

**IMPORTS UNDER ITEMS 806.30
AND 807.00 OF THE TARIFF
SCHEDULES OF
THE UNITED STATES,
1981-84**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report updates the statistics in previous studies by the Commission of items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. It briefly analyzes the data on and notes the trends in import totals during 1970-84 and the subject TSUS items by commodity groups and sources during 1981-84. Imports entered under items 806.30 and 807.00 combined increased by 77 percent, from \$16.2 billion in 1981 to \$28.6 billion in 1984; in 1984, such imports accounted for 8.8 percent of total U.S. imports compared with 6.2 percent in 1981. A large part of this growth can be attributed to U.S. companies increasing their assembling of products overseas to lower their production costs.

Imports under item 807.00 (U.S. articles assembled abroad) alone increased by 77 percent in value during the period, to \$28.1 billion in 1984, representing 98.4 percent of the combined imports in that year. Motor vehicles accounted for 47.8 percent of the value of item 807.00 imports in 1984. Other important imports under item 807.00 in 1984 were semiconductors and parts (16.3 percent of the total), office machines and parts (6.5 percent), and television receivers, apparatus, and parts (3.7 percent). Of these, office machines and parts accounted for the fastest growth in item 807.00 imports during 1981-84, increasing from \$730.5 million to \$1.8 billion, or by 152 percent. This increase in part reflected a general increase in total imports of these items and increases in item 807.00 imports from Singapore, Hong Kong, Mexico, and Taiwan; those countries became ineligible for GSP treatment for various office machines and parts during the period.

Japan, Mexico, and West Germany together supplied \$16.9 billion, or 60 percent, of U.S. imports under item 807.00 in 1984. Motor vehicles were preponderant among item 807.00 imports from Japan and West Germany, as producers in those countries increased their use of U.S.-made components in the manufacture of automobiles and trucks to be shipped to the United States (pp. 89 and 90). Machinery and equipment dominated imports from Mexico as U.S. manufacturers took advantage of the lower labor costs in that country to assemble labor-intensive products principally composed of U.S.-made materials and parts (pp. 23 and 24).

Item 806.30 imports (U.S. metal articles processed abroad and returned for further processing) increased by 76 percent, from \$256.5 million in 1981 to \$450.2 million in 1984, despite a 5 percent decline in the value of such imports in 1983. The duty-free value of 806.30 imports was \$309.3 million in 1984, representing 69 percent of the total value of 806.30 imports. Aluminum was the principal article imported under this provision in 1984 as metal brokers and traders associated with foreign entities in Japan and Canada increased their arrangements to have raw materials shipped overseas from the United States for intermediate processing and then returned for end-use fabrication (p. 41).

Japan, Canada, Mexico, and Malaysia accounted for \$401.9 million, or 89 percent of U.S. imports under item 806.30, in 1984. 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 were virtually the only product imported from that country under item 806.30.

The tabulation below shows U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00 for 1981 and 1984 (in millions of dollars):

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1984</u>
Imports under item 806.30:		
Total-----	256.5	450.2
Dutiable-----	80.3	140.9
Nondutiable-----	176.2	309.3
Imports under item 807.00:		
Total-----	15,924.0	28,121.8
Dutiable-----	11,653.9	21,221.0
Nondutiable-----	4,270.1	6,900.8
Imports under items 806.30 and 807.00:		
Total-----	16,180.8	28,572.0
Dutiable-----	11,653.9	21,361.9
Nondutiable-----	4,526.9	7,210.1
Total U.S. imports-----	259,012.0	322,989.5

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this special study is to present and analyze available statistical data on imports entered 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/ provided statistics for 1966 through 1983. This report contains statistics on total imports for 1970-84, and those on imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 by principal sources and by commodity groupings for 1981-84. 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 that can alert the Commission to shifts in trade patterns and focus on areas for further study. The sectors listed on the following page 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 Items 806.30 and 807.00 1/

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) that have been manufactured, or subjected to a process

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 Publication 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, Imports Under Items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, 1979-82, USITC Publication 1467, January 1984; and Imports Under Items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, 1980-83, USITC Publication 1688, April 1985.

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 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 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 appraisalment 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

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, is provided in app. A.

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 or 402a 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) : manufactured in the United States or subjected to : a process of manufacture in the United States, if : exported for further processing, and if the : exported article as processed outside the United : States, or the article which results from the : processing outside the United States, is returned : to the United States for further processing.....	: A duty upon the : value of such : processing : outside the : United States : (see headnote : 2 of this sub- : part)
807.00	: Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fab- : ricated 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 paint- : ing.....	: A duty upon the : full value of : the imported : article, less : the cost or : value of such : products of : the United : States (see : headnote 3 of : 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 that would otherwise apply to the article itself as an entirety under TSUS schedules 1 through 7 (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

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 or component as defined by the Customs Service could then be reshipped abroad for assembly and returned under the provisions of item 807.00.

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 and apparel articles covered by the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles.

article may be changed in the process so long as the resulting 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, that were exported in a condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, that have not lost their physical identity by a change in form, shape, or otherwise, and that 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 applicable to products provided for in schedules 1-7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States is converted to an ad valorem equivalent, which if applied to 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 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 bear 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, rarely, 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 duties collected.

