 imports of trousers during the period, as shown in table 14.

Table 14.--Trousers, slacks, and shorts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1980-83

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983
Mexico-----	56.8	63.2	42.1	50.2
Dominican Republic-----	6.0	13.2	16.8	21.7
Haiti-----	5.5	9.6	11.7	13.4
Costa Rica-----	6.4	7.8	8.7	12.1
Canada-----	.1	.1	4.4	7.0
Jamaica-----	3.9	3.6	2.5	3.6
Honduras-----	-	1.1	1.9	1.5
Colombia-----	.1	.4	.4	1.4
Barbados-----	1/	1/	.1	.5
Philippines-----	.1	.4	1.1	.3
All other-----	9.3	11.3	3.8	.3
Total-----	88.2	110.6	93.5	111.9

1/ Less than \$50,000.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Imports from Mexico rose 11 percent, from almost \$57 million in 1980 to \$63 million in 1981, before declining 33 percent to \$42 million in 1982. Imports from Mexico then increased 19 percent to \$50 million in 1983. The 1982 decline was partly caused by the uncertainty associated with the devaluation of the Mexican peso. Partly as a result, imports from the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Costa Rica increased significantly in 1981-83.

In 1983, trouser imports entered under the 807.00 provision were valued at \$42 a dozen, compared with \$49 for non-807 imports. The higher value of the non-807 imports is attributed to higher valued goods from Hong Kong, Japan, and Korea. Imports from these countries were largely tailored slacks and fashion jeans, whereas the 807.00 trousers were basic or plain in design or styling.

Imports of trousers, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to control under the MFA. ^{1/} Mexico filled 94 percent of its cotton quota and less than 30 percent of its manmade-fiber quota, and Haiti filled 79 percent of its cotton quota in 1983.

Contact Judith M. Bryant at 523-1744

Men's and boys' shirts

U.S. imports of men's and boys' shirts entered under item 807.00 increased 22 percent, from \$41.8 million in 1980 to \$51.0 million in 1982, and then declined to \$49.2 million in 1983. Shirts entered under item 807.00 declined from 4.2 percent of total imports in 1980 to 3.8 percent in 1983. This decline is partly attributed to the availability of low-cost imports, especially from new suppliers such as China, Thailand, and Malaysia. Imports of shirts from these three suppliers averaged \$38 a dozen in 1983, compared with about \$44 for those entered under item 807.00 from other sources.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased 3 percent, from \$23.5 million in 1980 to \$24.1 million in 1981, and then declined to \$19.2 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports averaged 45 percent during 1980-83, as shown in table 15.

Table 15.--Men's and boys' shirts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1980	41.8	23.5	56.2
1981	47.2	24.1	50.8
1982	51.0	19.2	37.6
1983	49.2	19.2	39.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Hong Kong, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico accounted for 59 percent of these shirts entered under item 807.00 in 1983. Haiti and Costa Rica were also notable suppliers, as shown in table 16.

Imports of men's and boys' shirts, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to control under the MFA. Of the major 807.00 suppliers, Mexico filled 49 percent of its cotton quota and 17 percent of its manmade-fiber quota in 1983.

Contact Judith M. Bryant at 523-1744

^{1/} Trousers subject to quantitative restraints are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP.

Table 16.--Men's and boys' shirts: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1980-83

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983
Hong Kong-----	-	4.0	15.1	12.3
Dominican Republic-----	9.6	13.6	11.0	9.5
Mexico-----	13.0	13.1	10.3	7.4
Haiti-----	5.0	5.4	4.7	4.9
Costa Rica-----	.2	.1	1.5	4.8
Taiwan-----	-	<u>2/</u>	1.7	3.7
Korea-----	8.3	2.8	1.2	3.7
Jamaica-----	3.3	4.6	3.6	1.7
El Salvador-----	1.7	1.7	1.2	.3
Honduras-----	.3	1.1	.3	.3
All other-----	.2	.7	.4	.6
Total-----	41.8	47.2	51.0	49.2

1/ The shirts from Hong Kong are manufactured entirely in Hong Kong, with the only U.S. component being the buttons. Consequently, only about 2 percent of the total value is entered duty-free, compared with 53 percent for all other 807.00 imports.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Chemicals, Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Related Products 1/

U.S. imports of chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products increased from \$91 billion in 1980 to \$94 billion in 1981, and then declined to \$72 billion in 1983. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased from \$10.1 million in 1980 to \$23.7 million in 1983. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports increased from 0.01 percent in 1980 to 0.03 percent in 1983, as shown in table 17.

1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 4 (Chemicals and related products), part 1 (J (pt.)) of schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), and parts 12(A), 12(B), 12(C), and 12(D) (pt.) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

Table 17.--Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:
U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports ^{1/}	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	90,867,000	10,125	0.01
1981-----	93,843,000	11,910	.01
1982-----	78,062,000	15,732	.02
1983-----	72,144,000	23,749	.03

^{1/} Rounded.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$4.7 million in 1980 to \$12.9 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to the total value of item 807.00 imports increased from 46.9 percent in 1980 to 54.1 percent in 1983, as shown in table 18.

Table 18.--Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:
U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	10,125	4,749	46.9
1981-----	11,910	5,405	45.4
1982-----	15,732	6,983	44.4
1983-----	23,749	12,851	54.1

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The principal products for this sector imported under item 807.00 were fabricated products of rubber and plastics, which accounted for \$14.0 million in 1983. The principal supplier of imports under item 807.00 for this sector during 1980-83 was Mexico. Haiti was the next largest supplier.

Minerals and Metals 1/

U.S. imports of minerals and metals increased from \$31.8 billion in 1980 to \$34.4 billion in 1981, before falling to \$29.3 billion in 1983. Imports of these items under item 807.00 declined from \$75.9 million in 1980 to \$51.2 million in 1981, and then increased to \$66.3 million in 1983. The ratio of imports under 807.00 to total imports was less than 0.5 percent throughout the period, as shown in table 19.

Table 19.--Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	31,751.0	75.9	0.2
1981-----	34,386.4	51.2	.1
1982-----	29,246.8	60.5	.2
1983-----	29,332.7	66.3	.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 rose from \$24.2 million to \$27.8 million during 1980-83. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports rose from 31.9 percent in 1980 to 41.9 percent in 1983, as shown in table 20.

Table 20.--Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	75.9	24.2	31.9
1981-----	51.2	16.7	32.6
1982-----	60.5	20.9	34.5
1983-----	66.3	27.8	41.9

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Included here are the commodities in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), except part 1(J(pt.)) and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3.

The principal commodity groups imported under TSUS item 807.00 during 1980-83 were locks and padlocks, structures of base metal, and miscellaneous metal articles, such as bolts and chains. The principal sources of item 807.00 imports during the period were Mexico (45.9 percent) and Canada (17.8 percent).

Machinery and Equipment 1/

Total U.S. imports of machinery and equipment increased from \$60.1 billion in 1980 to \$85.0 billion in 1983, or by 41 percent. Of the total, imports under TSUS item 807.00 accounted for 20.7 percent (\$12.4 billion) in 1980 and increased to 22.9 percent (\$19.5 billion) in 1983, as shown in table 21.

Table 21.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	60,078.1	12,422.4	20.7
1981-----	68,542.0	14,394.9	21.0
1982-----	72,360.1	16,266.4	22.5
1983-----	85,009.2	19,496.7	22.9

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value under TSUS item 807.00 increased 47 percent, from \$2.9 billion in 1980 to \$4.3 billion in 1983. During 1980-83, the ratio of duty-free value to total value fluctuated in a narrow range between 22.0 percent (1983) and 24.5 percent (1981) of total item 807 imports, as shown in table 22.

The principal products imported under item 807.00 were motor vehicles, semiconductors, and radio and television apparatus. The principal sources of imports under item 807.00 were Japan, West Germany, Canada, Mexico, Singapore, Malaysia, and Taiwan. Imports under item 807.00 from Japan and West Germany consisted principally of motor vehicles, and imports from the remainder of the countries were made up mostly of electronic products.

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment under the GSP during 1980-83 increased from \$1.7 billion in 1980 to \$3.5 billion in 1983, or by 106 percent; such imports as a share of total imports increased from 3.1 percent to 3.6 percent during the period. Thus, GSP imports rose at approximately the same rate as 807.00 imports during 1980-83, but in absolute value were equivalent to about 16 percent of 807.00 imports.

1/ Included here are products classified in pts. 4, 5, and 6, schedule 6 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Metals and metal products.

Table 22.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	12,422.4	2,913.0	23.4
1981-----	14,394.9	3,520.7	24.5
1982-----	16,266.4	3,706.7	22.8
1983-----	19,496.7	4,282.1	22.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Internal combustion engines, nonpiston-type, and parts thereof

The nonpiston-type internal combustion engines covered here include engines used in propelling aircraft and land or marine vehicles and for driving equipment such as power generators, pumps, or compressors.

U.S. imports of nonpiston-type internal combustion engines and parts increased from \$1.1 billion to \$1.4 billion during 1980-82, and then decreased to \$1.2 billion in 1983. Imports of these items under TSUS item 807.00 showed a 51.0-percent decline, decreasing from \$28.2 million in 1980 to \$13.9 million in 1983. The ratio of imports under 807.00 to total imports decreased from 2.5 percent in 1980 to 1.2 percent in 1983, as shown in table 23.

Table 23.--Internal combustion engines, nonpiston-type, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	1,145.2	28.2	2.5
1981-----	1,550.3	15.7	1.0
1982-----	1,399.4	22.5	1.6
1983-----	1,175.5	13.9	1.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 was \$5.5 million in 1980; in 1982, \$12.2 million; and in 1983, \$4.6 million. During 1980-83, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports increased from 19.5 percent in 1980 to 54.2 percent in 1982, and then decreased to 33.1 percent in 1983, as shown in table 24.

Table 24.--Internal combustion engines, nonpiston-type, and parts thereof:
U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	28.2	5.5	19.5
1981-----	15.7	3.2	20.6
1982-----	22.5	12.2	54.1
1983-----	13.9	4.6	33.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Canada, Italy, and the United Kingdom were the principal sources of imports of nonpiston-type engines and parts under item 807.00 during 1980-81, while France was the leading supplier in 1982. Italy and Canada were major suppliers of these products in 1983, as trade with France and the United Kingdom under item 807.00 dwindled, as shown in table 25.

Table 25.--Internal combustion engines, nonpiston-type, and parts thereof:
U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources,
1980-83

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983
Canada-----	6.1	4.3	3.2	5.7
Italy-----	1.9	6.3	5.5	5.4
France-----	-	0.2	11.7	1.9
United Kingdom-----	19.6	4.3	2.1	.6
Japan-----	-	-	-	.1
Mexico-----	.1	.6	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Singapore-----	<u>1/</u>	-	-	-
All other-----	.5	-	-	-
Total-----	28.2	15.7	22.5	13.9

1/ Less than \$50,000.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S.-made components exported for assembly into nonpiston-type engines (frequently aircraft engines) include such articles as the turbine and compressor rotors, blading, nozzles, gears, tubing, nuts, adapters, and fuel-ignition system components. In foreign establishments, these components are assembled with other components, such as casings, bases, piping, accessory pumps, valves, and controls, to form complete engines. The assembled aircraft engines are shipped to aircraft-manufacturing plants, and the other engines

are shipped either to customers' job sites, where they are mated to power generators or other machinery, or to manufacturing plants in the United States.

A common practice in international aircraft component sales is to allow the buyer to supply some parts for use in the assembly of the aircraft component. This practice allows the buyer to offset a portion of the purchase price of the component. Some major U.S. aircraft engine manufacturers have foreign subsidiaries that produce certain engine parts. These manufacturers arrange to have those parts incorporated into the engines being purchased abroad.

The use of the item 807.00 provisions for the importation of nonpiston-type internal combustion engines and parts is based on the savings realized by the incorporation of certain parts manufactured at lower unit costs by foreign producers and from the transfer of the labor-intensive assembly operations to foreign locations where unit labor costs are comparatively much lower because of lower wage rates and/or higher productivity of labor.

Nonpiston-type internal combustion engines and parts are eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. However, GSP imports of such engines and parts were negligible during 1980-83. The negligible volume of GSP imports is explained by the general absence in GSP-eligible nations of industries capable of producing such high-technology products.

Contact John Creamer at 523-0299

Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof

U.S. imports of the products covered herein under item 807.00 increased from \$99.5 million in 1980 to \$380.2 million in 1981, and then declined to \$83.5 million in 1983. The ratio of imports under 807.00 to total imports increased significantly from 14.7 percent in 1980 to 35.7 percent in 1981, before declining to 14.2 percent in 1983, as shown in table 26. The rise in item 807.00 imports in 1981 was principally due to the use by U.S. firms of their Canadian subsidiaries to rationalize production of components and subassemblies. The drop in item 807.00 imports through 1983 was the result of a depressed U.S. market for the articles covered here.

Table 26.--Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	678.8	99.5	14.7
1981-----	1,066.0	380.2	35.7
1982-----	754.6	181.2	24.0
1983-----	589.6	83.5	14.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased by 25 percent during 1980-83, to \$36.7 million in 1983 from \$29.3 million in 1980, after exceeding \$139 million in 1981. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports increased from 29.4 percent in 1980 to 43.9 percent in 1983, as shown in table 27.

Table 27.--Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	99.5	29.3	29.4
1981-----	380.2	139.9	36.8
1982-----	181.2	53.5	29.5
1983-----	83.5	36.7	43.9

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The articles included here are generally referred to as construction and mining machinery. These products are used for excavating, levelling, drilling, boring, and extracting earth minerals or ores.

Canada was the largest supplier of the articles imported under item 807.00 during 1980-83. In 1983, for example, Canada accounted for \$63.5 million of 807.00 imports, or 76 percent of the total for that year. Japan, the United Kingdom, and France were also noteworthy sources for 807.00 imports, accounting for \$7.4 million, \$6.2 million, and \$5.1 million, respectively, in 1983.

The provisions of item 807.00 are used extensively by U.S. manufacturers and their Canadian subsidiaries to rationalize production of components and subassemblies. The 807.00 provision is also used in implementing international joint ventures and licensing arrangements.

Construction and mining machinery are eligible articles under the GSP provisions. During 1980-81, Mexico supplied the largest share of GSP imports. In 1983, GSP imports were insignificant, amounting to 4 percent of total imports. In 1982, Argentina surpassed Mexico as the leading source of GSP imports; in 1983, Brazil became the primary source of imports under GSP.

Contact Dianne Manifold at 523-4602

Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials

U.S. imports of machines for working metal, stone, and other materials decreased 21 percent, from \$2.3 billion in 1980 to \$1.8 billion in 1983. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased from \$134.1 million to \$142.3 million in 1982; then dropped to \$86.2 million in 1983. The ratio of imports under 807.00 to total imports increased from 5.9 percent in 1980 to 6.9 percent in 1982, and then decreased to 4.8 percent in 1983, as shown in table 28.

Table 28.--Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1980-----	2,254	134.1	5.9
1981-----	2,481	134.3	5.4
1982-----	2,050	142.3	6.9
1983-----	1,791	86.2	4.8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$33.0 million in 1980 to \$40.4 million in 1982, and then dropped to \$16.0 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports decreased from 24.6 percent in 1980 to 18.6 percent in 1983, as shown in table 29.

Table 29.--Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	134.1	33.0	24.6
1981-----	134.3	31.9	23.7
1982-----	142.3	40.4	28.4
1983-----	86.2	16.0	18.6

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The products covered herein include converters, ingot molds, and casting machines used in metallurgy and in metal foundries, metal-rolling mills, machine tools, work and tool holders, and accessories used with machine tools, certain tool holders for mechanical hand tools, hand-directed or hand-controlled tools with pneumatic or self-contained nonelectric motor, powder-actuated hand tools, and gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting, and surface-tempering appliances. Parts of the foregoing are also included in this category.

Canada was by far the largest supplier of machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, accounting for \$255.8 million, or 51 percent of total imports of \$496.8 million under item 807.00 during the period. West Germany was the next largest supplier, but accounted for only 14 percent of total imports.

Parts of metalworking machine tools accounted for the largest share of imports under item 807.00. It is believed that these parts are, for the most part, shipments of incomplete transfer machines. Transfer machines are used to oversee delivery of workpieces to a number of integrated machine tool complexes.

During 1980-83, machines for working metal, stone, and other materials were eligible articles under the GSP, except articles provided for under TSUS items 674.41, 674.48, and 674.51. Because it had exceeded the competitive-need limitations, Taiwan was not eligible for GSP duty-free treatment for TSUS item 674.35 during 1981-83 and for TSUS item 674.56 in 1980. GSP imports of these articles totaled \$127.7 million in 1983, accounting for 7 percent of total imports of \$1,791.4 million.

Contact Carol Howell at 523-4587

Office machines and parts thereof

U.S. imports of office machines and parts increased from \$2.9 billion to \$6.6 billion during 1980-83, or by 131.6 percent. Imports of these articles under the provisions of item 807.00 showed a 97.2-percent increase during 1980-83, rising from \$616.7 million to \$1.2 billion. The ratio of imports

under item 807.00 to total imports fluctuated slightly from 21.5 percent in 1980 to 18.3 percent in 1983, as shown in table 30.

Table 30.--Office machines and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	----- Million dollars -----		Percent
1980-----	2,870.5	616.7	21.5
1981-----	3,493.0	730.5	20.9
1982-----	4,233.8	763.4	18.0
1983-----	6,647.7	1,216.4	18.3

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$169.0 million in 1980 to \$241.9 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of 807.00 imports remained relatively constant, averaging about 27.3 percent during 1980-82, but declined to 19.9 percent in 1983, as shown in table 31.

Table 31.--Office machines and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	----- Million dollars -----		Percent
1980-----	616.7	169.0	27.4
1981-----	730.5	198.3	27.1
1982-----	763.4	208.6	27.3
1983-----	1,216.4	241.9	19.9

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In 1983, Singapore replaced Canada as the principal supplier of imports of office machines and parts under the provisions of item 807.00, accounting for about 31 percent of trade under this item; Canada, Hong Kong, and Mexico were the next largest suppliers, respectively. Imports from these four countries accounted for 87 percent of imports under item 807.00 in 1983, as shown in table 32.

Table 32.--Office machines and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1980-83

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983
Singapore-----	19.5	34.4	92.8	371.8
Canada-----	273.4	342.9	301.7	322.8
Hong Kong-----	150.1	176.6	147.9	213.5
Mexico-----	68.5	94.3	119.9	150.7
Taiwan-----	10.0	17.4	15.0	27.3
Korea-----	13.1	22.0	28.0	23.8
Malaysia-----	.8	.1	6.5	22.0
Philippines-----	15.1	12.9	13.6	19.8
Japan-----	8.6	2.2	3.5	14.9
Netherlands-----	<u>1/</u>	4.9	6.9	10.7
All other-----	57.4	23.0	27.5	39.1
Total-----	616.7	730.5	763.4	1,216.4

1/ Less than \$500,000.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Automatic data processing machines, computers, calculators, addressing, numbering and checkwriting machines, copiers, typewriters and components and parts are the products covered herein. The various parts of the machines are housings, castings, machined subassemblies, wire harnesses, printed circuit boards, semiconductors and integrated circuits, and indicator panels and displays.

The provisions of item 807.00 are used by office machine producers in the rationalization of production. Most U.S. producers have Canadian subsidiaries with whom they exchange semifinished products; these products are then completed to the technical specifications peculiar to the individual countries and markets. In the case of Singapore, Hong Kong, and Mexico, labor-intensive operations are performed at their lower wage rates so as to reduce the ultimate product cost.

During 1980-83, most office machines and parts were eligible under the provisions of GSP for duty-free importation from beneficiary countries. Typewriters and those articles certified for use in civil aircraft were not eligible for GSP treatment. In addition, calculators from Taiwan, having exceeded the competitive-need limitations, were not eligible for GSP treatment during 1980-83. Likewise, parts of office machines (except parts of typewriters) from Hong Kong and Mexico exceeded the limitation during 1980-83 and were ineligible. In 1983, Singapore and Taiwan also exceeded the competitive-need provisions and became ineligible for GSP treatment for parts. Except in calculators and parts, there is only a very modest use of the GSP provisions. The more advanced products are produced, for the most part, in developed countries.

Contact W. B. Fletcher at 523-0378

Motors and generators (electric); and miscellaneous equipment related to
motors, generators, and transformers

U.S. imports of electric motors, generators; and miscellaneous equipment increased from \$724.6 million to \$1,120.5 million during 1980-83, or by about 55 percent. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased faster than total imports from 1980 to 1981, rising from \$170.0 million to \$223.6 million, or by 32 percent. In spite of a decline in 807.00 entries in 1982, these imports increased, though at a lower rate than total imports, to \$256.8 million in 1983. As a result, the ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports increased from 23.5 percent in 1980 to 25.4 percent in 1981, but decreased to 22.9 percent in 1983, as shown in table 33.

Table 33.--Motors and generators (electric); and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	724.6	170.0	23.5
1981-----	881.3	223.6	25.4
1982-----	917.4	217.2	23.7
1983-----	1,120.5	256.8	22.9

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of 807.00 imports increased from \$79.2 million to \$124.5 million during 1980-83. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of 807.00 imports remained fairly constant, averaging 50 percent for the period, as shown in table 34.

Table 34.--Motors and generators (electric); and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	170.0	79.2	46.6
1981-----	223.6	118.3	52.9
1982-----	217.2	109.5	50.4
1983-----	256.8	124.5	48.5

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Mexico was by far the largest supplier of motors and generators, and miscellaneous equipment imported under item 807.00 during 1980-83, accounting for two-thirds of such trade in 1983. Hong Kong surpassed Canada as the second largest supplier in 1983.

Motors and generators (including motor-generators) and miscellaneous equipment are the products covered herein. Parts of these devices are castings, shafts, wire, and forms dedicated for use in these products.

Item 807.00 is used by producers of electrical equipment in the rationalization of production. Labor-intensive operations are performed when possible in countries with low labor rates in order to reduce product cost. Canada, an exception to the foregoing, is a large supplier because major electrical producers in Canada are subsidiaries of U.S. electrical firms. Moreover, machining operations for large motors and generators are often performed in those countries where the necessary tooling is located.

During 1980-83, motors and generators and miscellaneous equipment were eligible articles under the GSP with the exception of those articles entered under items 682.42 and 682.65, which were certified for use in civil aircraft and imported duty free. Mexico, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, having exceeded the GSP competitive-need provisions, were the only beneficiary developing countries not eligible for GSP duty-free treatment for certain of these articles during 1983. Imports entered under the GSP have been modest since many of these articles are produced in developed countries.

Contact John T. Cutchin, Jr. at 523-0231

Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes

U.S. imports of television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes, increased from \$1.5 billion to \$1.7 billion during 1980-83, or by 14 percent. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 showed a 3-percent increase, rising from \$812 million to \$835 million during 1980-83. The ratio of imports under 807.00 to total imports decreased from 54.9 percent in 1980 to 49.5 percent in 1983, as shown in table 35.

Table 35.--Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1980-----	1,479	812.1	54.9
1981-----	1,692	851.0	50.3
1982-----	1,762	824.6	46.8
1983-----	1,686	834.8	49.5

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased slightly from \$225.4 million in 1980 to \$239.4 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports increased from 27.8 percent in 1980 to 28.7 percent in 1983, as shown in table 36.

Table 36.--Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-
			free value to total value
-----Million dollars-----			Percent
1980-----	812.1	225.4	27.8
1981-----	851.0	230.8	27.1
1982-----	824.6	213.8	25.9
1983-----	834.8	239.4	28.7

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Imports under item 807.00 during 1980-83 were supplied principally by four countries--Mexico, Taiwan, Singapore, and Malaysia. These four countries together accounted for 98.2 percent of the total value of item 807.00 imports in 1983, as shown in table 37.

Table 37.--Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes: Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1980-83

(In percent)

Source	Total imports				807.00 imports			
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1980	1981	1982	1983
Mexico-----	43.4	39.0	36.5	38.5	76.5	72.4	74.3	75.9
Taiwan-----	11.4	12.3	16.0	11.9	13.9	17.2	13.2	11.0
Singapore-----	11.3	8.7	6.5	9.3	8.0	8.1	6.6	8.6
Malaysia-----	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.6	0.5	0.8	1.6	2.7
All other-----	33.2	38.9	39.3	37.7	1.1	1.5	4.3	1.8
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The most significant amount in the "all other" category of total imports was that from Japan. However, the duty-free value of these imports under item 807.00 was negligible; 16 percent for Japan in 1983.

Nearly all of the 807.00 imports coming into the United States are from foreign subsidiaries or affiliates of U.S.-owned firms. These articles are not eligible under the GSP.

Contact Eric Nelson at 523-4585

Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts thereof

U.S. imports of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts increased from \$991.2 million in 1980 to \$1.8 billion in 1983, or by 83 percent over the period. Imports of these articles under TSUS item 807.00 increased by 68 percent, from \$216.6 million in 1980 to \$364.0 million in 1983. Imports under item 807.00, as a share of total imports, increased from 21.9 percent in 1980 to 24.6 percent in 1981, before falling to 20.0 percent in 1983, as shown in table 38.

Table 38.--Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	991.2	216.6	21.9
1981-----	1,250.9	307.6	24.6
1982-----	1,416.5	299.7	21.2
1983-----	1,818.6	364.0	20.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$52.8 million in 1980 to \$104.8 million in 1983, or by 99 percent during the 4-year period. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of 807.00 imports fluctuated from a low of 22.4 percent in 1981 to a high of 28.8 percent in 1983, as shown in table 39.

Table 39.--Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1980	216.6	52.8	24.4
1981	307.6	68.8	22.4
1982	299.7	77.7	25.9
1983	364.0	104.8	28.8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Of the total value of imports of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts entered under 807.00, Mexico remained the largest supplier in 1983. In 1980 and 1981, Singapore was the largest source, before dropping to second in 1982 and third in 1983. Brazil was the second largest source in 1980, 1981, and 1983. The fourth largest source of these articles in 1983 was Canada.

In 1983, Mexico, Brazil, Singapore, and Canada accounted for 44.2 percent, 17.5 percent, 13.4 percent, and 10.6 percent, respectively, of the total value of 807.00 imports.

The provisions of 807.00 are used by radio apparatus manufacturers for a variety of reasons. The bulk of 807.00 trade in these articles is from foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms. Differentials in production costs, including labor, availability of local sources of inputs, and the ability to access foreign markets together contribute to the decision to locate 807.00-type operations overseas.

During 1980-83, only certain products within the category of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts were eligible articles under the GSP. Significant eligible articles included were solid-state radio receivers, except those designed for motor-vehicle installation; all types of transceivers, except other-than-hand-held CB transceivers; parts; and apparatus such as transmitters and antennas. With the exception of Singapore, the major suppliers of 807.00 imports mentioned above were also GSP-eligible countries. In 1983, Singapore was ineligible for GSP treatment for certain solid-state radio receivers. In 1983, total GSP imports of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts amounted to \$271.8 million (about 15 percent of the total value of imports), representing an increase of over 300 percent of the value, \$64.9 million, in 1980.

Contact Eric Nelson at 523-4585

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits

U.S. imports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits increased from \$958.3 million in 1980 to \$1.4 billion in 1983. During the period, imports of these articles entered under item 807.00 increased from

\$170.6 million to \$315.4 million. As a result of the higher growth rate in 807.00 imports, the ratio of imports entered under item 807.00 compared with total imports increased from 17.8 percent in 1980 to 23.1 percent in 1983, as shown in table 40.

Table 40.--Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1980	958.3	170.6	17.8
1981	1,108.5	257.1	23.2
1982	1,180.8	263.1	22.3
1983	1,365.1	315.4	23.1

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under 807.00 increased from \$99.5 million in 1980 to \$191.3 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of 807.00 imports increased during the period, but decreased from 58.3 percent in 1980 to 55.0 percent in 1982, before rising to 60.7 percent in 1983, as shown in table 41.

Table 41.--Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1980	170.6	99.5	58.3
1981	257.1	142.5	55.4
1982	263.1	144.7	55.0
1983	315.4	191.3	60.7

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Mexico was the largest source for imported articles entered under 807.00 during 1980-83, accounting for about three-quarters of total imports. Haiti, Canada, and Ireland accounted for a substantial share of the remainder.

The articles covered herein are principally circuit breakers, electrical switches, connectors, printed circuit boards, industrial controls, and numerous other electrical components, including fuses, and junction boxes. No single article accounted for a large share of imports under item 807.00.

Item 807.00 is used by producers of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits for final product assembly. Parts of these articles are exported to developing countries where labor-intensive assembly operations are completed. With low labor rates in these countries, the overall production costs of the articles are reduced.

Articles covered by the group are eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. Mexico is currently the only designated beneficiary country which is ineligible under the GSP, having exceeded the competitive-need limitations. The annual value of imports entered under the GSP has been significantly lower than the annual value of imports under item 807.00.

Contact Nelson Hogge at 523-0377

Semiconductors

U.S. imports of semiconductors increased from \$3.3 billion in 1980 to \$5.1 billion in 1983, or by 51 percent. Imports entered under item 807.00 accounted for a large share of total imports, increasing from \$2.5 billion to \$3.4 billion during the period. The ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports fluctuated between 68 percent in 1983 and 77 percent in 1981, as shown in table 42.

Table 42.--Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	3,348.1	2,461.0	73.5
1981-----	3,617.6	2,798.0	77.3
1982-----	4,205.1	3,106.4	73.9
1983-----	5,050.9	3,444.2	68.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$1.5 billion to \$2.1 billion during 1980-83. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of 807.00 imports decreased from 63.0 percent in 1980 to 62.0 percent in 1983, as shown in table 43.

Table 43.--Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1980	2,461.0	1,549.7	63.0
1981	2,798.0	1,785.7	63.8
1982	3,106.4	1,962.1	63.2
1983	3,444.2	2,136.1	62.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Imports of integrated circuits accounted for the largest share of total semiconductor imports. The largest supplier of semiconductor devices imported under 807.00 during 1983 was Malaysia, followed by the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore, as shown in table 44.

Table 44.--Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1980-83

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983
Malaysia	720	821	991	1,064
Philippines	341	458	557	633
Korea	232	228	301	488
Singapore	544	555	527	372
Mexico	93	148	149	161
Taiwan	100	106	117	139
Thailand	82	107	105	137
Canada	100	123	73	127
Barbados	14	23	52	108
Indonesia	49	45	69	70
All other	185	185	167	146
Total	2,461	2,798	3,106	3,444

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Semiconductors consist largely of integrated circuits, transistors, diodes, and solid-state rectifiers. A large share of the parts of semiconductors are chips and wafers which are mounted into circuit packages. Transistors and diodes are also assembled from chips and wafers.

TSUS item 807.00 is used by U.S. semiconductor producers in the rationalization of their final component assembly. Final assembly (bonding), encapsulation, and testing of semiconductors are labor-intensive operations which are performed in developing countries where low labor rates are found. After assembly, finished devices are usually returned to the United States for final testing and marking. The cost of producing semiconductors is reduced through this rationalization process.

Transistors and diodes were designated as eligible articles under the GSP on April 1, 1981. As a result, imports of these devices during 1981 covered only 9 months of the year. In 1983, imports of discrete semiconductors entered under the GSP were valued at \$58 million, with transistors accounting for about \$17 million of imported value, and diodes and rectifiers accounting for the remainder. The largest suppliers of these duty-free imports were Singapore and Taiwan, which together accounted for 76 percent of imported value. Compared with imports under item 807.00 during 1981-83, imports under the GSP were minimal. Integrated circuits remain ineligible GSP articles.

Contact Nelson J. Hogge at 523-0377

Rail locomotives and rolling stock

The articles covered herein are rail locomotives, self-propelled railcars used for urban and intercity transit, non-self-propelled railcars for either passengers or freight, railroad service vehicles, and parts for locomotives and non-self-propelled rolling stock. The value of U.S. imports of rail locomotives and rolling stock decreased 66 percent during 1980-83, falling from \$458.4 million to \$153.6 million. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 showed a 55-percent decrease during this period, falling from \$197.8 million in 1980 to \$58.1 million in 1982, before rising to \$89.5 million in 1983. The ratio of imports under 807.00 to total imports increased irregularly from 43.1 percent in 1980 to 58.3 percent in 1983, as shown in table 45.

Table 45.--Rail locomotives and rolling stock: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1980	458.4	197.8	43.1
1981	226.4	115.1	50.8
1982	118.0	58.1	49.3
1983	153.6	89.5	58.3

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports during the period ranged from 30.2 percent in 1980 to 43.1 percent in 1983, as shown in table 46.

Table 46.--Rail locomotives and rolling stock: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	197.8	59.8	30.3
1981-----	115.1	40.2	34.9
1982-----	58.1	17.7	30.4
1983-----	89.5	38.6	43.1

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Imports under item 807.00 increased prior to 1979 because U.S. purchasers turned to foreign suppliers to meet the rising demand for freight cars. As demand and the backlog of orders decreased, item 807.00 imports declined significantly, as shown in the table above.

The majority of total imports of self-propelled rail vehicles, in terms of value, entered the United States under item 807.00. This is a direct result of provisions of the Surface Transportation Act of 1978, which stipulates that cars purchased with Federal grants should consist of at least 50 percent U.S.-made materials.

During 1980-83, Canada's share of 807.00 imports fell from 85 percent to 4 percent. Japan and Italy gained prominence as 807.00 sources during the same period, accounting for 43 percent and 51 percent of total 807.00 imports in 1983, respectively.

With the exception of certain axles, axle bars, and wheels, rail locomotives and rolling stock are eligible articles under the GSP. As a share of total U.S. consumption, GSP imports were relatively insignificant, amounting to less than 1 percent during 1980-83.

Contact Deborah Lodomirak at 523-0131

Motor vehicles

U.S. imports of motor vehicles increased from \$18.8 billion in 1980 to \$29.6 billion in 1983, or by 57.4 percent. The value of motor-vehicle imports, not including those entering duty free under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (APTA), increased each year from \$13.5 billion in 1980 to \$19.3 billion in 1983. The value of imports of motor vehicles under item 807.00 increased annually from \$5.3 billion in 1980 to

\$9.8 billion in 1983. The ratio of the value of item 807.00 imports to the value of total imports of motor vehicles (excluding APTA items) increased from 39.0 percent in 1980 to 50.9 percent in 1983, as shown in table 47.

Table 47.--Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption, total, non-APTA, and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	Non-APTA imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to non-APTA imports
Million dollars				Percent
1980	18,812	13,487	5,257.4	39.0
1981	22,104	15,646	6,393.9	40.9
1982	25,022	16,385	8,035.6	49.0
1983	29,602	19,271	9,814.7	50.9

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The ratio of the duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports increased from 1.1 percent in 1980 to 1.3 percent in 1983, as shown in table 48.

Table 48.--Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
Million dollars			Percent
1980	5,257.4	60.0	1.1
1981	6,393.9	88.3	1.4
1982	8,035.6	102.6	1.3
1983	9,814.7	124.1	1.3

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The principal motor-vehicle products included herein are new and used automobiles, automobile trucks and truck tractors, buses, snowmobiles, golf cars, all-terrain vehicles, multipurpose vehicles, fire engines, and special-purpose vehicles such as mobile cranes, cement trucks, and mobile oil rigs. Automobiles accounted for 82 percent of the value of imports under item 807.00 in 1983, with automobile trucks and special-purpose vehicles accounting for most of the remaining 18 percent.

The principal sources of imports of motor vehicles under item 807.00 in 1983, most of which were new automobiles, were Japan, West Germany, and Sweden, as shown in table 49. Imports from these three countries together accounted for about 81 percent of the duty-free value and about 97 percent of the total value in 1983.

Table 49.—Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty free, by principal sources, 1980-83

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value
Japan-----	2,700.6	14.9	3,816.0	22.1	4,747.8	26.4	6,105.5	41.6
West Germany---	2,080.4	28.7	2,021.3	27.6	2,597.1	42.4	2,600.7	35.3
Sweden-----	327.8	7.5	352.1	8.5	505.5	14.1	830.9	24.2
United Kingdom---	72.6	1.2	82.3	1.4	103.1	2.1	36.9	0.7
Canada-----	47.3	7.0	97.4	25.2	57.0	15.2	29.2	7.3
All other---	28.7	0.7	24.8	3.5	25.1	2.4	211.5	15.0
Total--	5,257.4	60.0	6,393.9	88.3	8,035.6	102.6	9,814.7	124.1

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S.-produced motor-vehicle parts that are exported for assembly and return under item 807.00 include headlights, turbochargers, wheels, seat fabric (leather and cloth), carpeting, glass, safety belts, tires, miscellaneous engine parts, pumps, locks, catalytic converters, compressors, and a few other small miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts. Virtually all of these articles are installed on new automobiles and lightweight pickup trucks exported from Japan, and on automobiles exported from West Germany and Sweden. Special-purpose vehicles exported from Canada contain a much larger percentage of U.S.-produced motor-vehicle parts because these firms will often purchase the chassis from a U.S. manufacturer, install a custom-built body, and then export the completed vehicle to the United States.

Foreign manufacturers utilize U.S.-produced components for motor vehicles for three basic reasons. First, the component may be required to be installed on all motor vehicles sold in the United States, but not on motor vehicles sold in other countries. An example of this is the catalytic converter, which many automobiles need in order to meet U.S. air-quality standards, yet it is not required in many other countries. It is, in some instances, less expensive to purchase the complete converter or the catalyst from U.S. sources than to establish production facilities in the producing country. In addition, a motor-vehicle manufacturer may find it more economical and convenient to purchase a U.S.-produced article because of patent constraints. If a component is patented in the United States, a motor-vehicle producer has the option of purchasing the component from the U.S. manufacturer or securing

a license to produce the product. Finally, expedience may dictate the procurement of U.S.-made components. For example, both the Japanese and the U.S. Government have recently requested that Japanese motor-vehicle manufacturers attempt to purchase more U.S.-built components in order to lessen the current trade deficit the United States is experiencing with Japan.

The GSP is not a factor affecting item 807.00 imports of motor vehicles. Passenger automobiles, snowmobiles, trucks, and some miscellaneous vehicles such as golf cars and recreational vehicles are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. Buses and special-purpose vehicles such as fire trucks and cranes are eligible, but only 17 vehicles were imported from any of the eligible countries in 1983.

Contact James McElroy at 523-0258

Motor-vehicle parts, miscellaneous motor vehicles, and not self-propelled vehicles

Total U.S. imports of items in this commodity grouping decreased from \$7.4 billion in 1980 to \$6.2 billion in 1982, and then increased to \$7.7 billion in 1983. The value of imports, exclusive of those entering duty free under the provisions of the APTA, decreased from \$5.6 billion in 1980 to \$4.3 billion in 1983. The only commodities in this grouping that are subject to the APTA are motor-vehicle parts; therefore, these articles will be excluded from further discussion.

The ratios of the value of item 807.00 imports to the value of all non-APTA imports of article in this grouping decreased from 12.1 percent in 1980 to 6.7 percent in 1981 and 1982, and then increased to 9.2 percent in 1983, as shown in table 50.

Table 50.--Certain motor-vehicle parts, miscellaneous motor vehicles, and not self-propelled vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption, total, non-APTA, and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	Non-APTA imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to non-APTA imports
	Million dollars			Percent
1980-----	7,381	5,574	675.4	12.1
1981-----	6,364	4,400	296.4	6.7
1982-----	6,173	4,677	312.9	6.7
1983-----	7,658	4,277	395.1	9.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports of the commodities in this grouping increased significantly from 6.8 percent in 1980 to 29.0 percent in 1983. The duty-free value increased annually from \$45.7 million in 1980 to \$114.7 million in 1983, as shown in table 51.

Table 51.--Certain motor-vehicle parts, miscellaneous motor vehicles, and not self-propelled vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption, under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	675.4	45.7	6.8
1981-----	296.4	49.9	16.8
1982-----	312.9	64.3	20.5
1983-----	395.1	114.7	29.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The major portion of the 807.00 imports in this group are chassis primarily for trucks and buses, transmissions, brakes, and other miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts such as clutches, transaxles, and universal joints. Motor-vehicle parts accounted for about 90 percent of the total value of 807.00 imports in this group in 1983, and tractors and industrial trucks represented most of the remaining 10 percent.

During 1980-83, France, Japan, Mexico, Brazil, and Canada together accounted for over 90 percent of the annual imports under item 807.00, as shown in table 52.

Table 52.--Certain motor-vehicle parts, miscellaneous motor vehicles, and not self-propelled vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1980-83

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983
Mexico-----	98.6	101.1	122.1	179.9
France-----	102.7	118.8	107.8	125.9
Canada-----	17.0	28.8	32.3	35.3
Brazil-----	41.2	28.6	19.4	18.9
Japan-----	385.7	6.4	7.4	6.4
All other-----	30.2	12.7	23.9	28.6
Total-----	675.4	296.4	312.9	395.1

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Imports under 807.00 during 1980-83 grew for each of the leading countries, except Brazil and Japan. The principal reason for the substantial decline in 807.00 imports from Japan, the country showing the most significant drop during 1980-83, was that most of such imports prior to 1981 consisted of lightweight cab-chassis. However, these items were reclassified by the U.S. Customs Service in late 1980 as unfinished trucks; thus, the data for such articles are no longer reported in this grouping.

Almost all of the imports under item 807.00 prior to 1981 resulted from either installing U.S. manufactured components in cab-chassis for lightweight trucks destined for the United States, or from using U.S.-built parts, such as gears and valves, for the assembly of components, such as transmissions, that are to be exported to the United States and used in the assembly of domestic motor vehicles. The bulk of these U.S.-built motor-vehicle components and parts are purchased in the United States by the foreign automobile-manufacturing subsidiaries of U.S. companies. However, as explained above, lightweight cab-chassis are no longer included in this grouping; thus, most of the products imported under item 807.00 in this grouping are now U.S. manufactured parts of completed motor-vehicle components, such as transmissions.

Foreign manufacturers utilize U.S.-produced components in this product grouping for the same three basic reasons noted in the discussion on motor vehicles. First, it is sometimes cheaper to purchase some of the components for the motor-vehicle parts (the principal product in this grouping) from U.S. manufacturers than to obtain them in the exporting country. Second, some of the parts purchased from the U.S. producer may be patented in the United States, so the foreign producer has the option of either buying from the U.S. patent holder or licensee or producing under license in the exporting country. Third, expedience may dictate the procurement of components from U.S. producers.

Except for motor-vehicle bodies and chassis and heavyweight motorcycles, all articles in this grouping not already free of duty as a result of trade-agreement concessions are eligible for duty-free entry under GSP. However, GSP imports in 1983 totaled only \$147.9 million, or 1.9 percent of total imports of \$7.7 billion in this grouping.

Contact John Creamer at 523-0299

Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures rose annually during 1980-83, from \$11.6 billion in 1980 to \$15.7 billion in 1983. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased from \$592.6 million in 1980 to \$822.7 million in 1982, before declining to \$795.2 million in 1983. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports was 5.1 percent in 1983, somewhat lower than the 1982 ratio of 5.8 percent, as shown in table 53.

1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 7 (specified products; miscellaneous and non-enumerated products) except pts. 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 12, and 13(b).

Table 53.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	11,583.2	592.6	5.1
1981-----	13,297.8	708.0	5.3
1982-----	14,133.0	822.7	5.8
1983-----	15,744.1	795.2	5.1

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports of miscellaneous manufactures under item 807.00 increased from \$223.4 million in 1980 to \$274.8 million in 1983. As table 54 shows, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of 807.00 imports dropped each year during 1980-82, from 37.7 percent in 1980 to 31.0 percent in 1982, but then increased to 34.6 percent in 1983.

Game machines, except coin or disc operated, accounted for \$167.2 million, or 21 percent of the value of imports under item 807.00 in 1983. The next largest group of such imports was scientific instruments, with a value of \$114.0 million, or 14 percent of the total.

Mexico, at \$265.0 million, was the principal source of item 807.00 imports in 1983. Other major sources included Taiwan, with \$150.3 million, and Hong Kong, with \$106.5 million.

Table 54.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. imports for consumption, under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	592.6	223.4	37.7
1981-----	708.0	258.4	36.5
1982-----	822.7	255.4	31.0
1983-----	795.2	274.8	34.6

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Scientific instruments

During 1980-83, the value of U.S. imports of scientific instruments and parts increased from \$697.2 million to \$936.8 million, or by 34 percent. During the same period, imports of these products under TSUS item 807.00 also grew by 34 percent, from \$85.1 million to \$114.0 million. The ratio of imports under TSUS item 807.00 to total imports increased from 12.2 percent in 1980 to 13.3 percent in 1981, and then declined to 12.2 percent in 1983, as shown in table 55.

Table 55.--Scientific instruments: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	697.2	85.1	12.2
1981-----	837.8	111.3	13.3
1982-----	859.9	103.8	12.1
1983-----	936.8	114.0	12.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under TSUS item 807.00 grew from \$42.7 million in 1980 to \$57.5 million in 1983, or by 35 percent. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of imports under this provision fluctuated throughout the period and was 50.5 percent in 1983, as shown in table 56.

Table 56.--Scientific instruments: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	85.1	42.7	50.2
1981-----	111.3	64.6	58.0
1982-----	103.8	51.6	49.7
1983-----	114.0	57.5	50.5

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In 1983, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Canada were the primary sources of U.S. imports under this provision, accounting for about 53, 15, and 11 percent, respectively. The Netherlands and Japan accounted for the bulk of the remaining imports.

The provisions of item 807.00 are used by U.S. manufacturers for a variety of reasons. Some U.S. producers of scientific instruments take advantage of this provision in order to lower production costs of certain manufacturing processes requiring labor-intensive operations. These operations are performed primarily in countries with a relatively low-wage-rate labor force. The work performed in Canada and other developed countries under this provision is done primarily by related parties, and is carried out there because of the availability of needed manpower, equipment, and other considerations.

Most of the articles imported under this provision were apparatus for measuring, checking, or automatic control of variables of liquids or gases, or automatic control of temperature, and parts thereof, and instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking electrical quantities, and parts thereof.

During 1980-83, all scientific instruments and parts were eligible articles under the GSP, except bicycle speedometers (TSUS item 711.93), and those articles certified for use in civil aircraft, or Canadian articles and original motor-vehicle equipment. In addition, having exceeded the competitive-need limitations, Mexico lost GSP eligibility for certain thermometers and parts of meters (TSUS items 711.38 and 713.15, respectively) in 1983. Imports under the GSP provisions amounted to 7.0 percent of total U.S. imports in 1983.

Contact Ruben H. Moller at 724-1732

Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts

U.S. imports of watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices increased from \$1,049.4 million in 1980 to \$1,250.7 million in 1981, then declined to \$951.5 million in 1982, and rose again to \$1,020.2 million in 1983. ^{1/} Imports of these articles entered under item 807.00 declined in each year, from \$175.4 million in 1980 to \$90.1 million in 1983. The ratio of such imports under 807.00 to total imports of these articles also decreased, from 16.7 percent in 1980 to 8.8 percent in 1983, as shown in table 57.

^{1/} Data for 1982, both in terms of total imports and imports under item 807.00, are understated due to a change in classification which resulted in a 3-month data loss.

Table 57.--Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1980----	1,049.4	175.4	16.7
1981----	1,250.7	158.1	12.6
1982----	951.5	135.0	14.2
1983----	1,020.2	90.1	8.8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports under item 807.00 fell from \$41.5 million in 1980 to \$17.2 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports ranged from a high of 23.7 percent in 1980 to a low of 16.5 percent in 1982; in 1983 it was 19.1 percent, as shown in table 58.

Table 58.--Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1980----	175.4	41.5	23.7
1981----	158.1	29.0	18.3
1982----	135.0	22.3	16.5
1983----	90.1	17.2	19.1

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The high degree of labor intensity in assembly of these types of articles makes it more economical for domestic producers to ship components offshore for assembly in areas with low labor costs. Taiwan, the Philippines, Mexico, and Korea were the major sources of imports under item 807.00 during 1980-83. Over 80 percent of these imports during this period consisted of watches and watch movements. However, decreased reliance on U.S. electronics technology, as well as the reduced number of domestic watch producers, accounted for the drop in item 807.00 imports in recent years.

GSP-eligible articles in this group include marine chronometers (TSUS items 715.20, 720.80, 720.92, and 721.10) and time locks (TSUS item 715.55). Imports of all of these articles under the GSP were valued at \$6,000 in 1980, \$9,000 in 1981, \$16,000 in 1982, and \$7,000 in 1983.

Game machines, except coin or disc operated

U.S. imports of game machines (except coin-operated game machines) nearly doubled during 1980-82, rising from \$410.0 million to \$814.5 million. Imports fell by 41 percent in 1983, to \$480.2 million due to the impending saturation of the video game market. During 1980-82, imports of such game machines under item 807.00 more than quadrupled, increasing from \$48.1 million to \$211.3 million. However, in 1983, such imports declined to \$167.2 million. As shown in table 59, the ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports climbed from 11.7 percent in 1980 to 34.8 percent in 1983. The increase in the ratio represents the eventual move to overseas assembly of home video games, particularly with the opening of plants in Taiwan in 1982 by the largest U.S. video game maker.

Table 59.--Game machines, except coin or disc operated: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1980	410.0	48.1	11.7
1981	526.1	98.6	18.7
1982	814.5	211.3	25.9
1983	480.2	167.2	34.8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 rose from \$10.3 million in 1980 to \$29.1 million in 1982, and then dropped to \$24.7 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports fell from 21.3 percent to 14.8 percent during 1980-83, as shown in table 60.

Table 60.--Game machines, except coin or disc operated: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1980	48.1	10.3	21.3
1981	98.6	17.8	18.0
1982	211.3	29.1	13.8
1983	167.2	24.7	14.8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Home video games accounted for 84 percent (\$139.9 million) of the imports of noncoin-operated game machines under item 807.00 in 1983. Hand-held electronic games made up the remaining 16 percent.

The importance of overseas assembly operations varies widely, depending on the type of game. Imports under item 807.00 accounted for 39.5 percent of the total imports of home video games in 1983 (\$353.9 million), and 21.6 percent of the remaining noncoin-operated game machines, chiefly hand-held electronic games (\$126.3 million).

The game machine industry has developed into a subset of the electronics industry. The popularity of the end products and the initial profits of new game concepts entice many investors. As the products mature and production technology becomes standardized, intense price competition usually pressures manufacturers to seek lower wage-rate sites to reduce costs. Overseas assembly is an alternative to completely relocating abroad.

Taiwan and Hong Kong supplied \$76.9 million and \$36.8 million, respectively, for a combined 81 percent of the total imports of home video games entering under item 807.00 in 1983. Mexico furnished 15 percent (\$20.8 million) and the Philippines, 3 percent (\$4.5 million).

Taiwan and Hong Kong also supplied 83 percent (\$15.6 million and \$7.0 million, respectively), of the item 807.00 imports of hand-held electronic games. Japan accounted for 10 percent (\$2.7 million).

Taiwan and Hong Kong were not eligible for GSP treatment in 1983 because each had previously exceeded the competitive-need limits. Duty-free imports of noncoin-operated game machines under the GSP were \$21.5 million in 1983, or 4.5 percent of total imports. Asian sources, led by Singapore and Korea, supplied 91 percent of the imports under the GSP.

Contact Ralph J. Watkins at 724-0976

Baseball and softball equipment

U.S. imports of baseball and softball equipment increased by 1 percent, rising from \$89.3 million to \$90.1 million. Baseballs and softballs accounted for 49 percent of the total in 1983. However, baseballs and softballs accounted for 99.2 percent (\$38.3 million) of total imports of baseball and softball equipment under item 807.00 in 1983. Imports of baseball and softball equipment from Haiti, other than balls and gloves, accounted for the remaining \$0.3 million.

U.S. imports of baseballs and softballs were fairly stable during 1980-83, slipping just 1 percent, in terms of quantity (from 32.0 million balls to 31.6 million balls), despite a 23-percent increase, in terms of value (from \$36.3 million to \$44.6 million). The value of the imports of baseballs and softballs under item 807.00 rose by 20 percent, from \$32.0 million to \$38.3 million. During 1980-83, the ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports averaged 88 percent, in terms of value, as shown in table 61.

Table 61.--Baseballs and softballs: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1980	36.3	32.0	88.2
1981	42.6	37.6	88.3
1982	46.0	41.0	89.1
1983	44.6	38.3	85.9

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Although the duty-free value of baseballs and softballs entering under item 807.00 increased by 8 percent during 1980-83, from \$23.4 million to \$25.3 million, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports slipped from 73.1 percent to 66.1 percent, as shown in table 62.

Table 62.--Baseballs and softballs: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1980	32.0	23.4	73.1
1981	37.6	26.1	69.6
1982	41.0	27.7	67.6
1983	38.3	25.3	66.1

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

All high-quality baseballs and softballs have a leather cover. U.S. manufacturers of leather-covered baseballs and softballs send the raw materials for the cores of the balls and the leather for the covers abroad to have the cores wound and to have leather covers sewn on by hand in a very labor-intensive process. ^{1/} Attempts to mechanize the sewing operation have not been successful. Four U.S. manufacturers which import the leather-covered balls under item 807.00 report these imports as domestic production for the purposes of the Census of Manufactures.

^{1/} Some companies wind the cores in the United States. The leather for the covers is cut and dyed domestically before being shipped to the Caribbean or Taiwan.

Plastic and rubber covered baseballs and softballs, on the other hand, are of a lower quality. Their production is relatively automated, so it can be completed in the United States and still result in competitively priced balls. Most baseballs and softballs imported from the Orient are covered with plastic or rubber.

The largest overseas sewing operations of domestic baseball and softball producers are in Haiti. Haiti accounted for 83 percent of the value of the imports under item 807.00 in 1983, followed by Honduras with 15 percent. Jamaica and Taiwan together provided the remaining 2 percent.

Haiti has not been eligible for the GSP with regard to baseball and softball equipment, except gloves and mitts, because it has exceeded the competitive-need limit in each year since the GSP became effective (1976). Had Haiti been eligible for GSP treatment, it is likely that U.S. producers would have chosen to import the baseballs and softballs from Haiti duty free under the GSP rather than under item 807.00 which requires duty to be assessed on the value added in Haiti.

Imports of baseballs and softballs under the GSP amounted to \$5.7 million in 1983, or 12.8 percent of total imports of baseballs and softballs. Most of these were plastic or rubber covered balls from the Orient. Taiwan accounted for 68 percent of the GSP imports in 1983, followed by Korea with 26 percent and the Dominican Republic with 5 percent. 1/

Contact Ralph J. Watkins at 724-0976

SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS IMPORTED UNDER ITEM 806.30

The following is a brief discussion of selected commodity groups imported under TSUS item 806.30, as shown in table B-18 in app. B of this report.

Chemicals, Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Related Products 2/

Imports of these articles under item 806.30 decreased from \$17.1 million in 1980 to \$3.4 million in 1983. The ratio of imports under item 806.30 to total imports decreased from 0.02 percent in 1980 to less than 0.005 percent in 1983, as shown in table 63.

1/ In a joint venture with a distributor of equipment to athletic departments, the lone producer of leather covered baseballs and softballs in Taiwan became the largest supplier of baseballs to the U.S. college baseball market in 1983.

2/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 4 (Chemicals and related products), part 1 (J (pt.)) of schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products, and part 12(A), 12(C), and 12(D)(pt.)) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

Table 63.--Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:
U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1980-83

Year	Total imports ^{1/}	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	90,867,000	17,090	0.02
1981-----	93,843,000	16,091	.02
1982-----	78,062,000	9,424	.01
1983-----	72,144,000	3,425	<u>2/</u>

^{1/} Rounded.

^{2/} Less than 0.005 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 806.30 declined from \$14.1 million in 1980 to \$2.1 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to the total value of item 806.30 imports declined from 82.7 percent in 1980 to 61.0 percent in 1983, as shown in table 64.

Table 64.--Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:
U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	17,090	14,133	82.7
1981-----	16,091	11,609	72.1
1982-----	9,424	6,080	64.5
1983-----	3,425	2,090	61.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The principal commodity group of products for imports under item 806.30 for this sector is certain inorganic chemical compounds, which accounted for \$3.4 million in 1983. The sole supplier of imports under item 806.30 for this sector in 1983 was West Germany.

Minerals and Metals 1/

U.S. imports of minerals and metals increased from \$31.8 billion in 1980 to \$34.4 billion in 1981, before falling to \$29.3 billion in 1983. Imports of these items under item 806.30 increased from \$101.1 million in 1980 to \$267.0 million in 1983. The ratio of imports under item 806.30 to total imports was less than 1 percent throughout the period, as shown in table 65.

Table 65.--Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1980-----	31,751.0	101.1	0.3
1981-----	34,386.4	141.6	.4
1982-----	29,246.8	264.9	.9
1983-----	29,332.7	267.0	.9

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 806.30 increased during 1980-83, rising from \$74.2 million in 1980 to \$184.8 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports declined steadily during the period, falling from 73.3 percent in 1980 to 69.2 percent in 1983, as shown in table 66.

Table 66.--Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1980-----	101.1	74.2	73.3
1981-----	141.6	101.5	71.7
1982-----	264.9	185.7	70.1
1983-----	267.0	184.8	69.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Included here are the commodities in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), except part 1(J(pt.)) and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3.

The principal commodity groups imported under TSUS item 806.30 during 1980-83 were aluminum (including mill products, foil, and unwrought products) and iron and steel mill products (including bar, plate, sheet, strip, pipe, tube, and wire products). The principal sources of item 806.30 imports during the period were Japan and Canada.

Iron and steel mill products

Since 1980, steel mill products imported under item 806.30 have been relatively small. These imports represented only about 0.3 percent or less of total U.S. imports of steel mill products throughout 1980-83. Imports of steel entering under item 806.30 declined annually from a value of \$17.3 million in 1980 to \$12.1 million in 1983, as shown in table 67. The annual changes paralleled, for the most part, changes in both total U.S. steel imports and total domestic shipments, which, in turn, fluctuated according to the overall level of U.S. economic activity.

Table 67.--Steel mill products: U.S. imports for consumption under item 806.30, by types, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980	17.3	13.0	75.1
1981	17.2	12.2	70.9
1982	15.5	12.4	80.0
1983	12.1	9.3	76.9

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Shapes, plates, sheets, and strip have consistently accounted for the largest share of steel mill product imports entering under item 806.30, with imports of wire and pipes and tubes accounting for almost all the balance.

In 1983, Canada accounted for about 76 percent of steel mill products imported under item 806.30, with Greece and Italy accounting for 12 and 10 percent, respectively. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of imports of steel mill products under item 806.30 ranged from a low of 70.9 percent in 1981 to a high of 80.5 percent in 1982.

Contact Peter Avery at 523-0342

Aluminum

U.S. imports of aluminum increased from \$1.0 billion to \$1.7 billion during 1980-83, or by 70 percent. Imports of these products under item 806.30 rose more than eight times during the period, from \$22.6 million to \$200.8 million. The ratio of imports under item 806.30 to total imports fluctuated from a low of 2.2 percent in 1980 to a high of 13.3 percent in 1982, as shown in table 68.

Table 68.--Aluminum: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	1,030.7	22.6	2.2
1981-----	1,419.9	66.8	4.7
1982-----	1,376.5	183.6	13.3
1983-----	1,704.8	200.8	11.8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 806.30 increased from \$16.4 million in 1980 to \$137.0 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports declined from 72.7 percent in 1980 to 68.2 percent in 1983, as shown in table 69.

Table 69.--Aluminum: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	22.6	16.4	72.6
1981-----	66.8	50.4	75.4
1982-----	183.6	127.7	69.6
1983-----	200.8	137.0	68.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Japan was the largest supplier of aluminum imported under item 806.30, accounting for 66 percent of these imports in 1983. Canada was the next largest supplier, accounting for 27 percent of 1983 trade in these products.

Unwrought aluminum alloys, aluminum sheets and strips, and aluminum foil not backed or cut to shape are the major products traded under item 806.30. The provisions are used primarily by metal brokers and traders associated with foreign entities with offices in the United States. They make arrangements for raw materials to be shipped overseas for intermediate processing and then returned to the United States for end-use fabrication.

Contact Pam Woods at 523-0277

Machinery and Equipment 1/

Total U.S. imports of machinery and equipment increased from \$60.1 billion in 1980 to \$85.0 billion in 1983, or by 41.4 percent. Included in the total were imports under TSUS item 806.30, valued at \$131.0 million in 1980, decreasing to \$63.7 million in 1983. The value of 806.30 imports as a share of total imports was 0.2 percent or less during the period, as shown in table 70.

Table 70.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
Million dollars			Percent
1980	60,078.1	131.0	0.2
1981	68,542.0	96.7	.1
1982	72,360.1	80.0	.1
1983	85,009.2	63.7	.1

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of U.S. imports entered under item 806.30 decreased from \$79.4 million in 1980 to \$36.4 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports decreased from 60 percent in 1980 to 57.2 percent in 1983, as shown in table 71.

Table 71.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
Million dollars			Percent
1980	131.0	79.4	60.6
1981	96.7	61.7	63.7
1982	80.0	47.6	59.5
1983	63.7	36.4	57.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Included here are products classified in pts. 4, 5, and 6 of schedule 6 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Metals and metal products.

The principal articles utilizing the provisions of item 806.30 in 1983 were semiconductors and bodies and chassis for motor vehicles. Parts of aircraft, the principal item imported under 806.30 in earlier years, were insignificant as a share of total value in 1983, having decreased in value markedly between 1980 and 1983. The principal sources of imports for this sector in 1983 under item 806.30 were Malaysia, Canada and Mexico.

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment under the GSP during 1980-83 increased from \$1.7 billion in 1980 to \$3.5 billion in 1983, or by 106 percent; such imports as a share of total imports increased from 3.1 percent to 3.6 percent during the period. Thus, GSP imports increased but 806.30 imports decreased.

U.S. imports of semiconductors increased from \$3.3 billion in 1980 to \$5.1 billion in 1983, or by 54.5 percent. Imports entered under item 806.30 accounted for a minimal share of total imports, decreasing from \$56.4 million to \$17.4 million during the period. The ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports decreased from 1.7 percent to 0.3 percent, as shown in table 72.

Table 72.--Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1980-83

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1980	3,348.1	56.4	1.7
1981	3,617.6	27.3	.8
1982	4,205.1	25.1	.6
1983	5,050.9	17.4	.3

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 806.30 decreased from \$38.5 million to \$9.4 million during 1980-83. The ratio of the duty-free value to total value of 806.30 imports decreased from 68.3 percent in 1980 to 54.4 percent in 1983, as shown in table 73.

Integrated circuits accounted for the largest share of imports under item 806.30 during the period. The largest suppliers of semiconductor devices imported under item 806.30 in 1983 were Malaysia, Singapore, Japan, West Germany and Mexico. Malaysia account for 94.5 percent of these imports.

Semiconductors and parts are largely integrated circuits, transistors, diodes, and solid-state rectifiers. A large share of the parts of semiconductors are chips and wafers which are mounted into circuit packages. Transistors and diodes are also assembled from chips and wafers.

Table 73.--Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption under item 806.30, 1980-83

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1980-----	56.4	38.5	68.3
1981-----	27.3	16.6	60.8
1982-----	25.1	13.3	53.0
1983-----	17.4	9.4	54.4

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TSUS item 806.30 is used by U.S. semiconductor producers in the rationalization of their final component manufacture. Intermediate processing of semiconductor chips is labor intensive and is performed in developing countries where low labor rates are found. Finished devices (usually those encased in metal cans) are returned to the United States for final testing and marking. The cost of producing semiconductors is reduced through this rationalization process.

Transistors and diodes were designated as GSP-eligible articles on April 1, 1981. As a result, GSP imports of these devices during 1981 covered only 9 months of the year. In 1983, imports of discrete semiconductors entered under the GSP were valued at \$58 million, with transistors accounting for about \$17 million of imported value, and diodes and rectifiers accounting for the remainder. The largest suppliers of these duty-free imports were Singapore and Taiwan, which together accounted for 76 percent of imported value. Integrated circuits remain ineligible for GSP treatment.

Contact Nelson Hogge at 523-0377

Appendix A
Rules and Regulations

Chapter I—United States Customs Service

Part 10

Title 19—Customs Duties

§ 7.11

(e) A special Customs invoice on Customs Form 5515 shall be required in connection with shipment of dutiable merchandise valued over \$500 unless the shipment would have been exempt from the requirement of a special Customs invoice under § 141.63 of this chapter if it had been imported from a foreign country, or when the shipment is covered by a certificate of origin provided for in paragraph (a) of this section.

(f) Merchandise may be withdrawn from a bonded warehouse under section 557, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1557), for shipment to the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Wake Island, Midway Islands, Kingman Reef, Johnston Island, or Guam, without payment of duty, or with a refund of duty if the duties have been paid, in like manner as for exportation to foreign countries. No drawback may be allowed under section 313, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1313), on articles manufactured or produced in the United States and shipped to any insular possession. No drawback of internal-revenue tax is allowable under 19 U.S.C. 1313 on articles manufactured or produced in the United States with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol and shipped to Wake Island, Midway Islands, Kingman Reef or Johnston Island.

(T.D. 83-7, 48 FR 229, Jan. 4, 1983; 48 FR 1290, Jan. 12, 1983)

§ 7.11 Guantánamo Bay Naval Station.

Articles of foreign origin may enter the area (both land and water) of the Guantánamo Bay Naval Station free of duty, but such articles shall be subject to duty upon their subsequent entry into the United States.

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

ARTICLES EXPORTED AND RETURNED

- Sec. 10.1 Domestic products; requirements on entry.
- 10.3 Drawback; internal-revenue tax.
- 10.4 Internal-revenue marks; erasure.

- Sec. 10.5 Shooks and staves; cloth boards; district director's account.
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- 10.31 Entry; bond.
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- 10.34 Articles brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists.
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- 10.36a Vehicles, pleasure boats and aircraft brought in for repair or alteration.
- 10.37 Extension of bonds.
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- 10.41a Lift vans, cargo vans, shipping tanks, skids, pallets, and similar instruments of international traffic; repair components.
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- Sec. 10.43 Requirements on entry.
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- 10.46 Articles for the United States.
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WORKS OF ART

- 10.48 Engravings, drawings, sculptures, etc. on entry.
- 10.49 Articles for exhibition; requirements on entry.
- 10.50 Works of American artists.
- 10.52 Painted, colored, or stained glass windows for religious institutions.
- 10.53 Antiques.
- 10.54 Gobelins and other hand-woven tapes.

VEGETABLE OILS

- 10.56 Vegetable oils, denaturing; release.
- Potatoes, corn, or maize
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- 10.58 Bolting cloths; marking.
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- 10.59 Exemption from customs duties and internal-revenue tax.
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PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN FISHERIES

- 10.78 Entry.
- 10.79 Proof.
- SALT FOR CURING FISH**
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- 10.82 Proof of use.
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- 10.91 Importation under item 308.00; entry or withdrawal under bond.
- 10.92 Bond; form; penalty.
- 10.93 Records of receipt of wool or hair.
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- 10.95 Records and reports of enumerated articles of wool or hair delivered; transfer certificates.
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§ 10.1

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- 10.112 Filing free entry or reduced duty documents after entry.
- 10.113 Circumstances in which applicable.
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IMPORTATIONS NOT OVER \$5 AND BONA FIDE GIFTS

10.151 Importations not over \$5.

10.152 Bona fide gifts.

10.153 Conditions for exemption.

GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

10.171 General.

10.172 Claim for exemption from duty under the Generalized System of Preferences.

ARTICLES EXPORTED AND RETURNED

§ 10.1 Domestic products; requirements on entry.

(a) Except as otherwise provided for in this part, the following documents shall be filed in connection with the entry of articles claimed to be free of duty under item 800.00 and item 805.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States:

(1) A declaration by the foreign shipper in substantially the following form, if the value of the returned articles exceeds \$1,000:

Marks	Number	Quantity	Description	Value, in U.S. coin

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§ 10.1

Value, in U.S. coin

(Signature)

(Capacity)

(2) A declaration for free entry by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent on the top portion of Customs Form 3311.

(3) A Certificate of Exportation on the bottom portion of Customs Form 3311 executed by the district director at the port from which the merchandise was exported. Such certificate shall show whether drawback was claimed or paid on the merchandise covered by the certificate and, if any was paid, the amount thereof. This certificate shall be issued on application of the importer, or of the district director at the importer's request, and shall be mailed by the issuing officer directly to the port at which it is to be used. If the merchandise has been exported from the port at which entry is made and the fact of exportation appears on the records of the customhouse, the fact of reimportation shall be noted on such export record. In such case the filing of the certificate on Customs Form 3311 shall not be required.

(b) If, in any case where the appraising officer's report does not show definitely that merchandise the value of which exceeds \$1,000 is of domestic origin, Customs Form 3311 has not been executed by the owner or ultimate consignee, the district director may require the execution of such form by the owner or ultimate consignee. In such a case Customs Form 3311 shall be filed within 3 months after the date of the demand therefor upon the person in whose name the entry was filed. If the owner or ultimate consignee is a corporation, such form may be signed by the president, vice president, secretary, or treasurer of the corporation, or may be signed by any employee or agent of the corporation who holds a power of attorney executed under the conditions outlined in Subpart C, Part 141 of this chapter and a certification by the corporation that such employee or other

(c) A certificate from the master of a vessel stating that products of the United States are returned without having been unladen from the exporting vessel may be accepted in lieu of the declaration of the foreign shipper required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(d) If the district director is reasonably satisfied, because of the nature of the articles, or production or other evidence, that the articles are imported in circumstances meeting the requirements of item 800.00 or 805.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, and the related headnotes, he may waive the requirements for producing the documents specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section except when Customs Form 3311 is used as an entry summary (as defined in § 141.0a(b) of this chapter) under paragraphs (g) or (h), or as an informal entry under paragraph (i).

(e) No evidence relative to the conditions of item 800.00 shall be required in the case of articles the product of the United States in use at the time of importation as the usual coverings or containers of merchandise not subject to an ad valorem rate of duty unless such articles would be dutiable if not

agent has or will have knowledge of the pertinent facts. In the case of articles which are unquestionably the products of the United States and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition, if the district director is satisfied from the character thereof or otherwise that they are free of duty under Schedule 8, Part 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States, and if the total value of the articles of American origin contained in the shipment does not exceed \$250, the execution of Customs Form 3311 shall not be required therefor, except when used as an entry under paragraph (g), (h), or (i) of this section.

products of the United States under General Headnote 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

(f) In the case of photographic films and dry plates manufactured in the United States (except motion picture films) to be used for commercial purposes exposed abroad and entered under item 805.00, the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section are applicable except that the declaration on Customs Form 3311 to the effect that the articles "are returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means" shall be crossed out, and the entrant shall show on the form that the subject articles when exported were of U.S. manufacture and are returned after having been exposed, or exposed and developed, and, in the case of motion picture films, that they will not be used for commercial purposes. This modification shall also be made in the declaration by the foreign shipper provided for in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(g) *Aircraft and aircraft parts and equipment.* (1) In the case of aircraft and aircraft parts and equipment returned to the United States under item 800.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, by or for the account of an aircraft owner or operator and intended for use in his own aircraft operations, within or outside the United States, the entry summary may be made on Customs Form 3311. The entry summary on Customs Form 3311 shall be executed by the entrant and supported by § 142.3 of this chapter. If the Customs officer is satisfied that the articles are products of the United States, that they have not been improved in condition or advanced in value while abroad, and that no drawback has been or will be paid, the other documents described in this section shall not be required, and no bond need be filed for their production.

(2) The entrant shall show on Customs Form 3311:

(i) The name and address of the aircraft owner or operator by whom or for whose account the articles are returned to the United States, in the

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block headed "Articles Returned To (Name and Address)".

(ii) The name of the importing vessel or conveyance.

(iii) The date of its arrival.

(iv) A description of the articles.

(v) The value of the articles, and

(vi) That the articles are intended for use by the aircraft owner or operator in his own aircraft operations.

(3) If Customs Form 3311 is filed at the time of entry, it shall serve as both the entry and the entry summary.

(h) *Nonconsumable vessel stores and equipment.* (1) In the case of nonconsumable vessel stores and equipment returned to the United States under item 800.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, the entry summary may be made on Customs Form 3311. The entry summary on Customs Form 3311 shall be executed in duplicate by the entrant and supported by the entry documentation required by § 142.3 of this chapter. Before an entry summary on Customs Form 3311 may be accepted for nonconsumable vessel stores and equipment, the Customs officer shall be satisfied that:

(i) The articles are products of the United States.

(ii) The articles have not been improved in condition or advanced in value while abroad.

(iii) No drawback has been or will be paid, and

(iv) No duty equal to an internal revenue tax is payable under item 804.20, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

(2) The declaration of the foreign shipper described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and the certificate of exportation described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section shall not be required in connection with an entry for nonconsumable vessel stores and equipment on Customs Form 3311.

(3) To satisfy the Customs officer that no drawback has been or will be paid on the articles in connection with their removal from the United States, the master of the vessel or other person having knowledge of the facts shall furnish a written declaration which may be made on the reverse side of Customs Form 3311 showing that the articles were:

(i) Exported as stores or equipment on a United States vessel or a vessel

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operated by the United States Government.

(ii) Not landed in a foreign country, except for any needed repairs, adjustments, or refilling and return to the vessel from which landed or.

(iii) For transshipment as stores or equipment to another vessel.

(4) The entrant also shall show:

(i) The name of the importing vessel.

(ii) The date of its arrival.

(iii) A description of the articles, and

(iv) The value of the articles.

(5) If Customs Form 3311 is filed at the time of entry, it shall serve as both the entry and the entry summary.

(i) When the total value of articles of claimed American origin contained in any shipment does not exceed \$250 and such articles are found to be unquestionably products of the United States and do not appear to have been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad and no quota is involved, free entry thereof may be made under item 800.00 on Customs Form 3311, executed by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent and filed in duplicate, without regard to the requirement of a certificate of exportation or evidence of similar purpose, unless the Customs officer has reason to believe that Customs drawback or exemption from internal revenue tax, or both, were probably allowed on exportation of the articles or that they are otherwise subject to duty. The entrant shall show on Customs Form 3311 the name of the importing conveyance, the date of its arrival, the name of the country from which the articles were returned to the United States, and the value of the articles. The entrant shall also produce evidence of his right to make entry (except as provided in § 142.11(b) of this chapter). If the Customs officer is not entirely certain that the articles to be entered under this paragraph by a nominal consignee are products of the United States, the actual owner or ultimate consignee thereof may be required to execute a Customs Form 3311.

(46 Stat. 759; 19 U.S.C. 1202)

(T.D. 72-119, 37 FR 8867, May 2, 1972 as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13060, Mar. 28, 1978; 43 FR 20003, May 10, 1978; T.D. 79-221, 44 FR 46812, Aug. 9, 1979)

10.3 Drawback; Internal-revenue tax.

(a) Except as prescribed in § 10.1(f) or in paragraphs (c) and (f) of this section, no free entry shall be allowed under schedule 8, part 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States, in the final liquidation of an entry unless the district director of Customs is satisfied by the certificate of Customs that no draw-back evidence or information that no drawback was allowed in connection with the exportation from the United States, and unless no internal-revenue tax is imposed on the importation of like articles not previously exported from the United States or, if such tax is being imposed at the time of entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, the district director of Customs is satisfied that an internal-revenue tax on production or importation was paid in respect of the imported article before it was exported from the United States and was not refunded. Except as pro-

Articles previously exported from the United States which are exempted from free entry under any of the foregoing items by headnote J of this subpart and are not otherwise free of duty (are subject to) a duty (in lieu of any duty or tax) equal to the sum of any duty and internal revenue tax imposed upon the importation of like articles not previously exported, but in no case in excess of the sum of any customs drawback proved to have been allowed upon such exportation of the article and any internal-revenue tax imposed, at the time such article is entered, upon the importation of like articles not previously exported. (Item 804.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States.)

For the purpose of item 804.00—

(a) when because of the destruction of customs records or for other cause it is impracticable to establish whether drawback was allowed, or the amount allowed, on a returned article, there shall be assessed thereon an amount of duty equal to the estimated drawback and internal-revenue tax which would be allowable or refundable if the imported merchandise used in the manufacture or production of the returned article were dutiable or taxable at the rate applicable to such merchandise on the date of entry, but in no case more than the duty and tax that would apply if the article were wholly of foreign origin;

(b) Tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes classifiable under such

Continued

vided for in § 10.1(f), when it is impracticable, because of the destruction of Customs records or other circumstances, to determine whether drawback allowed, with respect to an article established to be a returned product of the United States which has not been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad, there shall be assessed on the returned article an amount of duty determined as follows:

(1) If there is any likelihood that drawback was allowable on the exportation of like articles at any time when the imported article may have been exported from the United States, the estimated amount of any drawback which would have been allowable if duty had been paid on any foreign merchandise likely to have been used in the manufacture of the returned article at the rate or rates applicable to such foreign merchandise on the date of importation of the returned article (see paragraph (b) of this section), and

(2) If there is any likelihood that a refund or remission of tax was allowed on the exportation of the returned article, the amount of any internal-revenue tax which would be payable at the time of importation if the returned article were wholly of foreign origin, but more than an amount equal to the duty and tax that would apply if the returned article were wholly of foreign origin and originally imported. (See § 10.7(a).) Except as provided for in § 10.1(f), if the imported article is of a kind which would be subject to an internal-revenue tax if of foreign origin

and payment of an internal-revenue tax before exportation without refund thereof is not established, duty shall be assessed on the imported article in an amount equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed at the time of entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption on like articles of foreign origin, plus the amount of any drawback allowed on the exportation of the article from the United States; but if no drawback was allowed, the duty equal to internal-revenue tax shall be the total duty to be assessed. If an allowance of drawback on the exportation from the United States of the imported article is established, duty shall be assessed in an amount equal to such drawback, plus an amount equal to any internal-revenue tax which may be assessable in accordance with this paragraph; but in no case shall duty equal to drawback, or to drawback and internal-revenue tax, be assessed in an amount in excess of the ordinary Customs duty and internal-revenue tax applicable to like articles of foreign origin. In any case, where payment of internal-revenue tax before exportation without refund thereof is established, no duty equal to an internal-revenue tax currently in force shall be assessed.

(b) In the absence of satisfactory evidence as to the nonallowance of drawback or the amount thereof allowed on the following articles of American manufacture or production, duty shall be assessed thereon in the amounts respectively indicated, the amount shown in each case being considered the fair average amount of drawback allowed on such articles:

Item may be released from customs custody, without payment of that part of the duty attributable to the internal-revenue tax, for return to internal-revenue bond as provided by section 5704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; and

(c) In order to facilitate the ascertainment and collection of the duty provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to ascertain and specify the amounts of

duty equal to drawback or internal-revenue tax which shall be applied to articles or classes or kinds of articles, and to exempt from the assessment of duty articles or classes or kinds of articles with respect to which the collection of such duty involves expense and inconvenience to the Government which is disproportionate to the probable amount of such duty." (Schedule 8, part 1A heading 2 Tariff Schedules of the United States.)

Article	Duty assessment
Drums, metal (when not exempt from duty in accordance with sec. 10.3(c))	24 cents each
Hosiery, nylon	45 cents per dozen
Lead compound, tetraethyl	\$0.006 per pound
Lithopone	\$0.00145 per pound
Oxide, zinc	\$0.0065 per pound
Piece goods, cotton:	
Bleached	\$0.02675 per square yard
Dyed	\$0.02868 per square yard
Piece goods, rayon:	
Printed	\$0.02697 per square yard
Other than printed (white, piece dyed or yarn dyed)	\$0.04070 per square yard
Tallow, refined, inedible	\$0.07089 per square yard
	\$0.007 per pound

(c) The following articles shall be admitted free of duty, even though exported from the United States with benefit of drawback:

(1) Any article of a kind which would be admitted free of duty otherwise than under Schedule 8, Part 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States if of foreign origin;

(2) Substantial containers or holders of domestic manufacture, including shooks and staves when returned as boxes or barrels, when in use at the time of importation as the usual containers of merchandise;

(3) Any article provided for in item 804.00 Tariff Schedules of the United States, with respect to which the district director has determined that the collection of duty under such item 804.00 would involve an expense and inconvenience to the Government disproportionate to the probable amount of such duty; and

(4) Other articles of domestic manufacture which are in use at the time of importation as the usual coverings or containers of merchandise not subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad by any process of manufacture or other means;

(d) Articles manufactured or produced in the United States in a Customs bonded warehouse and exported shall be subject on reimportation to a duty equal to the total duty and internal-revenue tax, if any, imposed at the time of entry for consumption or withdrawal.

Filing, sealing, and labeling are held to advance the value of the contents rather than that of the container.

drawal from warehouse for consumption with respect to the importation of like articles not previously exported from the United States.

(e) Animals straying across the border or driven across the border for pasturage purposes or for feeding to improve them for the market and not returned within 8 months are excluded from free entry as domestic products returned.

(f) Tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes classifiable under item 804.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, may be released from customs custody without the payment of that part of the duty attributable to the internal-revenue tax for return to internal-revenue bond as provided by section 5704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

128 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 68-104, 33 FR 5616, Apr. 11, 1968

§ 10.4 Internal-revenue marks; erasure.

Internal-revenue brands or marks on casks or other containers previously exported from the United States must be erased at the importer's expense under Customs supervision before their delivery from Customs custody.

§ 10.5 Shooks and staves; cloth boards; district director's account.

(a) Shooks and staves produced in the United States and returned in the form of complete boxes or barrels in use as the usual containers of merchandise are exempt from any duties imposed by the tariff laws upon similar containers made of foreign shooks or staves, provided their identity is es-

of the box maker may be accepted if produced at any time prior to the liquidation of the entry. Upon receipt from the district director at the port of exportation of the shooks and staves, of corroboration that the records of exportation do not conflict materially with such claim, the exemption may be allowed. If the claim for an exemption is disallowed in full or in part, the importer may file a request within 15 days of the date of the district director's notice to him of any disallowance, for referral of the question to the Commissioner of Customs for review.

§ 10.7 Substantial containers or holders.

(a) Except as provided for in § 10.2(b), substantial containers or holders, which are products of the United States, which are of the usual and ordinary types used in the shipment or transportation of goods, which are reusable for such purposes, and which are imported containing or holding merchandise, shall be entered under the general regulations governing the free entry of domestic products exported and returned. When such containers or holders are imported not containing or holding merchandise they may be admitted without entry if readily identifiable as products of the United States.

(b) Substantial containers or holders, which are of foreign production and previously imported duty paid, which are of the usual or ordinary types used in the shipment or transportation of goods, which are reusable for such purpose, and which are imported containing or holding merchandise, shall be exempt from duty if (1) exported in accordance with the regulations contained in § 10.5 (d) and (e), and (2) there is filed in connection with the entry a certificate of the foreign shipper in the form prescribed by paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) The certificate to be furnished by the foreign shipper for the use of the collector at the port of entry shall be in the following form:

I, _____ of _____ do hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the substantial containers and holders mentioned in (the an-

tion of the shooks and staves as to each exportation thereof and as to the returns thereof in boxes, barrels, etc. Notifications of such returns shall be given to the port of exportation by the district director at the port of importation. When returns in the form of boxes, barrels, etc., entirely account for the shooks and staves exported as shown on the appropriate Customs Form 3311, the district director maintaining the account shall so inform the district director making inquiry about the merchandise being imported and alleged to contain shooks or staves covered by the particular exportation.

(h) A record of cloth boards of domestic manufacture exported to be wrapped with foreign textiles shall be kept by district director in a similar manner as for shooks and staves. If such boards are advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad, free entry shall be denied on importation.

128 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13060, Mar. 29, 1978)

§ 10.6 Certificate of foreign shipper and box maker.

(a) A foreign shipper desiring to export to the United States boxes or barrels alleged to have been made from American shooks shall execute and send with the invoice covering the merchandise contained in such boxes or barrels a certificate of the foreign shipper, stating that the boxes or barrels were made from American shooks or staves, and identifying the latter with the certificate covering their exportation from the United States. This foreign shipper's certificate shall be in the following form:

I, _____ of _____ do hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the boxes and (or) barrels mentioned in (the annexed invoice) (invoice No. _____ of _____, 19____) are made (wholly)* (except for the ends and partitions)* of shooks (or staves) of the manufacture of the United States, as stated in the accompanying certificate of _____, box maker:

*Cloth boards of domestic manufacture are conditionally free of duty under Schedule 6, Part 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States. See footnote 1 of this part.

that the shooks (or staves) were exported from _____ per _____ S.S. and that the said boxes (or barrels) (will be)* (have been)* filled with _____, 19____ covered by the above-mentioned invoice, and (will be)* (have been)* shipped to the port of _____ in the United States, per S.S. _____, sailing from _____, on _____, 19____. Dated at _____, 19____ day of _____ (Shipper)

(b) There shall be annexed to the certificate of the foreign shipper, on the same or a separate form, a certificate of the box maker, stating that the boxes or barrels were made from American shooks or staves and showing the number of boxes or barrels in the shipment, the dimensions of each, and number of shooks or staves of each size, together with the number of superficial feet of lumber used. This certificate shall be in the following form:

I, _____ of _____ do hereby certify that the boxes and (or) barrels mentioned in the annexed certificate of foreign shipper were made by me (wholly)* (except for the ends and partitions)* from shooks (or staves) of the manufacture of the United States as follows:

Number of boxes or barrels	Dimensions	Number of shooks or staves used and size thereof	Number of superficial feet used

Dated _____ at _____, 19____ day of _____ (Box maker)

(c) If a claim accompanied by an appropriately modified Customs Form 3311 is made by the importer at the time of filing the entry for an exemption from duty on account of boxes or barrels made from American shooks or staves, the certificate of the foreign shipper with the annexed certificate

*Cross out inapplicable words.

nexted invoice) (invoice No. _____ of _____ 19____) are of the manufacture of _____ and were exported from _____ the United States at the port of _____ per S.S. _____ on _____ 19____, and that the same are being returned to the United States (empty) filled with _____ (holdings _____).

Shipper _____

(d) The district director, after verification of the foreign shipper's certificate with the records of the district director at the port of exportation in this country, shall allow free entry to the extent the basis for such allowance is verified. The procedure in the last two sentences of § 10.6(c) shall be applicable.

(e) If claim for exemption from duty for such containers or holders of foreign production previously imported duty paid is made at the time of entry, the certificate of the foreign shipper may be accepted if produced at any time prior to the liquidation of the entry.

(f) When such containers or holders of foreign production previously imported duty paid are reimported empty, they may be admitted without entry if readily identifiable as having been previously imported duty paid. [28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 82-145, 47 FR 35475, Aug. 16, 1982]

§ 10.8 Articles exported for repairs or alterations.

(a) Before exporting articles which are subject on return to the United States to duty on the value of the repairs or alterations performed abroad, as provided for in item 806.20, Tariff Schedules of the United States, a Certificate of Registration (top portion of Customs Form 4455) shall be filed (in an original only) by the owner or exporter with the district director before the departure of the exporting conveyance. This procedure will permit the district director to examine the articles before they are exported. The applicant shall be notified by the district director of the place to which he shall deliver the articles for examination. All expense in connection with the de-

*Cross out inapplicable words.

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being exported and shall accompany the articles on their return to the United States to facilitate processing the entry; and

(5) The exporter shall bear all expense incurred under this procedure, including charges assessed by the U.S. Postal Service.

(d) When articles other than those exported by mail or parcel post are examined and registered at one port and exported for repair or alterations through another port, the district director may require proof of exportation in those cases where the Customs Form 4455 does not reflect that the subject articles were exported under Customs supervision.

(e) There shall be filed in connection with an entry covering articles entered under the provisions of item 806.20, a declaration from the person who performed such repairs or alterations in substantially the following form:

I, _____ (Place and date) _____, declare that the articles herein specified are the articles which, in the condition in which they were exported from the United States, were received by me (us) on _____ 19____ from _____ (Name and address of owner or exporter in the United States); that they were received by me (us) for the sole purpose of being repaired or altered; that only the repairs or alterations described below were performed by me (us); that the full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of such repairs or alterations are correctly stated below; and that no substitution whatever has been made to replace any of the articles originally received by me (us) from the owner or exporter thereof mentioned above.

Form with columns: Marks and numbers, Description of articles and of repairs or alterations, Full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of repairs or alterations, Total value of articles after repairs or alterations. Includes fields for (Date), (Signature), and (Certificate of registration No.) dated _____.

I hereby certify that the merchandise covered by entry No. _____ dated _____ is a portion of the merchandise exported under Customs Form 4455 (Certificate of registration No.) dated _____ to

Form with columns: Marks and numbers, Description of articles and of repairs or alterations, Full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of repairs or alterations, Total value of articles after repairs or alterations. Includes field for (Address).

*See Headnote 2, Part 1B, Schedule 8, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

(f) There shall be filed in connection with the entry the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) and a declaration made by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent having knowledge of the facts that the articles entered in their repaired or altered condition are the same articles covered by the Certificate of Registration. This declaration shall also show that the full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of the repairs or alterations is correctly stated in the entry. When all of the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) is not entered at one time or at one port of entry, in the case of importations not exceeding \$250 in value, the district director at the port where any portion of the merchandise is entered shall note the quantity entered on the registration certificate and return the certificate to the submitter thereof for use in connection with any further importation covered by such certificate.

(g) When all the merchandise covered by a Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) is not entered at one time or at one port of entry, in the case of importations valued in excess of \$250, there shall be filed with the entry at the time of entry the certification of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent having knowledge of the facts, that the articles entered in their repaired or altered condition are a portion of the articles covered by such Certificate of Registration. This certification shall be filed in lieu of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455), in the following form:

I hereby certify that the merchandise covered by entry No. _____ dated _____ is a portion of the merchandise exported under Customs Form 4455 (Certificate of registration No.) dated _____ to

____ (Name of foreign consignee) for the purpose and with the intent of _____ (Repairing or altering) the articles in the foreign country. I further certify that original Customs Form 4455 has been changed with the quantities herein, identified with the entry and port, and will be maintained at _____ (Firm and address) for a period of 5 years from the date of the related entry of the merchandise covered by such Certificate of Registration, for verification by appropriate Customs officers.

(h) The Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) referred to in paragraph (g) of this section shall be retained by the firm therein referred to for a period of 5 years from the date of the related entry of the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration for verification by appropriate Customs officers. Each quantity entered shall be accounted for in such a manner as to identify the specific entry (entry number), and port of entry, with the total quantity of the exported articles on the reverse side of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) until the total quantity has been entered.

(i) If the district director concerned is satisfied because of the nature of the articles, or production of other evidence, that the articles are imported under circumstances meeting the requirements of item 806.20 and related headnotes, he may waive the declaration provided for in paragraphs (c) and (f) of this section.

(j) In the event there has been compliance with registration requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and Customs Form 4455 is not available at the time of entry, the district director may waive the production of Customs Form 4455 provided the merchandise is entered at one time at one port of entry, and he is satisfied that the returned merchandise meets the requirements of item 806.20 and related headnotes.

(k) In any case where an imported article is exported for repairs or alterations without compliance with the registration requirements of this section, the district director may waive the production of Customs Form 4455 if he is satisfied that the returned merchandise is entitled to entry under item 806.20 and that the failure to

comply with the registration requirements is due to inadvertence, mistake, or inexperience, and not to negligence or bad faith. The district director may also, in his discretion, waive the registration requirements of this section, prior to exportation of the articles, upon application in writing by an exporter-importer located within his district when it is indicated that the duty on merchandise would be less than \$25 if not within the purview of item 806.20 and it is indicated that the shipment on its return to the United States will be covered by a mail or other informal entry. Customs Form 4455, appropriately modified, may be used by the district director in issuing the waiver.

(1) The district director shall require at the time of entry a deposit of estimated duties based upon the full cost or fair market value, as the case may be, of the repairs or alterations. The cost or fair market value, as the case may be, of the repairs or alterations outside the United States, which is to be set forth in the invoice and entry papers as the basis for the assessment of duty under item 806.20, shall be limited to the cost or value of the repairs or alterations actually performed abroad, which will include all domestic and foreign articles furnished for the repairs or alterations, but shall not include any of the expenses incurred in this country whether by way of engineering costs, preparation of plans or specifications, and furnishing of tools or equipment for doing the repairs or alterations abroad or otherwise.

(Sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 19 U.S.C. 1202) (T.D. 72-119, 37 FR 8869, May 2, 1972, as amended by T.D. 79-159, 44 FR 31967, June 4, 1979; T.D. 82-49, 47 FR 12160, Mar. 22, 1982)

§ 10.8a Imported articles exported and reimported.

(a) In addition to regular entry procedures, supplementary documentation is required in connection with duty-free entries under item 801.10, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), of articles which were originally entered duty paid, removed from Customs custody, and subsequently exported, if:

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(1) The articles were exported within 3 years after the date of the previous importation.

(2) The articles were not advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means while abroad.

(3) The articles did not conform to sample or specifications abroad.

(4) The articles are reimported by or for the account of the person who imported them into and exported them from the United States.

(b) The following supplementary documents shall be filed in connection with the entry of articles claimed to be free of duty under item 801.10, Tariff Schedules of the United States:

(1) A declaration by the person abroad who received and is returning the merchandise to the United States, in substantially the following form:

I declare that the _____ (Description of articles) were received by me from _____ (Name and address of U.S. exporter), that they have not been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means and are being returned to _____ (Name and address of consignee in the United States) because they do not conform to sample or specifications for the following reasons: _____

(Date) _____ (Signature)

(Address) _____ (Title)

(2) A declaration by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, in substantially the following form:

I declare that the _____ (Description of articles) were previously imported into the United States at the Port of _____ (Name of port), Entry No. _____ on _____ (Date of entry) by _____ (Name and address of importer) at which time duty was paid; that they were exported from the United States at the Port of _____ (Name of port) on _____ (Date of exportation) by _____ (Name and address of exporter) without benefit of drawback; that the articles are being reim-

ported by or for the account of _____ and, that the attached declaration from _____ (Name of foreign shipper) is correct in every respect.

(Date) _____ (Signature)

(Address) _____ (Title)

(c) If the district director concerned is reasonably satisfied because of the nature of the articles or production of other evidence that the requirements of item 801.10, Tariff Schedules of the United States, and the related headnotes have been met, he may waive the production of the documents provided for in paragraph (b) of this section.

(Secs. 484, 624, 46 Stat. 722, as amended, 759; 19 U.S.C. 1202, 1484) (T.D. 72-221, 37 FR 17469, Aug. 29, 1972)

§ 10.9 Articles exported for processing.

(a) Before the exportation of articles subject, on return to the United States, to duty on the value of the processing performed abroad as provided for in item 806.30, a certificate of registration (top portion of Customs Form 4455), shall be filed (in an original only), by the owner or exporter with the District Director of Customs at a time prior to the departure of the exporting conveyance which will permit an examination of the articles. A statement shall be included on the reverse side of Customs Form 4455 by the exporter or owner substantially as follows:

The articles described in this certificate were manufactured in the United States by _____ (Name and address) or, if of foreign origin, were subjected to _____ (show processes of manufacture, such as molding, casting, machining, etc.) in the United States by _____ (Name and address) The articles in their changed conditions will be returned for further processing by _____ (Name and address); or, if further processing of the articles in the United States will be performed by a person not presently known, the reasons for believing the articles will be returned for further processing are _____

shall note the quantity entered on the registration certificate and return the certificate to the submitter thereof for use in connection with any further importation covered by such certificate.

(g) When all the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) is not entered at one time or at one port of entry, in the case of importations valued in excess of \$250, there shall be filed with the entry at the time of entry the certification of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent having knowledge of the facts, that the articles entered in their processed condition are a portion of the articles covered by such certificate of registration. This certificate shall be filed in lieu of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) in the following form:

Marks and numbers	Description of articles and of processing	Full cost or charge is made) fair market value processing	Total value of article after processing

I hereby certify that the merchandise covered by entry No. _____ dated _____ is a portion of the merchandise exported under Customs Form 4455—(Certificate of registration No.) dated _____ to _____ (Name of foreign consignee), for the purpose and with the intent of processing the metal articles in the foreign country and the further processing of the metal articles upon subsequent importation into the United States.

I further certify that original Customs Form 4455 has been charged with the quantities herein, identified with the entry and port, and will be maintained at _____ (Firm and address)

for a period of 5 years from the date of the related entry of the merchandise covered by such Certificate of Registration, for verification by appropriate Customs officers.

(h) The Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) referred to in paragraph (g) of this section shall be retained by the firm therein referred to for a period of 5 years from the date of the related entry of the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration for verification by appropriate Customs officers. Each quantity entered shall be accounted for in such a manner as to identify the specific entry (entry number), and port of entry with the total quantity of the exported articles on the reverse side of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) until the total quantity has been entered.

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and the reason the person is not presently known is _____

(b) The applicant shall be notified by the district director of the place to which he shall deliver the articles for examination. All expense in connection with the delivery of the articles, including, sealing, marking, and transfer to the exporting conveyance, shall be borne by the exporter. The articles shall be exported under Customs supervision, except those articles exported by mail which can be identified by manufacturer's mark or number. A photograph or other means of identification shall be furnished when required by the Customs officer.

(c) When the report of the Customs officer showing the examination of the articles and their lading on the exporting conveyance or their delivery for mailing has been endorsed on the Customs Form 4455 covering such articles, the form shall be given to the exporter for use in connection with the return of the articles. If the articles are being exported through the mails and the Customs Form 4455 (Certificate of Registration) has been completed in duplicate, the Customs officer shall enclose the duplicate copy of the form in the package being exported. The owner or exporter, in all other cases, may enclose a duplicate copy of the certificate with the articles being exported in any manner for processing. In order to facilitate the entry of an article, regardless of the mode of exportation, the foreign shipper may include a duplicate copy of the registration certificate, completed prior to exportation, in the returned package.

(d) When articles other than those exported by mail or parcel post are examined and registered at one port and exported for processing through another port, they shall be forwarded to the port of exportation under a transportation and exportation entry.

(e) There shall be filed in connection with an entry covering articles entered under the provisions of item 806.30, a declaration by the person who performed the processing abroad in substantially the following form:

(Place and date)

(l) If the district director concerned is satisfied, because of the nature of the articles or production of other evidence, that the articles are imported in circumstances meeting the requirements of item 806.30 and related headnotes, he may waive the declaration provided for in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section.

(j) In the event there has been compliance with the registration requirements (Customs Form 4455) set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and such form (Customs Form 4455) is not available at the time of entry, the district director may waive the production of Customs Form 4455 provided the merchandise is entered at one time at one port of entry, and he is satisfied that the returned merchandise meets the requirements of item 806.30, Tariff Schedules of the United States, and the related headnotes.

(k) In any case where an imported article was exported for processing without compliance with the registration requirements of this section, the district director may waive the Customs Form 4455 if he is satisfied that the returned merchandise is entitled to entry under item 806.30, and that the failure to comply with the registration requirements was due to inadvertence, mistake, or inexperience, and not to negligence or bad faith. The district director may also, in his discretion, waive the registration requirements of this section, prior to exportation of the articles, upon application in writing by an exporter-importer located within his district when it is indicated that the duty on the merchandise would be less than \$25 if not within the purview of item 806.30, and it is indicated that the shipment on its return to the United States will be covered by a mail or other informal entry. Customs Form 4455, appropriately modified, may be used by the district director in issuing the waiver.

(l) The district director shall require at the time of entry a deposit of estimated duties based upon the full cost or fair market value, as the case may be, of the processing. The cost or fair market value, as the case may be, of the processing outside the United States which is set forth in the invoice and entry papers as the basis for the

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assessment of duty under item 806.30, shall be limited to the cost or value of the processing actually performed abroad (including all domestic and foreign articles used in the processing, but does not include the exported United States metal article) and shall not include any of the expenses incurred in this country, whether by way of engineering costs, preparation of plans or specifications, and the furnishing of tools or equipment for doing the processing abroad, or otherwise.

(R.S. 251, as amended, 77A Stat. 14, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (Gen. Hdnic. 11), 1624)

[T.D. 72-119, 37 FR 8870, May 2, 1972, as amended by T.D. 73-136, 38 FR 13481, May 22, 1973; T.D. 79-159, 44 FR 31967, June 4, 1979]

§ 10.10 Newsreel films.

Where free entry is claimed for newsreel films under the provisions of item 724.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States, there shall be furnished in connection with the entry a statement of the cameraman, shipper, or other person having knowledge of the facts, identifying the films with the invoice and stating that the basic films have to the best of his knowledge and belief been exposed abroad and that they are shipped for use as newsreel of current events abroad. The invoice shall state the footage and title of each subject.

ARTICLES ASSEMBLED ABROAD WITH UNITED STATES COMPONENTS

§ 10.11 General.

(a) Section 10.12 through 10.23 set forth definitions and interpretative regulations adopted by the Commissioner of Customs pertaining to the construction of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) and related provisions of law. These provisions concern claims for the exemption from duty provided by item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), for American-made fabricated components.

Newsreels, not developed, of current events abroad . . . (Item 724.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States.)

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ments which are returned to the United States as parts of articles assembled abroad. The examples included in these sections described specific situations in which the exemption may or may not be applicable. The definitions and regulations that follow are promulgated to inform the public of the constructions and interpretations that the United States Customs Service shall give to relevant statutory terms and to assure the impartial and uniform assessment of duties upon merchandise claimed to be partially exempt from duty under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), at the various ports of entry. Nothing in these regulations purports or is intended to restrict the legal right of importers or others to a judicial review of the matters contained therein.

(b) Section 10.24 sets forth the documentary requirements applicable to the entry of assembled articles claimed to be subject to the exemption provided under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). Allowance of an importer's claim is dependent upon meeting the statutory requirements for the exemption under item 807.00 and his complying with the documentary requirements set forth in § 10.24.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43021, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.12 Definitions.

As used in §§ 10.11 through 10.24, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

(a) *American-made*. The term "American-made" is used to refer to a product of the United States as defined in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) *Assembly*. "Assembly" means the fitting or joining together of fabricated components.

(c) *Exemption*. "Exemption" means the deduction of the cost or value of products of the United States which were assembled abroad in accordance with the requirements of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), from the full value of the assembled article.

(d) *Fabricated component*. "Fabricated component" means a manufactured article ready for assembly in the

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condition as exported except for operations incidental to the assembly.

(e) *Product of the United States*. A "product of the United States" is an article manufactured within the Customs territory of the United States and may consist wholly of United States components or materials, of United States and foreign components or materials, or wholly of foreign components or materials. If the article consists wholly or partially of foreign components or materials, the manufacturing process must be such that the foreign components or materials have been substantially transformed into a new and different article, or have been merged into a new and different article.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43021, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.13 Statutory provision: Item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

Item 807.000, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), provides that articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States, which (a) were exported in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, (b) have not lost their physical identity in such articles by change in form, shape, or otherwise, and (c) have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by being assembled and except by operations incidental to the assembly process such as cleaning, lubricating, and painting, are subject to a duty upon the full value of the imported article, less the cost or, if no charge is made, the value of such products of the United States. The rate of duty which is assessed upon the dutiable portion of the imported article is that which is applicable to the imported article as a whole under the appropriate provision of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) for such article. If that provision requires a specific or compound rate of duty, the total duties assessed on the imported article are reduced in such proportion as the cost or value of the returned United States components which qualify for the exemption bears to the full value of the assembled article.

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Example 1. A transistor radio is assembled abroad from foreign-made components and American-made transistors. Upon importation, the transistor radio is subject to the ad valorem rate of duty applicable to transistor radios upon the value of the radio less the cost or value of the American-made transistors assembled therein.

Example 2. A solid-state watch movement is assembled abroad from foreign-made components and an American-made integrated circuit. If the movement in question is subject to the specific rate of duty of 75 cents if the value of the assembled movement is \$30, and if the value of the American-made integrated circuit is \$10, then the value of the integrated circuit represents one third of the total value of the assembled article and the duty on the assembled article will be reduced by one third (\$.25). Therefore, the duty on the assembled movement is 50 cents.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43021, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.14 Fabricated components subject to the exemption.

(a) *Fabricated components, the product of the United States*. Except as provided in § 10.15, the exemption provided under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), applies to fabricated components, the product of the United States. The components must be in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication at the time of their exportation from the United States to qualify for the exemption. Components will not lose their entitlement to the exemption by being subjected to operations incidental to the assembly either before, during, or after their assembly with other components. Materials undefined in final dimensions and shapes, which are cut into specific shapes or patterns abroad are not considered fabricated components.

Example 1. Articles identifiable in their exported condition as components or parts of the article into which they will be assembled, such as transistors, diodes, integrated circuits, machinery parts, or precut parts of wearing apparel, are regarded as fabricated components.

Example 2. Prestamped metal lead frames for semiconductor devices exported in multiple unit strips in which the individual frame units are connected to each other, or integrated circuit wafers containing individual integrated circuit dice which have been scribed or scored in the United States, are regarded as fabricated components. The

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separation of the individual frames by cutting, or the segmentation of the wafer into individual dice by flexing and breaking along scribed or scored lines, is regarded as an operation incidental to the assembly process.

Example 3. Wires of various type, electrical conductors, metal foils, insulating tapes, ribbons, findings used in dressmaking, and similar products, which are in a finished state when exported from the United States, and are ready for use in the assembly of the imported article, are regarded as fabricated components if they are only cut to length or subjected to operations incidental to the assembly process while abroad.

Example 4. Uncut textile fabrics exported in bolts from which wearing apparel components will be cut according to a pattern are not regarded as fabricated components. Similarly, other materials, such as lumber, leather, sheet metal, plastic sheeting, exported in basic shapes and forms to be fabricated into components for assembly, are not eligible for treatment as fabricated components.

(b) *Substantial transformation of foreign-made articles or materials.* Foreign-made articles or materials may become products of the United States if they undergo a process of manufacture in the United States which results in their substantial transformation. Substantial transformation occurs when, as a result of manufacturing processes, a new and different article emerges, having a distinctive name, character, or use, which is different from that originally possessed by the article or material before being subject to the manufacturing process. The mere finishing or modification of a partially or nearly complete foreign product in the United States will not result in the substantial transformation of such product and it remains the product of a foreign country.

Example 1. A cast metal housing for a valve is made in the United States from imported copper ingots, the product of a foreign country. The housing is a product of the United States because the manufacturing operations performed in the United States to produce the housing resulted in a substantial transformation of the foreign copper ingots.

Example 2. An integrated circuit device is assembled in a foreign country and imported into the United States where its leads are formed by bending them to a specified angle. It is then tested and marked. The imported article does not become a product of

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the United States because the operations performed in the United States do not result in a substantial transformation of the foreign integrated circuit device.

Example 3. A circuit board assembly for a computer is assembled in the United States by soldering American-made and foreign-made components onto an American-made printed circuit board. The finished circuit board assembly has a distinct electronic function and is ready for incorporation into the computer. The foreign-made components have undergone a substantial transformation by becoming permanent parts of the circuit board assembly. The circuit board assembly, including all of its parts is regarded as a fabricated component, the product of the United States, for purposes of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43022, Sept. 18, 1975)

§ 10.15 Fabricated components not subject to the exemption.

Fabricated components which are not products of the United States are excluded from the exemption. In addition, the exemption is not applicable to any component exported from the United States territory of the United States:

(a) From continuous Customs custody with remission, abatement, or refund of duty;

(b) With benefit of drawback;

(c) To comply with any law of the United States or regulation of any Federal agency requiring exportation; or

(d) After manufacture or production in the United States under item 864.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

Example. Partially completed components of an electric motor are imported in several separate shipments and are entered under a temporary importation bond to be manufactured into finished motors under the provisions of item 864.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). The components are completed and assembled into finished electric motors. The finished motors are exported and are assembled abroad into electric fans which are subsequently imported into the United States. Irrespective of the fact that the assembly of the motors might involve such a substantial change that the motor could be considered a product of the United States, no exemption may be given for the value of the electric motors, since they were exported after manufacture or production in the United States under

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the provision of item 864.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43023, Sept. 18, 1975)

§ 10.16 Assembly abroad.

(a) *Assembly operations.* The assembly operations performed abroad may consist of any method used to join or fit together solid components, such as welding, soldering, riveting, force fitting, gluing, laminating, sewing, or the use of fasteners, and may be preceded, accompanied, or followed by operations incidental to the assembly as illustrated in paragraph (b) of this section. The mixing or combining of liquids, gases, chemicals, food ingredients, and amorphous solids with each other or with solid components is not regarded as an assembly.

Example 1. A television yoke is assembled abroad from American-made magnet wire. In the foreign assembly plant the wire is spooled and wound into a coil, the wire cut from the spool, and the coil united with other components, including a terminal panel and housing which are also American-made. The completed article upon importation would be subject to the ad valorem rate of duty applicable to television parts upon the value of the yoke less the cost or value of the American-made wire, terminal panel and housing, assembled therein. The winding and cutting of the wire are either assembly steps or steps incidental to assembly.

Example 2. An aluminum electrolytic capacitor is assembled abroad from American-made aluminum foil, paper, tape, and Mylar film. In the foreign assembly plant the aluminum foil is trimmed to the desired width, cut to the desired length, interleaved with paper, which may or may not be cut to length or despoiled from a continuous length, and rolled into a cylinder wherein the foil and paper are cut and a section of sealing tape fastened to the surface to prevent these components from unwinding. Wire or other electric connectors are bonded at appropriate intervals to the aluminum foil of the cylinder which is then inserted into a metal can, and the ends closed with a protective washer. As imported, the capacitor is subject to the ad valorem rate of duty applicable to capacitors upon the value less the cost or value of the American-made foil, paper, tape, and Mylar film. The operations performed on these components are all either assembly steps or steps incidental to assembly.

Example 3. The manufacture abroad of cloth on a loom using thread or yarn exported from the United States on spools, cops, or pirns is not considered an assembly

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but a weaving operation, and the thread or yarn does not qualify for the exemption. However, American-made thread used to sew buttons or garment components is qualified for the exemption because it is used in an operation involving the assembly of solid components.

(b) *Operations incidental to the assembly process.* Operations incidental to the assembly process whether performed before, during, or after assembly, do not constitute further fabrication, and shall not preclude the application of the exemption. The following are examples of operations which are incidental to the assembly process:

(1) Cleaning;

(2) Removal of rust, grease, paint, or other preservative coating;

(3) Application of preservative paint or coating, including preservative metallic coating, lubricants, or protective encapsulation;

(4) Trimming, filing, or cutting off of small amounts of excess materials;

(5) Adjustments in the shape or form of a component to the extent required by the assembly being performed abroad;

(6) Cutting to length of wire, thread, tape, foil, and similar products exported in continuous length, separation by cutting of finished components, such as pre-stamped integrated circuit lead frames exported in multiple unit strips; and

(7) Final calibration, testing, marking, sorting, pressing, and folding of assembled articles.

(c) *Operations not incidental to the assembly process.* Any significant process, operation, or treatment other than assembly whose primary purpose is the fabrication, completion, physical or chemical improvement of a component, or which is not related to the assembly process, whether or not it effects a substantial transformation of the article, shall not be regarded as incidental to the assembly and shall preclude the application of the exemption to such article. The following are examples of operations not considered incidental to the assembly as provided under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202):

(1) Melting of exported ingots and pouring of the metal into molds to produce cast metal parts;

(2) Cutting of garment parts according to pattern from exported material;

(3) Painting primarily intended to enhance the appearance of an article or to impart distinctive features or characteristics;

(4) Chemical treatment of components or assembled articles to impart new characteristics, such as shower-proofing, permapressing, sanforizing, dyeing or bleaching of textiles;

(5) Machining, polishing, burnishing, peening, plating (other than plating incidental to the assembly), embossing, pressing, stamping, extruding, drawing, annealing, tempering, case hardening, and any other operation, treatment or process which imparts significant new characteristics or qualities to the article affected.

(d) *Joining of American-made and foreign-made components.* An assembly operation may involve the use of American-made components and foreign-made components. The various requirements for establishing entitlement to the exemption apply only to the American-made components of the assembly.

Example. Diodes are assembled abroad from American-made components. The process includes the encapsulation of the assembled components in a plastic shell. The plastic used for the encapsulation is in the form of a pellet, and is of foreign origin. After the prefabricated diode components are assembled, the assembled unit is placed in a transfer molding machine, where, by use of the pellet, molten epoxy is caused to flow around the perimeters of the assembled components, forming upon solidification a plastic body for the diode. Upon importation, exemption may be granted for the value of the American-made components, but not for the value of the plastic pellet. If the plastic pellet used for encapsulation was of United States origin, its value would still be a part of the dutiable value of the diode, because the plastic pellet is not a fabricated component of a type designed to be fitted together by assembly, but merely a premeasured quantity of material which was applied to the assembled unit by a process not constituting an assembly.

(e) *Subassembly.* An assembly operation may involve the joining or fitting of American-made components into a part or subassembly of an article, followed by the installation of the part or subassembly into the complete article.

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Example. Rolls of foil and rolls of paper are exported and cut to specific length abroad and interleaved and rolled to form the electrodes and dielectric of a capacitor. Following this procedure, the rolls are assembled with cans and other parts to form a complete capacitor. The foil and paper are entitled to the exemption.

(f) *Packing.* The packing abroad of merchandise into containers does not in itself qualify either the containers or their contents for the exemption. However, assembled articles which otherwise qualify for the exemption and which are packaged abroad following their assembly will not be disqualified from the exemption by reason of their having been so packaged, whether for retail sale or for bulk shipment. The tariff status of the packing materials or containers will be determined in accordance with General Headnote 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43023, Sept. 18, 1975)

§ 10.17 Valuation of exempted components.

The value of fabricated components to be subtracted from the full value of the assembled article is the cost of the components when last purchased, f.o.b. United States port of exportation or point of border crossing as set out in the invoice and entry papers, or, if no purchase was made, the value of the components at the time of their shipment for exportation, f.o.b. United States port of exportation, or point of border crossing, as set out in the invoice and entry papers. However, if the appraising officer concludes that the cost or value of the fabricated components so ascertained does not represent a reasonable cost, or value, then the value of the components shall be determined in accordance with section 402 or section 402a Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a, 1402).

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43024, Sept. 18, 1975)

§ 10.18 Valuation of assembled articles.

(a) *Statutory basis used in valuation.* As in the case of the appraisalment of any other imported merchandise (see Subpart C of Part 152 of this chapter), the full value of assembled

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articles imported under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), is determined in accordance with the appropriate statutory basis.

(b) *Use of constructed value or cost of production as basis for valuation.* A preponderance of the merchandise entitled to the item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), exemption, is appraised on the basis of constructed value or cost of production.

(1) *Constructed value.* Constructed value is the statutory basis of appraisal authorized by section 402(d), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a(d)), and is applicable to imported articles which are not on a list compiled by the Department of the Treasury, known as the "final list" (T.D. 54521).

(2) *Cost of production.* Cost of production is the statutory basis of appraisal authorized by section 402a(f), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1402(f)), and is applicable to imported articles which are on the "final list" (T.D. 54521).

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43024, Sept. 18, 1975)

§ 10.19 Elements involved in determining constructed value or cost of production.

Both constructed value and cost of production of assembled articles are determined from the following cost data:

(a) *Cost of materials.* The cost of materials to be reported in connection with a claim for an item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), exemption, where constructed value or cost of production is the basis of appraisalment includes, but is not limited to:

(1) The cost or value of all American-made components and other American-made materials f.o.b. the United States port of exportation or point of border crossing. If these items were purchased, there should be included, in addition to the purchase price, all costs incurred up to the time of the items' arrival at the port of exportation, such as packing, freight, insurance, warehousing, sorting, and re-packing. If the items were not purchased, the estimated market value

f.o.b. port of exportation or point of border crossing shall be used, based on the normal selling price to independent purchasers or other available market information. If market value information is not available, the value of the items shall be the sum of all costs incurred in producing the items, including general expenses, an amount for profit, and all costs incurred from the time the items are completed to the time they arrive at the port of exportation or point of border crossing.

(2) Freight, insurance, lading and unloading, and other costs incurred in transporting the American-made components and materials from the port of exportation or point of border crossing to the assembler's plant;

(3) The cost or value of all other components and materials added in the country of assembly as well as the costs incurred in transporting these components and materials to the assembler's plant, including packing, freight, insurance, and lading and unloading;

(4) The value of waste or spoilage, including scrap, such as trimmings, cuttings, and turnings from a lathe, and United States components delivered to the assembler and found to be unusable. The value of waste or spoilage shall be determined from the actual cost of the materials less the market value of recovered scrap or rejected components. Where the assembler returns rejected components to its supplier and receives credit for the rejected components so returned, the credit received by the assembler may be applied as an offset against the assembler's cost of materials; and

(5) Taxes on materials assessed by the country of assembly, but remitted or refunded upon exportation of the finished articles from the country of assembly, such as sales taxes and value added taxes. Such taxes are included under the cost of materials when cost of production is the basis of valuation, but are excluded when constructed value is the basis of valuation.

(b) *Cost of fabrication.* The cost of fabrication of an assembled article includes, but is not limited to:

(1) All actual labor costs involved in the assembly operations, including fringe benefits such as paid holidays,

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vacations, social security, school taxes, seventh-day pay, on-the-job training, housing allowance, and idle time. Deviation from normal production efficiency to adjust for actual production should be reflected, if necessary, to insure that the total actual labor costs incurred in the assembly are shown in the cost data sheets. For instance, if the efficiency of the production workers does not meet projected expectations, with a consequent increase in unit labor costs, the increased costs should be reflected in the cost data furnished Customs. The costs of engineering, supervisory functions, quality control, and similar personnel expenses shall be included:

- (2) Cost of dies, molds, tooling, special machinery, and similar equipment costs which are allocable to the particular merchandise under consideration (as opposed to general costs for plant equipment or machinery, which are included under general expenses);
- (3) Costs of research, development, design, engineering, and blueprints, except where they are directly allocable to American-made components. Where they are directly allocable to American-made components they are to be included in the value of those components, and are not to be included in the cost of fabrication.
- (4) Costs of inspecting and testing by the assembler; and
- (5) Costs of subcontract work, including the general expenses and profit involved in such work, when a foreign assembler has a portion of the assembly work accomplished by a subcontractor. These costs are considered to be part of the cost of fabrication to the foreign assembler.

(c) *General expenses.* General expenses, which are all of the assembler's expenses other than the cost of components, materials, fabrication, and packaging, include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Building rent or depreciation;
- (2) Costs for utilities, including heat, light, power, and water;
- (3) Telephone, telegraph, and cable costs;
- (4) Depreciation of machinery and equipment other than dies, molds, tooling, special machinery, and similar

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equipment allocable to the particular merchandise under consideration;

- (5) Expenses for maintenance, repairs, and renewals;
- (6) Fire and liability insurance costs;
- (7) Taxes on buildings;
- (8) Factory storage costs;
- (9) Expenses for office and factory supplies;
- (10) Administration salaries and expenses (executives', managers', and office workers' salaries), and salesmen's salaries, commissions, and expenses;
- (11) Travel expenses;
- (12) Advertising expenses;
- (13) Licensing fees paid to a foreign government;
- (14) Legal expenses;
- (15) Nonrefundable expenses relating to the importation of articles into a foreign country, such as foreign brokerage fees;
- (16) Auditing expenses of the foreign assembly operation;
- (17) Start up costs (other than on-the-job training costs). These include legal fees for the consultant or entrepreneur, a fee for setting up the assembler corporation, costs for construction of buildings and installation of manufacturing machinery, engineering fees and material costs to acquire electricity or other power for the plant, fees for the issuance of any permits required, the cost of a bond given to show good faith, charges for telephone service, roads and rail spurs, charges for securing a labor force as well as for their pre-training, costs of trusts established to satisfy foreign ownership, the cost of a plant bond to insure exportation of all materials imported into a foreign country for assembly and to insure return of all imported machinery, and expenses of relocating plant management and production supervisors and their families. Start up costs may be amortized over the period of time for which such expenditures are ordinarily amortized by assemblers of the same general class or kind of merchandise in the country of exportation, in keeping with generally accepted accounting practices; and
- (18) All other general administrative and overhead expenses including janitorial services, security services, and

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the services of a foreign warehouse officer.

(d) *Profit.* The assembler's actual profit or loss and the basis upon which it was calculated must be reported. Appraisement by Customs shall be based on the amount of profit which is found to be usual or ordinary in the trade, subject to limitations and requirements more particularly described in the applicable statutory provisions.

(e) *Packing expenses.* All costs of packing or otherwise preparing assembled articles for shipment to the United States must be reported. These costs include, but are not limited to, the cost of containers, the cost of packing materials such as excelsior, straw, and string, the cost of spraying and fumigating packing materials, and the cost of labor for packing. Packing materials of United States origin may be separately exempt from duty under the exemption provided in item 800.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), for American goods returned without advancement in value or improvement in condition while abroad.

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43024, Sept. 18, 1975)

§ 10.20 Cost data required if other statutory basis applicable.

Where it is determined that appraisement is to be made on a value base other than constructed value or cost of production, the importer shall be required to submit cost data of a different nature than required in this part.

Example: If United States value is determined to be the proper basis of valuation, the importer may be required to furnish information on his resale price at the whole-sale level in the United States, his general expenses and profit on the resale, and other data which is needed to determine United States value, rather than the cost data required to establish constructed value or cost of production.

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975; 40 FR 45163, Oct. 1, 1975)

§ 10.21 Updating cost data and other information.

When a claim for the exemption is predicated on estimated cost data furnished either in advance of or at the

time of entry, this fact should be clearly stated in writing at the time of entry, and suspension of liquidation may be requested by the importer or his agent pending the furnishing of actual cost data. Actual cost data must be submitted as soon as accounting procedures permit. To insure that information used for Customs purposes is reasonably current, the importer shall ordinarily be required to furnish updated cost and assembly data at least every six months, regardless of whether he considers that significant changes have occurred. The 6-month period for the submission of updated cost or other data may be extended by the district director if such extension is appropriate for the type of merchandise involved, or because of the accounting period normally used in the trade, or because of other relevant circumstances.

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975)

§ 10.22 Marking.

Assembled articles entitled to the exemption are considered products of the country of assembly for the purposes of the country of origin marking requirements of section 304, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304). If an imported assembled article is made entirely of American-made materials, the United States origin of the material may be disclosed by using a legend such as "Assembled in _____ from material of U.S. origin," or a similar phrase.

(Sec. 304, 46 Stat. 687, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304))

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975)

§ 10.23 Standards, quotas, and visas.

All requirements and restrictions applicable to imported merchandise, such as labeling, radiation standards, flame-retarding properties, quotas, and visas, apply to assembled articles eligible for the exemption in the same manner as they would apply to all other imported merchandise.

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975)

§ 10.24 Documentation.

(a) *Documents required.* The following documents shall be filed in connec-

with the entry of assembled articles claimed to be subject to the exemption under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

I, _____, declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the _____ were assembled in whole or in part from fabricated components listed and described below, which are products of the United States.

Marks of identification, numbers	Description of component	Quantity	Unit value at time and place of export from United States	Port and date of export from United States	Name and address of manufacturer

In accordance with Headnote 3, part 1B, schedule 9, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), Description of the operations performed abroad on the exported components (in sufficient detail to enable Customs officers to determine whether the operations performed are within the preview of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) (attach supplemental sheet if more space is required):

(c) Reference to previously filed documents. In lieu of filing duplicate lists of components and descriptions of assembly operations with each entry, the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section may refer to assembly descriptions and lists of components previously filed with and approved by the district director, or to records showing costs, names of manufacturers, and other necessary data on components, provided the importer has arranged with the district director to maintain such records and keep them available for examination by authorized Customs officers.

(d) Waiver of specific details for each entry. There are cases where large quantities of United States components are purchased from various sources or exported at various ports and dates on a continuing basis, so that it is impractical to identify the exact source, port and date of export for each particular component included in an entry of merchandise claimed to be subject to the exemption under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). In these cases, specific details such as the port and date of export and the name of the manufacturer of the United States components may be waived if the district director is satisfied that the importer and assembler have established reliable controls to insure that all components for which the exemption is claimed are in fact products of the United States. These controls shall include strict physical segregation of components.

(2) Endorsement by the importer. An endorsement, in substantially the following form, shall be signed by the importer:

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the (above), (attached) declaration, and any other information submitted herewith, or otherwise supplied or referred to, is correct in every respect and there has been compliance with all pertinent headnotes of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

(b) Revision of format. In specific cases, the district director may revise the format of either of the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section and may make such changes as conditions warrant, provided the data and information required to be supplied in these documents are presented. For example, if the components were furnished by the importer, the information on components may be supplied as part of the importer's endorsement, rather than as part of the assembler's declaration.

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Entry: bond.

(a)(1) Entry of articles brought into the United States temporarily and claimed to be exempt from duty under Schedule 8, Part 5C, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), unless covered by an A.T.A. carnet as provided in Part 114 of this chapter, shall be made on Customs Form 3461 or 7533, supported by the documentation required by § 142.3 of this chapter. However, when § 10.36 or § 10.36a is applicable, or the aggregate value of the article is not over \$250, the form prescribed for the informal entry of importations by mail, in baggage, or by other means, may be used. When entry is made on Customs Form 3461 or 7533, an entry summary Customs Form 7501, shall be filed within 10 days after time of entry, in accordance with Subpart B, Part 142 of this chapter.

(e) Waiver of documents. When the district director is satisfied that unusual circumstances make the production of either or both of the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section, or of any of the information set forth therein, impractical and is further satisfied that the requirements of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), and related headnotes have been met, he may waive the production of such document(s) or information.

(f) Unavailability of documents at time of entry. If either or both of the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section are not available at the time of entry, an appropriate bond for the production of the document(s) may be given pursuant to §§ 113.41-113.46 and 141.66 of this chapter.

(g) Responsibility of correctness. Subject to the civil and criminal sanctions provided by law for false or fraudulent entries, the importer has the ultimate responsibility for supplying all information needed by the Customs Service to process an entry, and for the completeness and truthfulness of such information. If certain information cannot be supplied by the assembler, it must be provided by the importer.

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975, as amended by T.D. 79-159, 44 FR 31967, June 4, 1979)

FREE ENTRY—ARTICLES FOR THE USE OF FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL.
§ 10.30c (Reserved)
TEMPORARY IMPORTATIONS UNDER BOND

30 FR 11318, Sept. 3, 1965.

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"(a) such merchandise will not be processed into an article manufactured or produced in the United States if such article is—

(1) alcohol, distilled spirits, wine, beer, or any dilution or mixture of any or all of the foregoing;

(2) a perfume or other commodity containing ethyl alcohol (whether or not such alcohol is denatured), or

(3) a product of wheat; and

"(b) if any processing of such merchandise results in an article (other than an article described in (a) of this heading) manufactured or produced in the United States—

(1) a complete accounting will be made to the Customs Service for all articles, wastes, and irrecoverable losses resulting from such processing, and

(2) all articles and valuable wastes resulting from such processing will be exported or destroyed under customs supervision within the bonded period.

"3. Upon satisfactory proof that any article admitted under item 864.30 has been destroyed because of its use for any purpose provided for therein, the obligation under the bond to export such article shall be treated as satisfied.

"4. Collectors of customs may defer the exaction of a bond for not to exceed 90 days after the date of importation for vehicles and craft entered under item 864.35 to take part in races or other specific contests for other than money purses, but unless any such vehicle or craft is exported or the bond is given within the period of such deferral, such vehicle or craft shall be subject to forfeiture.

"5. Articles may be admitted under item 864.75 only on condition that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have found that the foreign country from which the articles were imported allows, or will allow, substantially reciprocal privileges in respect of similar imports to such country from the United States; and if the Secretary finds that a foreign country has discontinued, or will discontinue, the allowance of such privileges, the privileges of item 864.75 shall not apply thereafter in respect of imports from such foreign country.

"Item 864.05 Articles to be repaired, altered, or processed (including processes which result in articles manufactured or produced in the United States)

"Item 864.10 Models of women's wearing apparel imported by manufacturers for use solely as models in their own establishments

"Item 864.15 Articles imported by illustrators and photographers for use solely as models in their own establishments, in the illustrating of catalogues, pamphlets, or advertising matter

"Item 864.20 Samples solely for use in taking orders for merchandise

Title 19—Customs Duties

"Item 864.25 Articles solely for examination with a view to reproduction, or for such examination and reproduction (except photogravure printing plates for examination and reproduction); and motion-picture advertising films

"Item 864.30 Articles intended solely for testing, experimental, or review purposes, including plans, specifications, drawings, blue-prints, photographs, and similar articles for use in connection with experiments or for study

"Item 864.35 Automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, airplanes, airships, balloons, boats, racing shells, and similar vehicles and craft, and the usual equipment of the foregoing; all the foregoing which are brought temporarily into the United States by nonresidents for the purpose of taking part in races or other specific contests

"Item 864.40 Locomotives and other railroad equipment brought temporarily into the United States for use in clearing obstructions, fighting fires, or making emergency repairs on railroads within the United States, or for use in transportation otherwise than in international traffic when the Secretary of the Treasury finds that the temporary use of foreign railroad equipment is necessary to meet an emergency

"Item 864.45 Containers for compressed gases, filled or empty, and containers or other articles in use for covering or holding merchandise (including personal or household effects) during transportation and suitable for reuse for that purpose

"Item 864.50 Professional equipment, tools of trade, repair components for equipment or tools admitted under this item, and camping equipment; all the foregoing imported by or for nonresidents sojourning temporarily in the United States and for the use of such nonresidents

"Item 864.55 Articles of special design for temporary use exclusively in connection with the manufacture or production of articles for export

"Item 864.60 Animals and poultry brought into the United States for the purpose of breeding, exhibition, or competition for prizes, and the usual equipment therefor

"Item 864.65 Theatrical scenery, properties, and apparel brought into the United States by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions arriving from abroad for temporary use by them in such exhibitions

"Item 864.70 Paintings, pastels, drawings, sketches, engravings, etchings, lithographs, woodcuts, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought into the United States by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them for exhibition and

Continued

Chapter I—United States Customs Service

"(2) If Customs Form 7501 is filed at time of entry, it shall serve as both the entry and entry summary, and Customs Form 3461 or 7533 shall not be required. Customs Form 7501 shall be in original only, except for entries under item 864.05, TSUS, which require a duplicate copy for statistical purposes. When articles are entered under an A.T.A. carnet, the importation voucher of the carnet shall serve as the entry.

"(3) In addition to the data usually shown on a regular consumption entry summary, each temporary importation bond entry summary shall include:

(1) The TSUS item number under which entry is claimed.

(2) A statement of the use to be made of the articles in sufficient detail to enable the district director to determine whether they are entitled to entry as claimed, and

(3) A declaration that the articles are not to be put to any other use and that they are not imported for sale or sale on approval.

"(4) The district director of Customs, if he is satisfied as to the importer's identity and good faith, may admit a vehicle or craft brought in by a nonresident to take part in a race or other specific contest for which no money prize is awarded, under the provisions of item 864.35, Tariff Schedules of the United States, without formal entry or security for exportation. If at the time of arrival it appears that the article is likely to remain in the United States beyond 90 days, formal entry and bond shall be taken.

"(5) When any article has been admitted without formal entry or security for exportation and the importer thereafter desires to prolong his stay beyond 90 days, an entry covering the article and security for its exportation shall be accepted at any port where the article may be presented for entry. The time during which the imported article may remain in the United States under the entry shall be commensurate with the duration of the stay of the article, and shall not exceed 90 days.

"(6) In illustration, promotion, and encouragement of art, science, or industry in the United States

"Item 864.75 Automobiles, automobile chassis, automobile bodies, cutaway portions of any of the foregoing, and parts for any of the foregoing, finished, unfinished, or cutaway, when intended solely for show purposes (Schedule 8, Part 5C, Tariff Schedules of the United States.)

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puted from the date of its original arrival in the United States. The estimated duties for the purpose of fixing the amount of any bond required by paragraph (f) of this section shall be the estimated duties which would have been required to be deposited had the article been entered under an ordinary consumption entry on the date of the original arrival.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) The entry or invoice shall: (1) Describe each article in detail; (2) set forth the value of each article; and (3) set forth any marks or numbers thereon or other distinguishing features thereof. In the case of a vehicle, aircraft, or pleasure boat entered under item 864.05 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States and § 10.36a, the registration number, and engine or motor number, and the body number (if available) shall also be shown on the entry. Examination of the imported articles shall be made whenever the circumstances warrant, and occasionally in any event to an extent which will enable the Customs officer to determine that the importation is in agreement with the invoice or entry as to identity and quantity and for the purpose of accepting the entry under the applicable provisions of Schedule 8, Part 5C, Tariff Schedules of the United States. No examination for the purpose of appraisement and no appraisement of the articles shall be made.

(f) With the exceptions stated herein, a bond shall be given on Customs Form 7563 in an amount equal to double the duties which it is estimated would accrue (or such larger amount as the district director shall write in writing to the entrant is necessary to protect the revenue) had all the articles covered by the entry been entered under an ordinary consumption entry. In the case of samples solely for use in taking orders entered under item 864.20, Tariff Schedules of the United States, motion-picture advertising films entered under item 864.25, and professional equipment, tools of trade and repair components for such equipment or tools entered under item 864.50, the bond required to be given shall be in an amount equal to 110 per cent of the estimated duties determined at the time of entry. A term bond on Customs Form 7563-A, a gen-

Appendix B
Statistical Tables

Table B-1.—U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS items 807.00 and 806.30, 1966-83

Year	(In millions of dollars)									
	Total value		Dutiable value				Value of U.S. products			
	807.00	806.30	Total	807.00	806.30	Total	807.00	806.30	Total	
1966	889.8	63.2	953.0	776.5	29.0	805.5	113.3	34.2	147.5	
1967	931.6	103.5	1,035.1	785.0	52.2	837.2	146.6	51.3	197.9	
1968	1,432.0	122.4	1,554.4	1,206.2	57.5	1,263.7	225.7	64.9	290.6	
1969 ^{1/}	1,646.2	192.6	1,838.8	1,307.3	89.4	1,396.7	338.9	103.2	442.1	
1970	2,004.2	204.0	2,208.2	1,570.5	101.3	1,671.8	433.7	102.6	536.3	
1971	2,566.4	199.4	2,765.8	2,030.8	75.1	2,105.9	535.6	124.3	659.9	
1972	3,090.5	318.3	3,408.8	2,410.1	130.3	2,540.4	680.4	187.9	868.3	
1973	3,784.5	462.6	4,247.1	3,025.4	212.9	3,238.3	759.1	249.7	1,008.8	
1974	4,828.1	543.7	5,371.8	3,818.6	240.4	4,059.0	1,009.5	303.3	1,312.8	
1975 ^{2/}	4,707.8	454.6	5,162.4	3,703.9	192.6	3,896.5	1,003.9	262.0	1,265.9	
1976 ^{2/}	5,247.5	474.0	5,721.5	3,976.2	199.2	4,175.4	1,271.3	274.8	1,546.1	
1977	6,723.4	465.1	7,188.5	5,021.4	190.7	5,212.1	1,702.0	274.4	1,976.4	
1978	9,337.1	398.1	9,735.2	6,988.9	154.8	7,143.7	2,348.3	243.2	2,591.5	
1979 ^{2/}	11,559.3	407.7	11,967.0	8,468.3	172.8	8,641.1	3,091.0	234.9	3,325.9	
1980 ^{2/}	13,762.2	254.1	14,016.5	10,178.2	83.5	10,261.8	3,584.0	170.5	3,754.7	
1981	15,924.0	256.5	16,180.8	11,653.9	80.3	11,734.2	4,270.3	176.2	4,446.6	
1982	17,917.0	358.0	18,275.5	13,456.0	116.0	13,572.2	4,461.1	242.0	4,703.3	
1983	21,234.6	341.3	21,575.9	16,076.8	112.5	16,189.3	5,157.8	228.8	5,386.6	

^{1/} Data on 806.30 for 1969 are estimated; data, compiled from an analysis of entry documents supplied by the Department of Commerce and submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

^{2/} Imports under item 806.30 were slightly understated for 1975, 1976, 1979 and 1980 in earlier issues of this tabulation.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted. Minor adjustments to official statistics were made to correct cases of misreporting. Statistics previously reported for certain commodity groupings have been revised to reflect changes in assignment made by the Commission's commodity industry analysts.

Since 1980 the staff of the Commission has made substantial revisions to the Census reported figures. These revisions, for the most part, were attributable to the exclusion of duty-free civil aircraft items. The civil aircraft items do reflect reimportation of American products, either further processed or assembled overseas. Since these data may be of interest, they are included in app. C, along with that for all other commodities involved in the adjustments made for 1983.

Table B-2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1980-83
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	3,280.9	43.9	3,237.0
West Germany	2,166.8	34.9	2,131.9
Canada	1,162.2	345.2	817.0
Sweden	333.6	8.0	325.6
United Kingdom	217.2	16.6	200.5
France	150.8	15.2	135.6
Netherlands	58.8	8.0	50.8
Ireland	46.6	9.5	37.1
Denmark	37.7	2.7	35.1
Italy	37.7	2.7	35.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	15.5	1.7	13.8
Switzerland	11.6	1.0	10.5
Austria	5.8	.8	5.0
Australia	1.6	.8	1.0
Norway	1.3	.2	1.0
All other	1.6	.3	1.3
Total, developed countries	7,529.6	491.6	7,037.9
Mexico	2,276.3	1,141.4	1,134.8
Malaysia	795.3	465.2	330.1
Singapore	760.4	402.2	358.2
Taiwan	473.7	107.1	366.6
Philippines	409.9	251.2	158.7
Hong Kong	407.8	113.7	294.2
South Korea	311.2	166.5	144.6
Haiti	153.8	105.3	48.5
Brazil	110.8	15.5	95.2
Dominican Republic	97.5	66.1	31.5
El Salvador	88.9	51.4	37.5
Thailand	82.4	67.3	15.2
Indonesia	49.6	18.5	31.1
Barbados	47.5	23.9	23.5
Costa Rica	45.2	29.9	15.3
All other	122.3	67.2	55.1
Total, less developed countries	6,232.6	3,092.4	3,140.3
Grand total	13,762.2	3,584.0	10,178.2

Table B-2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1980-83--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1981		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	4,013.1	43.3	3,969.8
West Germany	2,071.5	33.7	2,037.8
Canada	1,555.2	517.5	1,037.6
Sweden	361.4	9.5	351.9
France	237.7	16.7	221.0
United Kingdom	231.1	24.5	206.6
Netherlands	94.2	10.3	84.0
Ireland	63.7	13.3	50.4
Italy	44.2	8.8	35.4
Denmark	26.1	2.5	23.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	19.7	6.8	12.9
Switzerland	5.8	1.0	4.9
Australia	2.1	1.0	1.0
Austria	1.9	.3	1.7
Republic of South Africa	1.4	.2	1.2
All other	2.4	.6	1.8
Total, developed countries	8,731.5	689.9	8,041.7
Mexico	2,655.6	1,399.2	1,256.4
Malaysia	900.5	542.8	357.7
Singapore	843.1	393.3	449.8
Taiwan	536.6	110.3	426.3
Philippines	523.3	326.4	196.9
Hong Kong	517.8	126.0	391.9
South Korea	301.8	174.2	127.6
Haiti	171.3	117.1	54.2
Brazil	142.1	20.4	121.7
Dominican Republic	119.7	78.6	41.1
Thailand	106.5	79.9	26.7
El Salvador	72.5	41.2	31.3
Costa Rica	53.3	37.6	15.7
Barbados	53.2	32.5	20.7
Indonesia	45.5	21.3	24.2
All other	149.6	79.8	69.9
Total, less developed countries	7,192.5	3,580.4	3,612.1
Grand total	15,924.0	4,270.3	11,653.7

Table B-2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1980-83--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	5,004.8	68.2	4,936.6
West Germany	2,655.5	53.9	2,601.6
Canada	1,239.6	374.9	864.7
Sweden	518.2	15.5	502.7
United Kingdom	241.8	27.9	213.9
France	172.7	21.3	151.4
Netherlands	95.8	10.7	85.1
Ireland	73.7	16.9	56.8
Denmark	41.5	3.1	38.4
Italy	41.0	12.6	28.4
Belgium and Luxembourg	9.1	1.1	8.0
Finland	7.6	1.3	6.2
Austria	7.2	1.5	5.7
Switzerland	7.0	.8	6.2
Republic of South Africa	4.3	.4	4.0
All other	2.1	.4	1.8
Total, developed countries	10,121.9	610.6	9,511.3
Mexico	2,804.8	1,429.8	1,375.0
Malaysia	1,096.2	661.5	434.8
Singapore	836.2	363.7	472.5
Philippines	660.1	407.5	252.6
Taiwan	563.0	101.1	441.8
Hong Kong	508.3	102.6	405.7
South Korea	375.3	218.3	157.0
Haiti	179.9	125.7	54.3
Dominican Republic	131.0	88.2	42.8
Brazil	123.1	18.4	104.8
Thailand	107.3	73.4	33.9
Barbados	83.6	55.4	28.2
El Salvador	77.6	46.7	30.9
Indonesia	69.4	33.0	36.4
Costa Rica	58.9	46.7	12.2
All other	140.4	78.6	61.8
Total, less developed countries	7,795.2	3,850.5	3,944.6
Grand total	17,917.0	4,461.1	13,455.9

Table B-2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1980-83--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	6,324.0	79.4	6,244.6
West Germany	2,721.1	50.9	2,670.1
Canada	1,174.1	351.8	822.3
Sweden	836.3	26.4	809.9
France	272.4	17.9	254.6
United Kingdom	174.8	36.2	138.6
Italy	82.7	30.3	52.4
Netherlands	62.9	12.6	50.3
Ireland	60.3	13.8	46.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	57.2	4.0	53.2
Denmark	37.2	2.6	34.6
Austria	15.7	1.6	15.1
Switzerland	7.1	1.3	5.8
Australia	2.5	.2	2.3
Republic of South Africa	1.4	.2	1.2
All other	1.7	.5	1.2
Total, developed countries	11,831.5	628.8	11,202.8
Mexico	3,687.0	1,886.7	1,800.3
Malaysia	1,189.2	688.1	501.1
Singapore	975.6	272.3	703.2
Philippines	725.2	455.1	270.1
South Korea	575.0	340.3	234.7
Taiwan	562.5	100.3	462.3
Hong Kong	447.9	72.1	375.8
Haiti	197.4	139.4	58.0
Brazil	193.0	27.4	165.6
Dominican Republic	161.0	111.6	49.4
Barbados	154.9	111.6	43.3
Thailand	141.2	85.1	56.1
El Salvador	78.9	44.9	34.0
Costa Rica	78.8	60.7	18.1
Indonesia	70.2	41.5	28.7
All other	165.3	92.0	73.2
Total, less developed countries	9,403.1	4,529.0	4,874.0
Grand total	21,234.6	5,157.8	16,076.8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-3.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1980-83
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	23.8	1.2	31.8
West Germany	15.7	1.0	20.9
Canada	8.4	9.6	8.0
Sweden	2.4	.2	3.2
United Kingdom	1.6	.5	2.0
France	1.1	.4	1.3
Netherlands	.4	.2	1.5
Ireland	.3	.3	.4
Denmark	.3	.1	.3
Italy	.3	.1	.3
Belgium and Luxembourg	.1	1/	.1
Switzerland	.1	1/	.1
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Australia	1/	1/	1/
Norway	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	54.5	13.6	68.9
Mexico	16.5	31.8	11.1
Malaysia	5.8	13.0	3.2
Singapore	5.5	11.2	3.5
Taiwan	3.4	3.0	3.6
Philippines	3.0	7.0	1.6
Hong Kong	3.0	3.2	2.9
South Korea	2.3	4.6	1.4
Haiti	1.1	2.9	.5
Brazil	.8	.4	.9
Dominican Republic	.7	1.8	.3
El Salvador	.6	1.4	.4
Thailand	.6	1.9	.1
Indonesia	.4	.5	.3
Barbados	.3	.7	.2
Costa Rica	.3	.8	.2
All other	.9	1.9	.5
Total, less developed countries	44.3	84.2	30.2
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-3.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1980-83--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1981		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan-----	25.2	1.0	34.1
West Germany-----	13.0	.8	17.5
Canada-----	9.8	12.1	8.9
Sweden-----	2.3	.2	3.0
France-----	1.5	.4	1.9
United Kingdom-----	1.5	.6	1.8
Netherlands-----	.6	.7	.4
Ireland-----	.4	.3	.4
Italy-----	.3	.2	.3
Denmark-----	.2	.1	.2
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	.1	.2	.1
Switzerland-----	1/1	1/1	1/1
Australia-----	1/1	1/1	1/1
Austria-----	1/1	1/1	1/1
Republic of South Africa-----	1/1	1/1	1/1
All other-----	1/1	1/1	1/1
Total, developed countries	54.9	16.1	68.9
Mexico-----	16.7	32.8	10.8
Malaysia-----	5.7	12.7	3.1
Singapore-----	5.3	9.2	3.9
Taiwan-----	3.4	2.6	3.7
Philippines-----	3.3	7.6	1.7
Hong Kong-----	3.3	3.0	3.4
South Korea-----	1.9	4.1	1.1
Haiti-----	1.1	2.7	.5
Brazil-----	.9	.5	1.0
Dominican Republic-----	.8	1.8	.4
Thailand-----	.7	1.9	.2
El Salvador-----	.5	1.0	.3
Costa Rica-----	.3	.9	.1
Barbados-----	.3	.8	.2
Indonesia-----	.3	.5	.2
All other-----	.9	1.9	.6
Total, less developed countries	44.5	82.1	30.6
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-3.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1980-83--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	27.9	1.5	36.7
West Germany	14.8	1.2	19.3
Canada	6.9	8.4	6.4
Sweden	2.9	.3	3.7
United Kingdom	1.3	.6	1.6
France	1.0	.5	1.1
Netherlands	.5	.2	.6
Ireland	.4	.4	.4
Denmark	.2	.1	.3
Italy	.2	.3	.2
Belgium and Luxembourg	.1	1/	.1
Finland	1/	1/	1/
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/
Republic of South Africa	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	56.2	13.5	70.4
Mexico	15.7	32.0	10.2
Malaysia	6.1	14.8	3.2
Singapore	4.7	8.2	3.5
Philippines	3.7	9.1	1.9
Taiwan	3.0	2.3	3.3
Hong Kong	2.8	2.3	3.0
South Korea	2.1	4.9	1.2
Haiti	1.0	2.8	.4
Dominican Republic	.7	2.0	.3
Brazil	.7	.4	.8
Thailand	.6	1.6	.3
Barbados	.5	1.2	.2
El Salvador	.4	1.0	.2
Indonesia	.4	.7	.3
Costa Rica	.3	1.0	.1
All other	.8	1.8	.5
Total, less developed countries	62.7	84.3	28.9
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-3.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1980-83--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	29.8	1.5	38.8
West Germany	12.8	1.0	16.6
Canada	5.5	6.8	5.1
Sweden	3.9	.5	5.0
France	1.3	.3	1.6
United Kingdom	.8	.7	.9
Italy	.4	.6	.3
Netherlands	.3	.2	.3
Ireland	.3	.3	.3
Belgium and Luxembourg	.3	.1	.2
Denmark	.2	.1	.1
Austria	.1	1/1	1/1
Switzerland	1/1	1/1	1/1
Australia	1/1	1/1	1/1
Republic of South Africa	1/1	1/1	1/1
All other	1/1	1/1	1/1
Total, developed countries	55.7	12.1	69.5
Mexico	17.4	36.6	11.2
Malaysia	5.6	13.3	3.1
Singapore	4.6	5.3	4.4
Philippines	3.4	8.8	1.7
South Korea	2.7	6.6	1.5
Taiwan	2.6	1.9	2.9
Hong Kong	2.1	1.4	2.3
Haiti	.9	2.7	.4
Brazil	.9	.5	1.0
Dominican Republic	.8	2.2	.3
Barbados	.7	2.2	.3
Thailand	.7	1.6	.3
El Salvador	.4	1.9	.2
Costa Rica	.4	1.2	.1
Indonesia	.3	.8	.2
All other	.8	1.8	.5
Total, less developed countries	43.5	86.0	29.9
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Less than \$0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-4.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1980-83
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Canada	79.9	52.5	27.4
West Germany	36.8	28.4	8.4
Belgium and Luxembourg	16.0	11.4	4.6
Italy	3.2	1.3	1.9
Japan	2.6	1.3	1.0
Switzerland	.9	.6	.3
Sweden	.7	.6	.2
Netherlands	.7	.3	.4
United Kingdom	.6	.3	.2
France	.2	.2	.1
Austria	.1	.1	.1
Denmark	.1	.1	.1
Total, developed countries	144.8	99.1	45.7
Mexico	65.1	44.9	20.3
Malaysia	24.7	15.3	9.5
Singapore	12.9	7.2	5.7
Philippines	3.0	2.2	.7
South Korea	1.4	.8	.6
Hong Kong	.9	.4	.3
Brazil	.7	.4	.3
Taiwan	.2	.1	.1
Pakistan	.1	.1	.1
Mauritius	.1	.1	.1
Thailand	.1	.1	.1
Dominican Republic	.1	.1	.1
Haiti	.1	.1	.1
Peru	.1	.1	.1
Barbados	.1	.1	.1
All other	.1	.1	.1
Total, less developed countries	109.3	71.5	37.8
Grand total	254.1	170.5	83.5

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1980-83--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1981		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Canada-----	82.5	57.3	25.2
West Germany-----	29.6	19.6	10.0
Japan-----	22.6	16.3	6.3
Italy-----	19.4	15.8	3.5
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	6.9	4.5	2.4
Switzerland-----	6.1	3.3	2.8
Austria-----	.9	.6	.2
France-----	.7	.4	.4
United Kingdom-----	.5	.3	.2
Sweden-----	.2	.1	.1
Australia-----	.1	.1	.1
Netherlands-----	1/	1/	1/
Denmark-----	1/	1/	1/
Ireland-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries-----	169.5	118.3	51.2
Mexico-----	53.8	38.4	15.4
Malaysia-----	15.7	9.7	6.0
Singapore-----	15.1	8.1	7.0
Taiwan-----	1.6	1.2	.4
South Korea-----	.5	.3	.2
Pakistan-----	.1	.1	1/
Brazil-----	.1	.1	1/
Philippines-----	.1	.1	1/
Dominican Republic-----	1/	1/	1/
Haiti-----	1/	1/	1/
Barbados-----	1/	1/	1/
Indonesia-----	1/	1/	1/
Hong Kong-----	1/	1/	1/
Peru-----	1/	1/	1/
Thailand-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries-----	87.0	57.9	29.1
Grand total-----	256.5	176.2	80.3

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-4.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1980-83--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	134.8	88.8	46.0
Canada	109.9	78.3	31.6
West Germany	22.5	13.8	8.7
Italy	9.0	7.4	1.6
France	5.3	2.7	2.6
Switzerland	3.6	1.7	1.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	2.8	2.1	.6
United Kingdom	2.3	1.6	.7
Netherlands	1.7	1.5	.2
Austria	.4	.3	.1
Sweden	.2	.1	.1
Ireland	.2	.1	.1
Norway	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	292.6	198.4	94.2
Mexico	32.7	24.3	8.4
Malaysia	15.7	8.8	6.9
Singapore	9.0	4.5	4.6
Greece	5.4	4.8	.7
Philippines	1.1	.2	.8
South Korea	.6	.5	.2
Costa Rica	.3	.2	.2
Taiwan	.3	.2	.1
Brazil	.1	.1	1/
Pakistan	.1	1/	1/
Thailand	1/	1/	1/
Haiti	1/	1/	1/
Hong Kong	1/	1/	1/
Poland	1/	1/	1/
Dominican Republic	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	65.4	43.6	21.8
Grand total	358.0	242.0	116.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1980-83--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	168.9	95.2	53.7
Canada	107.3	80.1	27.1
West Germany	12.8	7.7	5.1
Italy	6.2	3.9	2.3
Sweden	4.8	2.4	2.4
Switzerland	2.7	1.1	1.6
France	1.9	1.3	.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	1.6	1.0	.5
United Kingdom	.5	.4	.2
Ireland	.2	.1	.1
Republic of South Africa	1/	1/	1/
Netherlands	1/	1/	1/
Finland	1/	1/	1/
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	287.0	193.3	93.6
Mexico	27.1	20.2	6.9
Malaysia	13.9	7.6	6.3
Singapore	7.7	3.6	4.1
Greece	2.9	2.5	.4
Costa Rica	1.5	.7	.8
Philippines	1.7	.4	.2
Thailand	.2	.1	.1
South Korea	.1	.1	1/
Spain	.1	.1	1/
Hong Kong	.1	1/	1/
Brazil	.1	1/	1/
Pakistan	1/	1/	1/
Argentina	1/	1/	1/
Haiti	1/	1/	1/
India	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	54.4	35.5	18.9
Grand total	341.3	228.8	112.5

1/ Less than \$50,000.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-5.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1980-83
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Canada	31.4	30.8	32.8
West Germany	14.5	16.7	10.1
Belgium and Luxembourg	6.3	6.7	5.5
Italy	1.3	.8	2.3
Japan	1.3	1.3	1.2
Switzerland	1.0	.7	1.5
Sweden	.3	.3	.3
Netherlands	.3	.3	.2
United Kingdom	.3	.2	.4
France	.2	.2	.3
Austria	.1	.1	.1
Denmark	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	57.0	58.1	54.6
Mexico	25.6	26.3	24.3
Malaysia	9.7	8.9	11.3
Singapore	5.1	4.2	6.8
Philippines	1.2	1.3	.9
South Korea	.5	.5	.7
Hong Kong	.4	.2	.7
Brazil	.3	.2	.4
Taiwan	.1	.1	.1
Pakistan	.1	1/	.1
Mauritius	1/	1/	1/
Thailand	1/	1/	1/
Dominican Republic	1/	1/	1/
Haiti	1/	1/	1/
Peru	1/	1/	1/
Barbados	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	43.0	41.7	45.4
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-5.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1980-83--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1981		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Canada-----	32.2	32.5	31.4
West Germany-----	11.5	11.1	12.4
Japan-----	8.8	9.2	7.9
Italy-----	7.5	9.0	4.4
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	2.7	2.5	3.0
Switzerland-----	2.4	1.9	3.5
Austria-----	.3	.4	.3
France-----	.3	.2	.5
United Kingdom-----	.2	.2	.3
Sweden-----	.1	1/	.1
Australia-----	1/	1/	1/
Netherlands-----	1/	1/	1/
Denmark-----	1/	1/	1/
Ireland-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	66.0	67.0	63.9
Mexico-----	21.0	21.8	19.2
Malaysia-----	6.1	5.5	7.5
Singapore-----	5.9	4.6	8.7
Taiwan-----	.6	.7	.5
South Korea-----	.2	.2	.2
Pakistan-----	1/	1/	1/
Brazil-----	1/	1/	1/
Philippines-----	1/	1/	1/
Dominican Republic-----	1/	1/	1/
Haiti-----	1/	1/	1/
Barbados-----	1/	1/	1/
Indonesia-----	1/	1/	1/
Hong Kong-----	1/	1/	1/
Peru-----	1/	1/	1/
Thailand-----	1/	1/	1/
All other-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	33.8	32.8	36.1
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-5.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1980-83--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	37.6	36.7	39.6
Canada	30.7	32.3	27.3
West Germany	6.3	5.7	7.5
Italy	2.5	3.0	1.4
France	1.5	1.1	2.2
Switzerland	1.0	.7	1.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	.8	.9	.5
United Kingdom	.6	.7	.6
Netherlands	.5	.6	.2
Austria	.1	.1	.1
Sweden	.1	.1	.1
Ireland	1/	1/	1/
Norway	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	81.7	81.9	81.2
Mexico	9.1	10.0	7.2
Malaysia	4.4	3.7	5.9
Singapore	2.5	1.8	4.0
Greece	1.5	2.0	.6
Philippines	.3	.1	.7
South Korea	.2	.2	.1
Costa Rica	.1	.1	.2
Taiwan	.1	.1	1/
Brazil	1/	1/	1/
Pakistan	1/	1/	1/
Thailand	1/	1/	1/
Haiti	1/	1/	1/
Hong Kong	1/	1/	1/
Poland	1/	1/	1/
Dominican Republic	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	18.2	18.0	18.7
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-5.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1980-83--Continued

(In percent of grand total)

Source	1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	63.6	41.6	47.7
Canada	31.4	35.0	24.1
West Germany	3.8	3.4	4.6
Italy	1.8	1.7	2.1
Sweden	1.4	1.1	2.1
Switzerland	.8	.5	1.4
France	.6	.6	.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	.5	.5	.4
United Kingdom	.2	.2	.1
Ireland	1/	1/	1/
Republic of South Africa	1/	1/	1/
Netherlands	1/	1/	1/
Finland	1/	1/	1/
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	84.1	84.6	83.2
Mexico	7.9	8.8	6.1
Malaysia	4.1	3.3	5.6
Singapore	2.2	1.6	3.6
Greece	.9	1.1	.3
Costa Rica	.4	.3	.7
Philippines	.2	.2	.2
Thailand	1/	1/	1/
South Korea	1/	1/	1/
Spain	1/	1/	1/
Hong Kong	1/	1/	1/
Brazil	1/	1/	1/
Pakistan	1/	1/	1/
Argentina	1/	1/	1/
Haiti	1/	1/	1/
India	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	15.7	15.3	16.6
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Less than \$0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980-83

Commodity group	1980			1981		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:						
Mushrooms and truffles-----	0	0	0	2,315	160	2,154
All other articles-----	70	38	32	71	6	65
Total-----	70	38	32	2,385	166	2,219
Forest products:						
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	54,795	42,885	11,910	80,204	62,369	17,835
All other articles-----	6,758	952	5,806	8,719	1,405	7,314
Total-----	61,553	43,837	17,716	88,922	63,774	25,148
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:						
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	66,952	41,804	25,149	65,314	39,473	25,840
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	24,326	15,980	8,346	30,605	18,863	11,742
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	43,441	31,943	11,498	63,171	43,796	19,375
Men's and boys' shirts-----	41,817	23,463	18,354	47,173	24,084	23,089
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	32,067	19,662	12,405	35,836	20,014	15,822
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	44,767	30,777	13,989	47,432	30,411	17,021
Body-supporting garments-----	131,552	77,539	53,813	142,375	86,955	55,420
Gloves-----	23,677	14,390	9,087	22,174	13,247	8,927
Footwear-----	42,699	21,427	21,272	56,008	28,858	27,150
All other articles-----	148,665	97,759	50,905	158,644	99,508	59,136
Total-----	599,563	374,744	224,819	666,732	405,209	261,523
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:						
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	7,108	3,595	3,513	8,074	3,869	4,205
All other articles-----	3,017	1,154	1,863	3,836	1,536	2,299
Total-----	10,125	4,749	5,376	11,910	5,405	6,504
Minerals and metals:						
Metallic containers-----	3,820	703	3,117	2,377	143	2,234
Locks and padlocks-----	8,158	4,803	3,355	6,539	3,753	2,785
Handtools-----	1,178	397	781	1,174	483	691
Structures of base metal-----	29,339	10,073	19,266	7,327	1,243	6,084
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	2,634	492	2,142	2,026	342	1,684
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	12,428	3,663	8,765	16,807	6,137	8,670
All other articles-----	18,358	4,099	14,259	16,991	4,561	12,431
Total-----	75,915	24,229	51,685	51,241	16,662	34,579
Machinery and equipment:						

Table B-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980-83--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1980			1981		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	977	326	652	5,346	1,073	4,273
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	55,010	18,461	36,549	59,529	18,193	41,336
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	28,249	5,498	22,751	15,728	3,237	12,491
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	49,727	4,397	45,329	87,506	6,274	79,232
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	2,756	1,411	1,344	9,388	6,076	3,312
Compressors and parts thereof	15,181	4,586	10,595	25,487	4,324	21,163
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	13,946	5,113	8,832	18,862	6,990	11,872
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	10,850	1,377	9,473	10,947	1,253	9,694
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	6,240	2,296	3,944	18,181	4,891	13,289
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	3,228	309	2,919	3,891	398	3,493
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	99,517	29,251	70,266	380,150	139,929	240,220
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	46,712	8,640	38,072	72,007	12,520	59,488
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	25,186	1,809	23,377	21,316	2,279	19,037
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	32,977	414	32,563	17,380	426	16,954
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	134,083	33,009	101,074	134,286	31,864	102,423
Office machines and parts thereof	616,661	169,038	447,624	730,546	198,306	532,240
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	4,303	771	3,532	4,125	742	3,383
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	16,525	7,273	9,252	39,553	20,814	18,739
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts						

Table B-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980-83--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1980			1981		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
thereof						
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	9,156	3,592	5,564	12,169	5,140	7,028
Transformers	147,874	36,802	111,073	143,827	43,516	100,311
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	21,070	8,036	13,034	18,560	7,873	10,687
Portable electric hand tools	170,047	79,179	90,868	223,633	118,269	105,364
Electric household appliances	9,948	1,144	8,803	10,790	2,171	8,620
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	91,410	25,344	66,067	105,226	35,645	69,582
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	2,554	608	1,946	1,796	598	1,199
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	91,896	17,459	74,437	77,139	18,511	58,628
Television receivers	8,905	4,590	4,316	8,458	4,219	4,239
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	129,390	12,303	117,086	133,759	14,256	119,503
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	812,104	225,383	586,721	851,036	230,830	620,206
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	216,582	52,766	163,816	307,648	68,802	238,846
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	66,679	11,442	55,237	32,386	8,892	23,495
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	60,988	17,369	43,619	65,030	16,900	48,130
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	19,833	394	19,439	43,903	2,601	41,302
Electrical capacitors	106,815	57,081	49,735	120,350	65,927	54,423
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	108,669	49,759	58,910	109,068	49,326	59,742
Voltage regulators	170,554	99,464	71,090	257,092	142,525	114,567
Electrical resistors	7,861	4,563	3,298	2,265	1,143	1,102
Electric lamps	61,621	32,120	29,501	68,738	35,444	33,294
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	40,365	19,093	21,272	41,521	19,769	21,752
Semiconductors	28,624	11,171	17,454	35,950	14,740	21,210
Electrical conductors	2,460,966	1,569,652	911,314	2,797,933	1,785,741	1,012,212
Miscellaneous electrical articles	151,599	85,942	65,657	247,180	143,648	103,532
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	83,107	37,768	45,339	73,937	30,123	43,814
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	197,755	59,822	137,933	115,058	40,152	74,906
	5,257,424	60,019	5,197,405	6,393,886	88,327	6,305,559

Table B-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980-83--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1980			1981		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	675,402	45,712	629,691	296,422	49,886	246,536
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	7,117	2,916	4,201	18,320	5,269	13,051
Pleasure boats; floating structures	43,867	7,493	36,374	87,393	8,206	79,187
All other articles	71	49	23	40,164	630	39,534
Total	12,422,384	2,913,014	9,509,370	14,394,866	3,520,668	10,874,198
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Handbags	6,477	3,301	3,176	9,046	4,572	4,474
Luggage	34,555	22,472	12,083	31,286	21,231	10,054
Flat goods	1,946	888	1,058	5,368	2,599	2,770
Optical instruments, components and lenses	7,535	3,425	4,110	7,931	4,011	3,920
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	31,624	11,407	20,217	41,724	16,257	25,467
Scientific instruments	85,066	42,738	42,329	111,343	64,589	46,754
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	34,574	11,626	22,948	36,046	12,071	23,974
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	175,407	41,539	133,868	158,067	28,971	129,096
Photographic equipment and supplies	23,708	10,398	13,310	29,251	10,754	18,496
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	20,789	9,310	11,479	13,230	5,531	7,698
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	16,158	7,084	9,074	17,963	8,263	9,701
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	2,318	862	1,455	31,753	8,392	23,362
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	2,899	41	2,858	3,746	42	3,704
Ammunition and munitions	1,113	414	699	1,132	191	941
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	48,125	10,255	37,871	98,644	17,780	80,864
Fishing tackle	2,232	827	1,404	2,376	1,191	1,185
Baseball and softball equipment	32,049	23,428	8,620	37,562	26,148	11,414
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	30,035	5,913	24,122	29,512	4,816	24,696
Jewelry	24,452	13,733	10,719	29,002	13,855	15,147
All other articles	1,053	1,930	124	3,589	3,160	429
Total	10,468	2,795	7,673	9,309	3,987	5,321
	592,584	223,386	369,198	707,979	258,411	449,568
Trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980-83--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1980		1981	
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value
Grand total	13,762,194	3,583,998	10,178,196	15,924,036
				Duty-free value
				11,653,740

Table B-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980-83--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1982			1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:						
Mushrooms and truffles	2,825	231	2,594	684	59	625
All other articles	49	14	35	1,350	108	1,242
Total	2,874	244	2,629	2,035	168	1,867
Forest products:						
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	93,888	71,831	22,057	97,260	80,099	17,160
All other articles	5,342	704	4,638	8,087	923	7,164
Total	99,230	72,535	26,695	105,347	81,023	24,324
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:						
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	62,276	38,806	23,470	68,468	42,313	26,155
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	27,445	18,874	8,571	32,915	22,610	10,304
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	47,869	32,455	15,414	51,602	38,521	13,081
Men's and boys' shirts	50,955	19,218	31,737	49,169	19,231	29,938
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	23,542	14,054	9,489	23,272	14,036	9,236
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	45,595	31,492	14,103	60,296	43,629	16,667
Body-supporting garments	135,877	84,869	51,008	144,723	95,173	49,550
Gloves	19,613	12,452	7,162	22,857	13,661	9,196
Footwear	48,505	23,925	24,580	76,303	42,938	33,364
All other articles	187,995	122,169	65,826	215,445	146,792	68,653
Total	649,673	398,312	251,361	745,050	478,906	266,144
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:						
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	11,293	5,138	6,155	13,988	9,538	4,450
All other articles	4,439	1,846	2,593	9,761	3,312	6,449
Total	15,732	6,983	8,748	23,749	12,851	10,899
Minerals and metals:						
Metallic containers	1,411	376	1,035	2,878	845	2,033
Locks and padlocks	9,527	6,810	2,717	18,812	14,850	3,962
Handtools	2,316	1,001	1,315	1,176	845	331
Structures of base metal	9,503	1,963	7,540	3,106	1,420	1,685
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	2,455	413	2,042	6,030	991	5,039
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	12,312	4,482	7,830	12,066	3,758	8,308
All other articles	22,977	5,866	17,111	22,237	5,041	17,196
Total	60,501	20,911	39,590	66,305	27,750	38,554
Machinery and equipment:						

Table B-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980-83--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1982			1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	3,773	1,151	2,622	2,845	602	2,243
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	212,182	79,399	132,783	573,223	154,776	418,447
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	22,486	12,173	10,313	13,856	4,601	9,254
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof; and air fans and blowers and parts thereof	54,991	5,024	49,967	16,994	3,801	13,193
Pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	7,723	3,719	4,004	9,835	4,572	5,263
Compressors and parts thereof	35,830	9,162	26,667	38,963	8,645	30,318
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	23,517	9,703	13,814	30,672	12,395	18,277
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	7,243	1,606	5,637	10,797	2,719	8,078
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	17,720	4,611	13,109	8,301	2,180	6,121
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	4,856	609	4,247	7,681	2,706	4,975
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	181,247	53,516	127,730	83,532	36,698	46,833
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	61,324	12,182	49,142	35,047	7,235	27,812
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	14,722	1,697	13,024	15,210	2,525	12,685
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	30,227	303	29,923	27,602	241	27,361
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	162,255	40,419	101,836	86,212	16,005	70,207
Office machines and parts thereof	763,383	208,558	554,825	1,216,424	241,930	974,495
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	4,546	1,049	3,497	4,750	1,156	3,594
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	31,033	18,168	12,865	34,683	24,079	10,605
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts						

Table B-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980-83--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1982		1983		Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value					
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	10,556	2,825	7,732	3,861	9,846	5,985			
Transformers	181,615	47,182	134,433	43,993	150,854	106,861			
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	24,757	10,053	14,704	12,664	25,060	12,395			
Portable electric hand tools	217,167	109,536	107,631	124,473	256,786	132,312			
Electric household appliances	7,463	864	6,600	2,031	11,680	9,649			
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	149,684	43,236	106,448	46,034	162,924	116,890			
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	2,727	796	1,931	1,386	4,446	3,060			
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	80,402	19,162	61,239	16,434	74,188	57,753			
Television receivers and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	28,497	7,887	20,609	8,653	43,800	35,147			
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	118,711	12,400	106,310	13,716	144,349	130,632			
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	824,607	213,815	610,792	239,362	834,838	595,476			
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	299,717	77,704	222,013	106,754	363,994	259,240			
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	24,594	2,740	21,854	2,827	12,525	9,698			
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	80,779	19,011	61,768	29,210	147,057	117,847			
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	37,071	1,090	35,982	1,185	43,290	42,105			
Voltage regulators	110,903	62,426	48,476	78,283	142,357	64,074			
Electrical resistors	111,127	54,037	57,090	67,690	120,076	52,386			
Electric lamps	263,125	144,664	118,461	191,312	315,369	124,057			
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	86,503	46,235	268	600	1,224	624			
Semiconductors	45,116	21,461	40,140	50,736	90,202	39,467			
Miscellaneous electrical articles	29,538	11,306	23,655	19,542	39,316	19,774			
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	3,106,445	1,962,061	1,144,385	2,136,078	3,444,151	1,308,073			
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	244,419	147,593	96,826	214,716	334,191	119,475			
	71,822	27,063	44,759	38,334	85,265	46,931			
	58,133	17,687	40,446	38,609	89,535	50,925			
	8,035,593	102,639	7,932,955	124,089	9,814,723	9,690,634			

Table B-6. --U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980-83--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1982				1983				
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----									
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	3,718	940	2,778	248,541			395,092	114,686	280,406
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	52,345	12,018	40,328			221		84	137
All other articles-----	26,706	431	26,275			92,507		18,297	74,211
Total-----	16,266,404	3,706,738	12,559,667	19,496,667	4,282,099	15,214,568			
Miscellaneous manufactures:									
Handbags-----	8,061	5,046	3,015			6,637		4,857	1,780
Luggage-----	19,124	12,387	6,737			17,018		10,110	6,907
Flat goods-----	5,355	2,234	3,120			4,577		2,098	2,479
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	13,772	8,116	5,656			11,710		6,997	4,713
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	63,505	17,913	45,593			67,382		25,126	42,256
Scientific instruments-----	103,810	51,627	52,183			114,039		57,542	56,497
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	30,601	8,547	22,054			46,238		13,903	32,335
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	135,044	22,326	112,717			90,098		17,188	72,910
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	20,844	8,673	12,172			44,434		22,157	22,278
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	11,467	4,634	6,833			22,234		10,480	11,754
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	14,108	6,952	7,155			13,377		6,736	6,641
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	36,168	8,112	28,056			61,544		11,518	50,026
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	3,682	46	3,636			2,556		95	2,461
Ammunition and munitions-----	261	39	223			270		50	220
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	211,251	29,135	182,116			167,162		24,713	142,450
Fishing tackle-----	3,210	1,774	1,436			2,481		1,080	1,401
Baseball and softball equipment-----	41,265	27,877	13,389			38,619		25,531	13,088
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	36,937	4,968	31,969			22,307		6,041	16,267
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	28,713	12,006	16,707			24,691		10,221	14,470
Jewelry-----	17,325	15,661	1,664			11,124		10,435	689
All other articles-----	18,185	7,327	10,857			26,708		7,915	18,793
Total-----	822,689	255,399	567,289	795,206	274,793	520,414			
Grand total-----	17,917,102	4,461,123	13,455,979	21,234,358	5,157,589	16,076,770			

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-7.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1983

Source	Value	Percent of total
	<u>Million dollars</u>	
Grand total-----	21,234.6	100.0
Top 10 countries, total-----	18,770.0	88.4
Japan-----	6,324.0	29.8
Mexico-----	3,687.0	17.4
West Germany-----	2,721.1	12.8
Malaysia-----	1,189.2	5.6
Canada-----	1,173.9	5.5
Singapore-----	975.6	4.6
Sweden-----	836.3	3.9
Philippines-----	725.2	3.4
Korea-----	575.0	2.7
Taiwan-----	562.5	2.6
All other-----	2,464.6	11.6

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-8.--U.S. imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983

Commodity group		Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
(In thousands of dollars)				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:				
Mushrooms and truffles		0	0	0
All other articles		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Forest products:				
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers		0	0	0
All other articles		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:				
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses		0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets		73	23	51
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts		0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts		0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets		0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts		0	0	0
Body-supporting garments		151	113	37
Gloves		0	0	0
Footwear		30	17	13
All other articles		41	13	28
Total		295	166	129
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:				
Fabricated rubber and plastic products		1	1	1
All other articles		0	0	0
Total		1	1	1
Minerals and metals:				
Metallic containers		662	310	352
Locks and padlocks		0	0	0
Handtools		2	1	1
Structures of base metal		0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves		0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles		69	25	45
All other articles		341	106	235
Total		1,075	442	633
Machinery and equipment:				
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof		0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof		1,089	81	1,007
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof		121	45	76
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof		1,520	74	1,446
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof		233	74	159
Compressors and parts thereof		20,671	279	20,392

Table B-8.--U.S. imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	3,658	1,794	1,863
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	1	1	1
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	7,415	310	7,105
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	1,302	270	1,033
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	4,469	15	4,454
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	4,264	1,399	2,865
Office machines and parts thereof	14,890	2,516	12,374
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	2	1/	2
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	1,829	77	1,751
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	1,508	721	787
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	37,725	2,182	35,544
Transformers	54	25	29
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	2,864	239	2,626
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	1,308	362	947
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	1	1	1/
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	487	9	478
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	396	44	351
Television receivers	1,063	105	958
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	2,676	625	2,252
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	3,629	2,270	1,358
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	2,306	217	2,089
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	3,577	402	3,176
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	169	29	140
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	269	80	189
Electrical capacitors	8	4	4
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	1,001	382	619
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	41	22	19
Electric lamps	67	67	43
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	1,023	33	991

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-8.--U.S. imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983-Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	11,011	6,296	4,715
Electrical conductors	141	78	63
Miscellaneous electrical articles	1,920	1,053	867
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	38,915	11,806	27,109
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	6,105,475	41,589	6,063,886
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	6,386	569	5,817
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures	12,316	136	12,180
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	6,297,801	76,036	6,221,765
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	0	0	0
Flat goods	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses	0	0	0
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	93	47	46
Scientific instruments	2,998	672	2,325
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	9,790	903	8,887
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	14	3	11
Photographic equipment and supplies	840	24	817
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	1,887	411	1,476
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	20	1	18
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	1,123	72	1,051
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	32	9	24
Ammunition and munitions	2,468	31	2,437
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	0	0	0
Fishing tackle	3,415	173	3,243
Baseball and softball equipment	27	4	23
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	0	0	0
Jewelry	245	54	191
All other articles	27	18	10
Total	1,809	330	1,479
	24,790	2,752	22,038
Grand total	6,323,962	79,396	6,244,566

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-9.--U.S. imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983.

		(In thousands of dollars)		
Commodity group		Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:				
Mushrooms and truffles		0	0	0
All other articles		1/	1/	1/
Total		1/	1/	1/
Forest products:				
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers		95,974	79,375	16,599
All other articles		4	3	1
Total		95,978	79,378	16,600
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:				
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses		15,766	11,068	4,698
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets		6,501	4,451	2,050
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts		28,949	22,717	6,233
Men's and boys' shirts		7,444	5,696	1,748
Men's and boys' coats and jackets		2,188	1,562	626
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts		21,212	17,090	4,122
Body-supporting garments		23,870	19,383	4,488
Gloves		8,733	7,506	1,227
Footwear		42,467	33,911	8,556
All other articles		76,071	55,457	20,615
Total		233,202	178,840	54,362
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:				
Fabricated rubber and plastic products		8,392	6,128	2,264
All other articles		1,606	1,037	569
Total		9,998	7,165	2,833
Minerals and metals:				
Metallic containers		46	31	16
Locks and padlocks		16,088	14,329	1,759
Handtools		726	596	129
Structures of base metal		77	39	38
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves		124	40	84
Miscellaneous metal products and articles		3,099	2,335	764
All other articles		9,112	1,523	7,589
Total		29,272	18,894	10,379
Machinery and equipment:				
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof		0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof		421,387	129,690	291,697
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof		29	23	6
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof		1,381	1,207	175
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof		4,076	2,317	1,760
Compressors and parts thereof		0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-9.--U.S. imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	3,362	3,020	343
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	189	118	71
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	413	304	109
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	2,536	2,024	512
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	182	165	17
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	5,409	3,094	2,315
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	754	420	333
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	1,114	894	220
Office machines and parts thereof	150,670	75,554	75,116
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	88	45	42
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	25,278	21,675	3,603
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	4,036	2,372	1,664
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	51,763	29,545	22,219
Transformers	16,803	9,663	7,140
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	171,839	104,860	66,998
Portable electric hand tools	873	447	425
Electric household appliances	51,618	36,922	14,696
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	900	729	171
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	23,019	9,669	13,570
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	7,238	4,081	3,157
Television receivers	45,193	987	44,206
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	633,901	213,080	420,821
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	160,708	64,248	96,460
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	3,589	1,997	1,592
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	101,227	22,210	79,017
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	61,843	100	154
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	79,577	45,887	15,956
Electrical capacitors	40,344	40,344	39,233
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	215,398	143,019	72,379
Voltage regulators	188	28	160
Electric lamps	57,735	37,110	20,625
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	11,015	9,694	1,321
	9,288	4,621	4,667

Table B-9. U.S. imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983-Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	160,741	111,872	48,869
Electrical conductors	313,500	208,925	104,575
Miscellaneous electrical articles	33,822	19,088	14,734
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	28,309	9,036	19,273
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	179,918	82,113	97,805
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	27	26	2
Pleasure boats; floating structures	12,350	9,484	2,865
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	3,053,537	1,462,466	1,591,070
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	1,982	1,430	552
Luggage	12,520	9,438	3,082
Flat goods	59	37	23
Optical instruments, components and lenses	1,880	1,555	325
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	19,291	14,950	4,341
Scientific instruments	60,000	44,481	15,519
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	18,878	12,556	6,323
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	16,396	6,061	10,334
Photographic equipment and supplies	0	0	0
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	8,090	5,079	3,010
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	10,889	6,460	4,429
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	58,376	10,897	47,480
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	73	52	21
Ammunition and munitions	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	21,080	9,334	11,746
Fishing tackle	511	223	288
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	13,668	4,684	8,983
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	16,699	8,949	7,750
Jewelry	58	36	22
All other articles	4,588	3,765	823
Total	265,037	139,987	125,050
Grand total	3,687,024	1,886,731	1,800,293

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-10.--U.S. imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983

(In thousands of dollars)		Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:				
Mushrooms and truffles		0	0	0
All other articles		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Forest products:				
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers		0	0	0
All other articles		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:				
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses		0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets		0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts		0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts		0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets		0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts		0	0	0
Body-supporting garments		0	0	0
Gloves		0	0	0
Footwear		0	0	0
All other articles		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:				
Fabricated rubber and plastic products		0	0	0
All other articles		262	166	118
Total		262	166	118
Minerals and metals:				
Metallic containers		1,377	374	1,003
Locks and padlocks		0	0	0
Handtools		31	31	1/
Structures of base metal		0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves		0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles		257	86	170
All other articles		66	12	32
Total		1,709	503	1,207
Machinery and equipment:				
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof		202	26	176
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof		71,522	4,784	66,738
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof		0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof		0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof		0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof		804	100	704

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-10.--U.S. imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	88	45	42
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	40	19	21
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	965	187	778
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and other earthmoving machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	477	90	387
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	12	11	1
Pulp and paper machinery, and bookbinding and printing machinery	120	2	118
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	12,031	1,439	10,592
Office machines and parts thereof	2,847	390	2,457
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	82	8	74
Transformers	1,659	447	3,583
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	1,361	26	1,633
Portable electric hand tools	0	102	1,259
Electric household appliances	0	0	0
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	2,563	101	2,461
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	0	0	0
Television receivers	0	0	0
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	0	0	0
Radio receivers and transmitters and parts thereof	0	0	0
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	0	0	0
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors	167	88	78
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	6,999	2,556	4,443
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	191	99	93
Electric lamps	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0

Table B-10.--U.S. imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983-Continued

Commodity group	(In thousands of dollars)		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	5,259	1,850	3,409
Electrical conductors-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	0	0	0
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	349	23	327
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	2,600,748	35,268	2,565,479
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----	1,230	108	1,122
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	2,713,746	47,769	2,665,976
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	0	0	0
Luggage-----	0	0	0
Flat goods-----	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	2,422	1,853	568
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	2,592	586	2,006
Scientific instruments-----	196	18	178
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	65	35	30
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	9	2	7
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	24	23	1
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	46	6	40
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	1	1/	1
Ammunition and munitions-----	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	0	0	0
Fishing tackle-----	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment-----	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	0	0	0
Jewelry-----	3	2	1
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	5,358	2,526	2,832
Grand total-----	2,721,075	50,942	2,670,133

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-11.--U.S. imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments-----	0	0	0
Gloves-----	0	0	0
Footwear-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers-----	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks-----	0	0	0
Handtools-----	0	0	0
Structures of base metal-----	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof-----	0	0	0

Table B-11.--U.S. imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigera- tors and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	21,998	1,733	20,265
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	41	10	31
Transformers	200	68	131
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	0	0	0
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	0	0	0
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	0	0	0
Television receivers	0	0	0
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	22,585	9,196	13,390
Radio receivers and transmitters and parts thereof	33,285	11,656	21,629
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	30	15	15
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	34,173	12,697	21,477
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	1,703	523	1,180
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	5	1	5
Electric lamps	9,230	2,629	6,601
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0

Table B-11.--U.S. imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983-Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	1,063,689	649,260	414,429
Electrical conductors	990	228	761
Miscellaneous electrical articles	2	1	1
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	0	0	0
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	0	0	0
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures	46	4	42
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	1,187,976	688,019	499,957
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	0	0	0
Flat goods	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses	0	0	0
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	0	0	0
Scientific instruments	0	0	0
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	15	5	10
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	1,201	110	1,091
Photographic equipment and supplies	0	0	0
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	0	0	0
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	0	0	0
Fishing tackle	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	0	0	0
Jewelry	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	1,217	116	1,101
Grand total	1,189,193	688,135	501,058

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-12.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	0	0	0
All other articles	203	43	160
Total	203	43	160
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	916	457	459
All other articles	7,969	891	7,078
Total	8,885	1,348	7,537
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	12	6	6
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	558	182	376
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	1,072	688	384
Men's and boys' shirts	0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	5,930	3,786	2,145
Body-supporting garments	0	0	0
Gloves	0	0	0
Footwear	1,404	294	1,109
All other articles	9,106	5,981	3,125
Total	18,082	10,437	7,645
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	779	169	610
All other articles	7,246	2,033	5,193
Total	8,025	2,222	5,803
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	495	126	369
Locks and padlocks	1,975	130	1,845
Handtools	310	138	172
Structures of base metal	3,029	1,382	1,647
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	5,838	893	4,945
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	8,025	1,182	6,843
All other articles	10,387	3,152	7,235
Total	30,059	7,003	23,056
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	2,643	576	2,067
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	7,443	4,115	3,328
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	5,740	3,995	1,744
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	6,359	1,275	5,084
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	2,393	624	1,769
Compressors and parts thereof	14,880	6,821	8,059

Table B-12.--U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983: Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	27,310	9,376	17,934
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	6,820	753	6,067
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	7,587	1,767	5,820
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	2,739	347	2,391
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	63,450	34,489	28,962
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	25,886	3,729	22,157
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	8,236	988	7,248
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	792	14	778
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	41,118	7,740	33,377
Office machines and parts thereof	322,798	69,265	253,533
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	4,661	1,111	3,550
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	6,945	2,239	4,707
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	1,645	446	1,199
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	47,385	10,497	36,888
Transformers	1,265	106	1,159
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	22,614	3,206	19,408
Portable electric hand tools	9,845	1,503	8,342
Electric household appliances	6,527	1,259	5,269
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	2,507	599	1,907
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	48,052	5,665	42,387
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	4,873	1,000	3,873
Television receivers	36,222	9,403	26,819
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	7,663	1,467	6,197
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	38,693	7,859	30,833
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	1,642	84	1,557
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	8,139	1,277	6,862
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	5,364	6	5,358
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	5,119	1,546	3,573
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	17,322	3,040	14,282
Voltage regulators	55	55	32
Electrical resistors	602	54	547
Electric lamps	6,992	1,230	5,762
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	355	40	315

Table B-12.--U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	126,842	83,519	43,323
Electrical conductors	6,749	5,988	5,761
Miscellaneous electrical articles	2,971	359	2,613
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	3,959	1,698	2,261
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	29,249	7,336	21,913
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	35,326	11,887	23,439
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	193	59	135
Pleasure boats; floating structures	25,682	2,862	22,821
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	1,056,652	308,243	748,409
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	180	24	156
Flat goods	122	7	115
Optical instruments, components and lenses	6,375	3,388	2,987
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	3,260	763	2,496
Scientific instruments	12,817	3,843	8,974
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	2,669	633	2,036
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	6	4	2
Photographic equipment and supplies	19,087	12,099	6,989
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	18	8	10
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	3,090	607	2,482
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	13	12	1
Ammunition and munitions	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	146	25	121
Fishing tackle	12	4	8
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	139	46	93
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	25	8	17
Jewelry	19	4	14
All other articles	3,995	801	3,194
Total	51,974	22,277	29,697
Grand total	1,173,879	351,573	822,306

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-13.--U.S. imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	9	5	4
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	34	18	16
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts	79	2	77
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments	0	0	0
Gloves	0	0	0
Footwear	0	0	0
All other articles	84	42	41
Total	206	68	138
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks	0	0	0
Handtools	0	0	0
Structures of base metal	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	0	0	0
All other articles	10	2	8
Total	10	2	8
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	1,309	145	1,164
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	3	1	2
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof	0	0	0

Table B-13.--U.S. imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for serating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	1,164	181	983
Office machines and parts thereof	371,848	33,119	338,729
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	1	1	1
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	0	0	0
Transformers	162	43	120
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	4,481	1,221	3,260
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	24,566	2,836	21,729
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	19,697	1,208	18,489
Television receivers	0	0	0
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	71,879	3,154	68,725
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	48,761	8,651	40,110
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	0	0	0
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	17,659	30	17,629
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	9,296	1,511	7,785
Electrical capacitors	6	1	6
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	2,611	995	1,616
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	79	35	44
Electric lamps	1,068	110	958
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	1,088	524	564

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-13.--U.S. imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	371,917	208,260	163,678
Electrical conductors-----	496	293	203
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	4,595	2,088	2,507
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----	7	1	6
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	217	13	204
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	952,911	264,399	688,512
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	0	0	0
Luggage-----	0	0	0
Flat goods-----	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	0	0	0
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	14	11	3
Scientific instruments-----	1,136	422	714
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	115	46	69
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	3,388	788	2,600
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	0	0	0
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	13,164	4,784	8,380
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	0	0	0
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions-----	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	59	27	32
Fishing tackle-----	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment-----	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	0	0	0
Jewelry-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	4,549	1,764	2,785
	22,424	7,841	14,583
Grand total-----	975,550	272,310	703,241

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-14.--U.S. imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983

(In thousands of dollars)		Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:				
Mushrooms and truffles		0	0	0
All other articles		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Forest products:				
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers		0	0	0
All other articles		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:				
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses		0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets		0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts		0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts		0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets		0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts		0	0	0
Body-supporting garments		0	0	0
Gloves		0	0	0
Footwear		0	0	0
All other articles		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:				
Fabricated rubber and plastic products		0	0	0
All other articles		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Minerals and metals:				
Metallic containers		0	0	0
Locks and padlocks		0	0	0
Handtools		70	43	27
Structures of base metal		0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves		0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles		80	12	68
All other articles		3	2	1
Total		153	58	95
Machinery and equipment:				
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof		0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof		0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof		0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof		0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof		420	256	164
Compressors and parts thereof		2,607	1,445	1,162

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-14.--U.S. imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)		Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group				
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof		0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof		0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof		134	50	84
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof		0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof		0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof		0	0	0
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery		22	4	18
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines		0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials		110	21	89
Office machines and parts thereof		453	49	404
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof		0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids		0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof		0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof		27	1	26
Transformers		0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers		0	0	0
Portable electric hand tools		0	0	0
Electric household appliances		0	0	0
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment		0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof		1/	1/	1/
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment		1	1	1
Television receivers		0	0	0
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes		0	0	0
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof		0	0	0
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof		0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines		0	0	0
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus		0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts		0	0	0
Electrical capacitors		0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits		0	0	0
Voltage regulators		0	0	0
Electrical resistors		0	0	0
Electric lamps		0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)		0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-14.--U.S. imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983-Continued

(In thousands of dollars)		Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group				
Semiconductors-----				0
Electrical conductors-----		0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----		0	0	0
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----		0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----		0	0	0
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----		830,851	24,155	806,696
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft, and parachutes, including parts-----		0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----		0	0	0
All other articles-----		0	0	0
Total-----		834,626	25,983	808,643
Miscellaneous manufactures:				
Handbags-----		0	0	0
Luggage-----		0	0	0
Flat goods-----		0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----		909	130	779
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----		306	176	130
Scientific instruments-----		69	6	63
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----		0	0	0
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----		0	0	0
Photographic equipment and supplies-----		0	0	0
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----		0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----		0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----		0	0	0
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----		0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions-----		270	50	220
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----		0	0	0
Fishing tackle-----		0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment-----		0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----		0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----		0	0	0
Jewelry-----		0	0	0
All other articles-----		0	0	0
Total-----		1,554	362	1,192
Grand total-----		836,333	26,403	809,929

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-15.--U.S. imports for consumption from the Philippines under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1963

(In thousands of dollars)		Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:				
Mushrooms and truffles		0	0	0
All other articles		1,069	16	1,053
Total		1,069	16	1,053
Forest products:				
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers		0	0	0
All other articles		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:				
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses		33	2	31
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets		153	3	150
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts		259	8	251
Men's and boys' shirts		0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets		0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts		0	0	0
Body-supporting garments		19,251	3,407	15,844
Gloves		7,982	2,842	5,140
Footwear		5	5	0
All other articles		3,277	352	2,925
Total		30,960	6,614	24,346
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:				
Fabricated rubber and plastic products		1	1	0
All other articles		1/2	1/2	0
Total		2	1/2	1/2
Minerals and metals:				
Metallic containers		0	0	0
Locks and padlocks		0	0	0
Handtools		0	0	0
Structures of base metal		0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves		0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles		0	0	0
All other articles		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Machinery and equipment:				
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof		0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof		0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof		0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof		0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof		0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof		0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-15.--U.S. imports for consumption from the Philippines under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	14	4	10
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	19,766	8,380	11,386
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	1	✓	1
Transformers	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	0	✓	0
Portable electric hand tools	4,226	1,955	2,271
Electric household appliances	0	0	0
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	574	46	528
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	10	✓	10
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	0	0	0
Television receivers	0	0	0
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	0	0	0
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	898	678	220
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	3	✓	3
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	0	0	0
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	99	56	43
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	3,926	1,352	2,574
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	127	23	104
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	705	446	259
Electric lamps	3,268	900	2,368
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-15.--U.S. imports for consumption from the Philippines under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983--Continue

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	633,173	426,390	206,783
Electrical conductors	25	4	21
Miscellaneous electrical articles	1,778	310	1,467
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	0	0	0
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	0	0	0
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	668,594	440,545	228,049
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	0	0	0
Flat goods	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses	0	0	0
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	0	0	0
Scientific instruments	143	41	102
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	0	0	0
Photographic equipment and supplies	18,645	3,694	14,952
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	2	1	1
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	5,775	4,170	1,605
Fishing tackle	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	0	0	0
Jewelry	7	2	5
All other articles	22	22	1
Total	24,594	7,929	16,665
Grand total	725,219	455,104	270,115

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-16.--U.S. imports for consumption from the Republic of Korea under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	0	0	0
All other articles	46	20	26
Total	46	20	26
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	4	2	2
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	47	19	28
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts	3,745	795	2,949
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments	0	0	0
Gloves	0	0	0
Footwear	10,633	1,473	9,161
All other articles	296	190	106
Total	14,725	2,479	12,246
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks	0	0	0
Handtools	0	0	0
Structures of base metal	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	22	6	16
All other articles	1	1	1
Total	23	7	16
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-16.--U.S. imports for consumption from the Republic of Korea under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1953--
Continued

(In thousands of dollars)		Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group				
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	0	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	0	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0	0
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	0	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	21	21	1	21
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0	0
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	0	0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	0	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	0	0	0	0
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	0	23,821	4,869	18,953
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	0	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	53	53	1	53
Transformers	0	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	640	640	307	333
Portable electric hand tools	1	1	1	0
Electric household appliances	80	80	32	48
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	0	0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	7	7	4	3
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	46	46	6	40
Television receivers	725	725	288	437
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	855	855	221	634
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	0	0	0	0
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	2,243	2,243	359	1,884
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	843	843	151	692
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	6,337	6,337	2,288	4,049
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	0	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors	482	482	308	174
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0	0	0	0
Voltage regulators	0	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	0	0	0	0
Electric lamps	6,424	6,424	4,158	2,266
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-16.--U.S. imports for consumption from the Republic of Korea under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	487,504	318,603	168,901
Electrical conductors	487,504	318,603	168,901
Miscellaneous electrical articles	12,605	5,595	7,010
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	11,724	81	11,643
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	0	0	0
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures	112	14	98
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	554,597	337,347	217,250
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	402	27	375
Flat goods	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses	0	0	0
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	0	0	0
Scientific instruments	0	0	0
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	0	0	0
Photographic equipment and supplies	4,699	77	4,622
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	121	73	48
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	109	54	55
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	252	197	55
Fishing tackle	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	27	6	20
Jewelry	0	0	0
All other articles	38	9	29
Total	5,647	443	5,204
Grand total	575,038	340,295	234,743

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-17.--U.S. imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	684	59	625
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	684	59	625
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	250	212	38
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	250	212	38
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls, and infants' shirts and blouses	0	0	0
Women's, girls, and infants' coats and jackets	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts	3,748	97	3,651
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments	0	0	0
Gloves	33	27	6
Footwear	195	22	173
All other articles	245	113	132
Total	4,222	259	3,963
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	80	67	13
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	80	67	13
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks	0	0	0
Handtools	0	0	0
Structures of base metal	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast-iron stoves	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	0	0	0
All other articles	830	142	688
Total	830	142	688
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	7	1	6
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof	0	0	0

Table B-17.--U.S. imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983-Continued

(In thousands of dollars)		Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group				
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof		0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof		0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof		0	0	0
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof		0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof		0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof		2	1/	2
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery		0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines		22,340	212	22,128
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials		266	73	23,174
Office machines and parts thereof		27,274	3,907	23,367
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof		0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids		0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof		0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof		155	2	153
Transformers		20	6	15
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers		859	242	617
Portable electric hand tools		0	0	0
Electric household appliances		1,003	102	902
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment		30	6	25
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof		107	23	84
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment		187	98	89
Television receivers		61,673	3,213	58,460
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof		91,473	9,762	81,712
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes		1,478	167	1,311
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof		0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines		5,598	1,121	4,477
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus		7,112	698	6,414
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts		59	46	13
Electrical capacitors		7,259	1,201	6,058
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits		5,146	1,692	3,454
Voltage regulators		0	0	0
Electrical resistors		188	23	166
Electric lamps		922	460	462
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)				

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-17.--U.S. imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1983-Continued

Commodity group	(In thousands of dollars)		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	138,958	56,900	82,058
Electrical conductors-----	5,097	1,093	4,004
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	5,013	1,978	3,035
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	49	4	45
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----	92	1	91
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	23,785	3,981	19,803
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	406,131	87,009	319,123
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	164	27	137
Luggage-----	1,375	61	1,315
Flat goods-----	205	72	133
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	0	0	0
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	24	12	12
Scientific instruments-----	0	0	0
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	0	0	0
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	41,963	5,921	36,042
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	1,159	124	1,035
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions-----	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	0	0	0
Fishing tackle-----	92,531	5,365	87,166
Baseball and softball equipment-----	230	127	103
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	288	196	92
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	2,696	240	2,456
Jewelry-----	1,315	124	1,191
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	8,382	249	8,132
	150,331	12,517	137,815
Grand total-----	562,528	100,264	462,265

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-18. --U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1980-83
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1980				1981				
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	4	1/	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----									
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	16,474	13,728	2,745	15,295	11,120	4,175	15,295	11,120	4,175
All other articles-----	616	504	212	796	488	307	16,091	11,609	4,482
Total-----	17,090	14,133	2,957	16,091	11,609	4,482			
Minerals and metals:									
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	17,304	13,038	4,265	17,214	12,206	5,008			
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	3,719	2,873	846	1,333	1,073	260			
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	3,796	2,956	840	5,042	3,003	2,038			
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	2,315	1,280	1,035	2,360	1,349	1,011			
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	7,139	5,671	1,468	8,260	6,658	1,603			
Other-----	6,335	259	76	219	124	96			
Copper, wrought-----	6,187	4,266	1,921	6,212	4,121	2,091			
Aluminum-----	22,551	16,398	6,153	66,778	50,397	16,380			
Aluminum, unwrought-----	4,554	3,777	777	9,163	7,459	1,704			
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	12,697	10,048	2,648	50,233	39,229	11,003			
Aluminum foil-----	5,300	2,573	2,728	7,382	3,709	3,673			
Nickel, wrought-----	6,757	4,286	2,471	5,767	3,167	2,599			
Lead, unwrought-----	3,051	2,363	687	3,568	2,736	833			
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	11,652	10,173	1,478	3,650	3,092	558			
Titanium, wrought-----	4,338	3,297	1,041	3,527	2,485	1,042			
Tungsten, unwrought-----	122	91	31	1,154	801	353			
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	1,450	1,168	281	1,621	1,049	571			
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	1,453	807	646	1,528	861	668			
All other articles-----	4,053	2,993	1,060	5,168	4,264	904			
Total-----	22,228	15,295	6,933	25,407	16,324	9,084			
	101,145	74,177	26,968	141,594	101,592	40,091			
Machinery and equipment:									
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	339	217	122	268	194	74			
Parts of steam turbines-----	4,246	4,160	86	2,974	2,638	336			
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	1,189	841	348	179	145	35			
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	1,272	739	533	2,221	1,351	869			
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading									

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-18. --U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1980-83--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1980			1981		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and parts thereof	61	32	29	80	63	17
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	5,650	1,995	3,654	3,261	1,396	1,865
Office machines and parts thereof	329	54	275	291	219	72
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	3,269	1,758	1,511	2,789	1,574	1,215
Miscellaneous machinery parts	68	28	40	30	13	17
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	10,425	4,850	5,574	9,683	4,531	5,152
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	474	212	261	618	286	333
Electrical capacitors	6,137	4,305	1,832	7,888	5,735	2,153
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	1,523	767	756	1,792	831	961
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	11,392	6,241	5,151	5,058	2,654	2,404
Semiconductors	56,401	38,506	17,895	27,368	16,581	10,767
Miscellaneous electrical articles	36	31	5	42	23	20
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock--other motor vehicles and chassis, and other motor vehicle parts	2	1	1	88	50	38
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and parts of aircraft and space craft	9,372	6,831	2,542	16,876	12,186	4,690
All other articles	7,440	1,771	5,669	1,669	1,220	449
Total	11,356	6,061	5,295	13,590	9,963	3,627
	130,979	79,400	51,580	96,746	61,652	35,093
Miscellaneous manufactures	4,854	2,817	2,038	2,081	1,436	645
Grand total	254,071	170,526	83,545	256,511	176,199	80,312

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-18. --U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS Item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1980-83--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1982			1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:						
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	9,031	5,856	3,175	3,106	1,920	1,186
All other articles-----	393	224	168	319	170	149
Total-----	9,424	6,080	3,344	3,425	2,090	1,335
Minerals and metals:						
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	15,469	12,446	3,023	12,053	9,261	2,792
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	1,232	1,052	180	367	291	76
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	529	437	92	1,642	799	844
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	105	67	38	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	13,187	10,650	2,538	9,869	8,034	1,836
Other-----	416	241	176	175	138	37
Copper, wrought-----	5,506	3,543	1,963	6,052	4,251	1,801
Aluminum-----	183,586	127,724	55,862	200,817	136,963	63,854
Aluminum, unwrought-----	8,513	6,863	1,649	12,164	9,804	2,360
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	167,490	117,109	50,381	179,251	121,934	57,317
Aluminum foil-----	7,583	3,752	3,831	9,402	5,225	4,177
Nickel, wrought-----	13,551	7,519	6,033	2,682	2,041	641
Lead, unwrought-----	3,390	2,493	898	250	156	94
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	6,240	5,171	1,069	1,944	1,363	580
Titanium, wrought-----	7,323	6,289	1,033	4,816	4,098	718
Tungsten, unwrought-----	1,110	795	315	619	208	211
Tungsten, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	503	167	336	289	84	205
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	1,597	962	635	2,404	1,136	1,268
All other articles-----	2,315	1,841	473	1,405	966	439
Total-----	24,343	16,749	7,593	33,900	24,319	9,580
Total-----	264,932	185,698	79,234	267,029	184,846	82,183
Machinery and equipment:						
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	1,746	463	1,284	1,682	817	865
Parts of steam turbines-----	1,340	1,300	40	275	264	11
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	344	266	78	192	103	90
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	2,503	1,470	1,033	5,547	2,811	2,737
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading-----						

Table B-18.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1980-83--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1982			1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and parts thereof	271	153	118	3	1/	3
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	5,614	3,676	1,938	2,984	1,934	1,050
Office machines and parts thereof	580	218	361	265	130	136
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	2,287	1,234	1,053	2,431	1,238	1,193
Miscellaneous machinery parts	40	31	10	2	1	1
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	2,987	2,018	970	4,707	3,249	1,458
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	235	119	116	55	38	16
Electrical capacitors	5,275	3,772	1,503	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	821	395	425	1,262	538	725
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	1,807	902	904	7,052	3,378	3,674
Semiconductors	25,057	13,323	11,734	17,356	9,446	7,910
Miscellaneous electrical articles	17	7	10	58	22	36
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	174	92	82	24	18	6
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	12,376	9,139	3,238	12,024	8,749	3,275
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	501	298	203	652	140	511
All other articles	16,017	8,723	7,294	7,083	3,554	3,531
Total	79,991	47,598	32,393	63,657	36,430	27,227
Miscellaneous manufactures	4,020	2,818	1,202	6,886	5,167	1,720
Grand total	358,367	242,194	116,172	340,998	228,533	112,465

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-19.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1983

Source	Value	Percent of total
	<u>Million dollars</u>	
Grand total-----	341.3	100.0
Top 10 countries, total-----	333.9	97.8
Japan-----	148.9	43.6
Canada-----	106.9	31.3
Mexico-----	27.1	7.9
Malaysia-----	13.9	4.1
West Germany-----	12.8	3.8
Singapore-----	7.7	2.2
Italy-----	6.2	1.8
Sweden-----	4.8	1.4
Greece-----	2.9	.9
Switzerland-----	2.7	.8
All other-----	7.4	2.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-20.--U.S. imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983.

(In thousands of dollars)		Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----		0	0	0
Forest products-----		0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----		0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:				
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----		0	0	0
All other articles-----		0	0	0
Total-----		0	0	0
Minerals and metals:				
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----		0	0	0
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----		0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----		0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----		0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----		0	0	0
Other-----		0	0	0
Copper, wrought-----		93	42	51
Aluminum-----		132,774	84,074	48,700
Aluminum, unwrought-----		172	100	72
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----		132,603	83,974	48,628
Aluminum foil-----		0	0	0
Nickel, wrought-----		0	0	0
Lead, unwrought-----		0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----		0	0	0
Titanium, wrought-----		0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought-----		0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought-----		289	84	205
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----		0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----		3	3	0
All other articles-----		14,715	10,864	3,851
Total-----		147,873	95,066	52,807
Machinery and equipment:				
Parts of steam generating boilers-----		0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines-----		0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----		0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----		0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----		0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----		0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof-----		2	2	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----		0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-20.--U.S. imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983-Continued

(In thousands of dollars)			
Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors-----	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	0	0	0
Semiconductors-----	228	116	112
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space craft-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	753	18	735
Total-----	983	136	847
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	13	5	9
Grand total-----	148,870	95,207	53,663

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-21.--U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983

(In thousands of dollars)		Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products		0	0	0
Forest products		0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear		0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:		0	0	0
Certain inorganic chemical compounds		0	0	0
All other articles		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Minerals and metals:				
Iron and steel mill products, all grades		9,193	7,316	1,878
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades		367	291	76
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades		405	270	135
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades		0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products		8,286	6,652	1,634
Other		136	104	32
Copper, wrought		5,896	4,175	1,722
Aluminum		53,669	43,949	9,721
Aluminum, unwrought		11,993	9,704	2,288
Aluminum, wrought other than foil		41,654	34,123	7,532
Aluminum foil		222	122	101
Nickel, wrought		1,639	1,459	180
Lead, unwrought		250	156	94
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed		0	0	0
Titanium, wrought		4,814	4,098	716
Tungsten, unwrought		0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought		0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.		1,454	337	1,117
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools		417	238	179
All other articles		15,167	10,778	4,369
Total		92,481	72,504	19,976
Machinery and equipment:				
Parts of steam generating boilers		1,682	817	865
Parts of steam turbines		275	264	11
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof		176	91	85
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof		597	254	342
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof		3	1	3
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances		2,970	1,924	1,046
Office machines and parts thereof		87	39	48
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids		1,914	815	1,099

Table B-21.--U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983-Continued

(In thousands of dollars)		Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group				
Miscellaneous machinery parts		2	1	1
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers		665	516	148
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment		48	38	10
Electrical capacitors		0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits		1,178	472	707
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)		0	0	0
Semiconductors		0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles		56	21	35
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock		24	18	6
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor-vehicle parts		143	82	61
Parts of aircraft and space craft		634	128	506
All other articles		3,728	1,698	2,031
Total		14,182	7,178	7,005
Miscellaneous manufactures		271	187	84
Grand total		106,934	79,869	27,065

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-22.--U.S. imports for consumption from Mexico under ISUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983.

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	0	0	0
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	0	0	0
Aluminum	0	0	0
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	0	0	0
Aluminum foil	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	950	800	151
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	978	724	253
All other articles	302	225	76
Total	2,230	1,749	480
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	123	110	13
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	60	50	9
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	517	423	94

Table B-22.--U.S. imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983. Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	3,827	2,730	1,096
Miophones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	1/	1/	1/
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	84	66	18
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0
Semiconductors	15	14	1
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor-vehicle parts	11,807	8,622	3,186
Parts of aircraft and space craft	18	12	5
All other articles	1,973	1,531	443
Total	18,423	13,558	4,865
Miscellaneous manufactures	6,447	4,911	1,536
Grand total	27,100	20,218	6,882

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-23.--U.S. imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	0	0	0
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Other-----	0	0	0
Copper, wrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	0	0	0
Aluminum foil-----	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought-----	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought-----	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0

Table B-23.--U.S. imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983-Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0
Semiconductors	13,931	7,610	6,321
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	0	0	0
All other articles	11	5	5
Total	13,941	7,615	6,326
Miscellaneous manufactures	0	0	0
Grand total	13,941	7,615	6,326

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-24.--U.S. imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	3,106	1,920	1,186
All other articles-----	319	170	149
Total-----	3,425	2,090	1,335
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	96	84	13
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	58	49	8
Other-----	38	34	4
Copper, wrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum-----	4,844	2,832	2,012
Aluminum, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	0	0	0
Aluminum foil-----	4,844	2,832	2,012
Nickel, wrought-----	1,043	582	461
Lead, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	1,714	1,175	540
Titanium, wrought-----	2	1/	2
Tungsten, unwrought-----	419	208	211
Tungsten, wrought-----	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	908	547	361
Total-----	9,025	5,426	3,599
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	2	2	1/
Office machines and parts thereof-----	19	1	17
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0

Table B-24.--U.S. imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983-Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	93	0
Semiconductors	185	0	91
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor-vehicle parts	7	2	5
Parts of aircraft and space craft	0	0	0
All other articles	147	81	66
Total	359	179	180
Miscellaneous manufactures	15	5	10
Grand total	12,824	7,700	5,124

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-25.--U.S. imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	0	0	0
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	0	0	0
Aluminum	0	0	0
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	0	0	0
Aluminum foil	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	17	3	14
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0

Table B-25.--U.S. imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983-Continued

(In thousands of dollars)			
Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	216	2	213
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	7	1	6
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	7,052	3,378	3,674
Semiconductors	385	203	182
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	7,676	3,587	4,089
Miscellaneous manufactures	0	0	0
Grand total	7,676	3,587	4,089

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-26.--U.S. imports for consumption from Italy under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	1,238	529	709
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	1,238	529	709
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	0	0	0
Aluminum	3,748	2,849	900
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	3,748	2,849	900
Aluminum foil	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	0	0	0
All other articles	1,238	529	709
Total	6,224	3,906	2,317
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0

Table B-26.--U.S. imports for consumption from Italy under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983: Continued

(In thousands of dollars)	
Commodity group	Total value : Duty-free value : Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----	0 : 0 : 0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	0 : 0 : 0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	0 : 0 : 0
Electrical capacitors-----	0 : 0 : 0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	0 : 0 : 0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	0 : 0 : 0
Semiconductors-----	0 : 0 : 0
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	0 : 0 : 0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0 : 0 : 0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor-vehicle parts-----	0 : 0 : 0
Parts of aircraft and space craft-----	0 : 0 : 0
All other articles-----	0 : 0 : 0
Total-----	0 : 0 : 0
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	0 : 0 : 0
Grand total-----	6,224 : 3,906 : 2,317

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-27.--U.S. imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983.
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	0	0	0
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	0	0	0
Aluminum	0	0	0
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	0	0	0
Aluminum foil	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	4,828	2,447	2,381
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0

Table B-27.--U.S. imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983. Continued

(In thousands of dollars)	
Commodity group	Total value : Duty-free value : Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	0 : 0 : 0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	0 : 0 : 0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	0 : 0 : 0
Electrical capacitors	0 : 0 : 0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0 : 0 : 0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0 : 0 : 0
Semiconductors	0 : 0 : 0
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0 : 0 : 0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	0 : 0 : 0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	0 : 0 : 0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	0 : 0 : 0
All other articles	0 : 0 : 0
Total	4,828 : 2,447 : 2,381
Miscellaneous manufactures	0 : 0 : 0
Grand total	4,828 : 2,447 : 2,381

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-28.--U.S. imports for consumption from Greece under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	1,454	1,271	184
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	1,454	1,271	184
Other-----	0	0	0
Copper, wrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	0	0	0
Aluminum foil-----	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought-----	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought-----	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	1,454	1,271	184
	2,909	2,541	367
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0

Table B-28.--U.S. imports for consumption from Greece under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983-Continued

(In thousands of dollars)		Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group				
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-----	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	-----	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	-----	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors	-----	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	-----	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	-----	0	0	0
Semiconductors	-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles	-----	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	-----	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	-----	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	-----	0	0	0
All other articles	-----	0	0	0
Total	-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufactures	-----	0	0	0
Grand total	-----	2,909	2,541	367

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-29.--U.S. imports for consumption from Switzerland under ISUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Deftable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	0	0	0
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	0	0	0
Aluminum	2,633	1,042	1,590
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	0	0	0
Aluminum foil	2,633	1,042	1,590
Nickel, wrought	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought	0	0	0
Winges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	2,633	1,042	1,590
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	16	11	5
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	3	2	1
Office machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0

Table B-29.--U.S. imports for consumption from Switzerland under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1983-Continued

(In thousands of dollars)	
Commodity group	Total value : Duty-free value : Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	0 : 0 : 0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	0 : 0 : 0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	0 : 0 : 0
Electrical capacitors	0 : 0 : 0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0 : 0 : 0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0 : 0 : 0
Semiconductors	0 : 0 : 0
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0 : 0 : 0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	11 : 0 : 0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	11 : 3 : 8
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	0 : 0 : 0
All other articles	14 : 11 : 3
Total	64 : 27 : 17
Miscellaneous manufactures	0 : 0 : 0
Grand total	2,677 : 1,069 : 1,607

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Appendix C

**Adjustments Made to Census-Reported 807.00/806.30
Statistics in 1983**

Table C-1.--Tariff item 807.00: TSUSA items deleted from Census statistics, 1983

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
137.5000	:HG KONG	630	65	565
202.0340	:CANADA	55,600	26,670	28,930
270.2580	:SINGAPR	4,481	2,325	2,156
	:JAPAN	5,432	5,406	26
274.4500	:JAPAN	2,738	179	2,559
309.3140	:CANADA	4,193	3,997	196
310.6038	:FRANCE	113,592	65,553	48,039
347.6020	:CANADA	13,350	9,460	3,890
357.8060	:HAITI	1,251	853	398
	:PHIL R	5,182	2,518	2,664
360.2500	:CANADA	22,526	14,298	8,228
409.0200	:MEXICO	7,976	267	7,709
605.7020	:DOM REP	38,525	22,593	15,932
612.7260	:CANADA	49,501	35,264	14,237
652.8900	:CANADA	37,015	20,340	16,675
657.0990	:MEXICO	1,368	1,305	63
657.3520	:CANADA	89,599	17,148	72,451
657.8000	:CANADA	41,316	7,108	34,208
660.7300	:CANADA	29,001	25,814	3,187
	:MEXICO	95,786	68,838	26,948
	:FR GERM	2,345,939	67,451	2,278,488
666.0010	:CANADA	10,561	503	10,058
674.4100	:ITALY	30,100	587	29,513
674.5360	:CANADA	36,350	14,351	21,999
682.6500	:CANADA	5,864	145	5,719
692.0310	:CANADA	40,782	24,931	15,851
692.3390	:CANADA	19,282	13,062	6,220
692.3406	:U KING	4,458,818	255,740	4,203,078
692.3450	:CANADA	67,029	66,009	1,020
692.3460	:CANADA	9,817	820	8,997
	:FR GERM	59,945	21,254	38,691
	:ITALY	103,377	26,277	77,100
694.4148	:FRANCE	2,494,951	836,812	1,658,139
	:JAPAN	16,160,399	654,984	15,505,415
694.4155	:FRANCE	69,203,883	17,485,892	51,717,991
694.6200	:CANADA	5,893,789	1,544,763	4,349,026
	:MEXICO	1,949,677	1,307,255	642,422
	:ITALY	998,534	148,395	850,139
	:JAPAN	117,217	41,416	75,801
735.0250	:CANADA	20,037	4,446	15,591
735.2032	:MEXICO	22,946	17,574	5,372
800.0035	:CANADA	1,195	695	500
	:MEXICO	16,903	14,473	2,430
	:HAITI	11,055	7,683	3,372
	:MALAYSA	11,058	5,864	5,194
	:HG KONG	22,849	19,792	3,057
806.2040	:CANADA	432,757	299,513	133,244
	:MEXICO	8,579	7,009	1,570
	:U KING	21,024	20,094	930

Table C-1.--Tariff item 807.00: TSUSA items deleted from
Census statistics, 1983--Continued

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
	: FR GERM	: 1,354	: 545	: 809
	: MALAYSIA	: 3,852	: 1,527	: 2,325
	: KOR REP	: 22,010	: 20,411	: 1,599
	: HG KONG	: 54,491	: 50,324	: 4,167
	: JAPAN	: 16,597	: 14,914	: 1,683
854.1000	: DENMARK	: 1,499,266	: 259,949	: 1,239,317
	: U KING	: 701,140	: 334,746	: 366,394
870.1000	: SINGAPR	: 65,815	: 9,211	: 56,604
Total		: 107,558,304	: 23,929,418	: 83,628,886

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table G-2. --Tariff item 807.00: ISUSA items transferred and reported under 806.30, 1983

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
422.3000	: FR GERM	17,202	8,847	8,355
423.0094	: FR GERM	176,211	125,159	51,052
607.8355	: GREECE	249,445	216,063	33,382
607.8360	: CANADA	26,971	23,615	3,356
608.1310	: CANADA	792,895	599,449	193,446
608.1330	: CANADA	309,817	267,397	42,420
608.1940	: SPAIN	8,463	7,297	1,166
612.7220	: SWEDEN	5,394	2,702	2,692
	: CANADA	3,274	2,014	1,260
	: BELGIUM	4,899	2,885	2,014
618.2000	: JAPAN	93,227	47,098	46,129
618.2540	: ITALY	20,268	16,733	3,535
618.2565	: CANADA	5,304,518	4,436,777	867,741
	: BELGIUM	198,264	126,748	71,516
	: ITALY	313,489	237,159	76,330
	: JAPAN	18,934,279	12,000,746	6,933,533
618.4700	: U KING	683	668	15
	: JAPAN	83,165	49,720	33,445
620.2200	: CANADA	77,138	63,298	13,840
	: FR GERM	212,106	102,627	109,679
624.0330	: CANADA	7,797	6,828	969
624.0350	: CANADA	10,961	5,830	5,131
629.2000	: CANADA	101,576	98,213	3,363
	: FR GERM	1,714	45	1,669
629.2800	: FR GERM	11,556	5,655	5,901
629.3520	: JAPAN	93,131	27,131	66,000
629.6500	: CANADA	17,227	16,831	396
644.0900	: NETHLDS	14,314	8,736	5,578
	: FR GERM	87,330	67,321	20,009
	: SWITZLD	70,223	36,563	33,660
644.1200	: CANADA	336,112	129,612	206,500
	: FRANCE	10,747	5,884	4,863
	: FR GERM	523,382	363,680	159,702
	: SWITZLD	68,099	40,750	27,349
646.5700	: CANADA	99,123	59,324	39,799
646.6340	: MEXICO	3,180	188	2,992
657.4020	: CANADA	2,657	790	1,867
	: MEXICO	259,860	44,160	215,700
660.1040	: CANADA	47,037	1,511	45,526
	: CANADA	1,621,273	791,806	829,467
Total		30,219,007	20,047,660	10,171,347

Table C-3.--Tariff item 806.30: TSUSA items deleted from
Census statistics, 1983

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
417.4000	:FR GERM	253,079	170,607	82,472
532.2400	:JAPAN	4,214	175	4,039
660.7300	:MEXICO	685,069	387,130	297,939
	:U KING	1,967,980	1,541,543	426,437
	:NETHLD	738,825	543,910	194,915
	:FR GERM	270,729	66,476	204,253
694.6200	:CANADA	146,938,106	40,281,096	106,657,010
	:FRANCE	12,015	10,576	1,439
	:ITALY	16,039,982	1,915,191	14,124,791
	:ISRAEL	72,525	33,535	38,990
774.5595	:JAPAN	477,644	165,106	312,538
806.2040	:CANADA	8,613	5,243	3,370
	:SINGAPR	53,696	52,076	1,620
Total		167,522,477	45,172,664	122,349,813

Table C-4.--Tariff item 806.30: TSUSA items transferred and reported under 807.00, 1983

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
376.2830	: DOM REP	8,955	5,637	3,318
376.2886	: DOM REP	3,517	3,166	3,351
660.7150	: CANADA	44,850	30,948	13,902
	: U KING	3,250	2,000	1,250
	: FR GERM	12,633	10,323	2,310
660.7160	: U KING	13,171	5,841	7,330
660.7165	: CANADA	4,929,620	3,808,444	1,121,176
700.4560	: U KING	594,943	207,167	387,776
711.7840	: CANADA	127,464	26	127,438
	: CANADA	18,565	4,623	13,942
Total		5,756,968	4,078,175	1,678,793