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, the opportunity to take advantage of foreign technological expertise or specialized or available equipment may be the reason for using the provisions. However, the provisions are probably

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 that was reached in the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Section 402a was repealed by the same public law, in section 201(b).

utilized most frequently as a method for U.S. manufacturers to lower their costs in order to be competitive with foreign manufacturers or other U.S. manufacturers.

In labor-intensive operations, the duty-free portion of imported articles, 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 in less developed countries (LDC's) may be so much lower than that in the United States that labor intensive operations in which labor represents the greater cost in the United States might be the reverse abroad, in which case the duty-free value would be the larger share of the 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 portion of item 807.00 imports is usually the lesser portion of the total value.

For some products requiring technological expertise in their manufacture, the procurement of foreign 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 imported final product has a low U.S. duty rate that will not counterbalance the savings reflected in the use of foreign-made components rather than U.S.-made components.

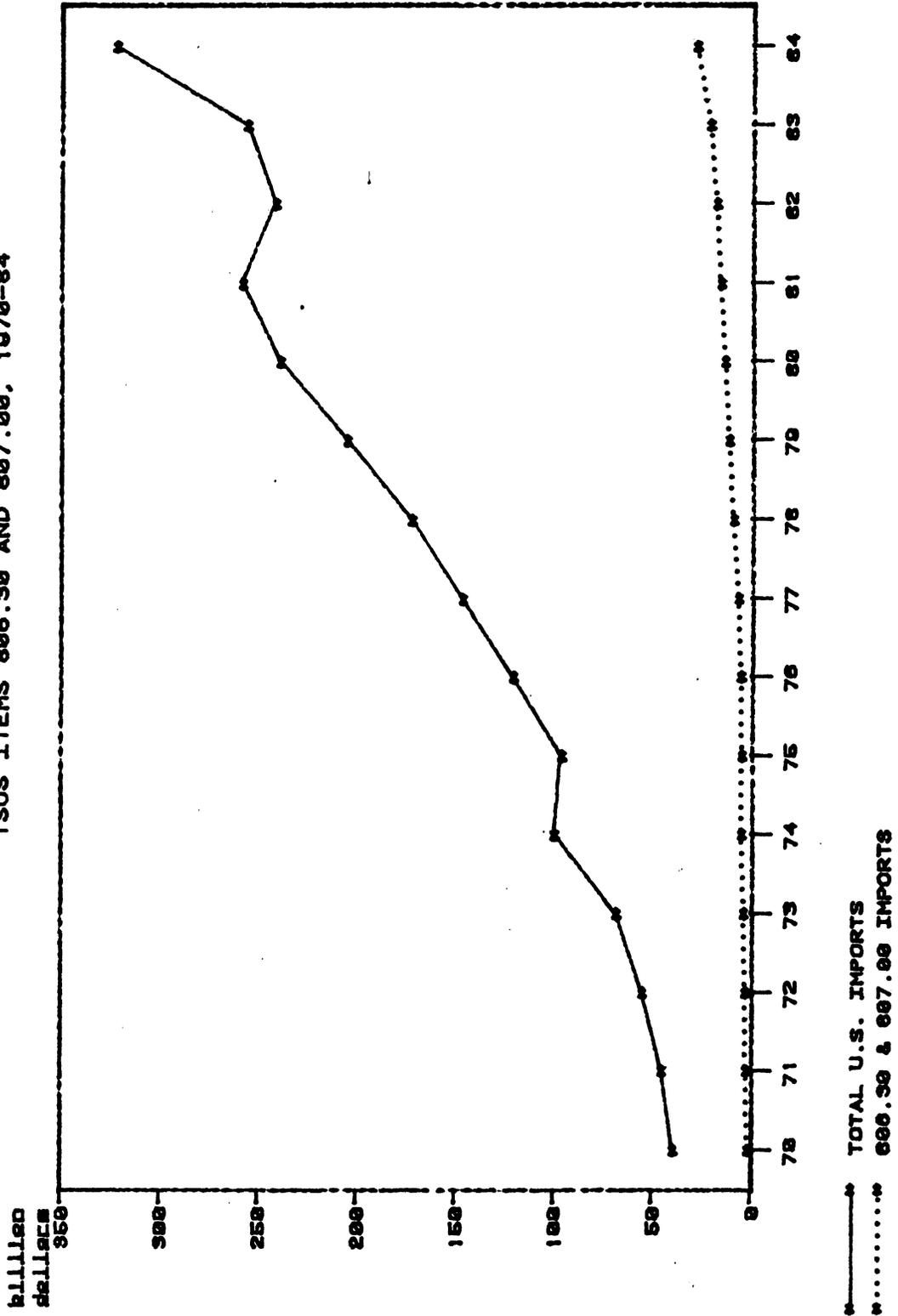
Imports

The share of the value of total U.S. imports accounted for by imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 combined reached 8.8 percent in 1984, the highest point during 1970-84 (see figs. 1 and 2). This compares with 3.8 percent in 1970 and a range of 5.0 to 7.5 percent during the years 1971-83. 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 \$2.2 billion in 1970 to \$28.6 billion in 1984 (see fig. 3 and app. B, table B-1). The trend has been toward increasing imports from LDC'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 1977-84, when developed countries accounted for between 55 and 57 percent of the total (see app. B, 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 beneficiary LDC's apparently resulted from implementation of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), 1/ which permits duty-free entry of

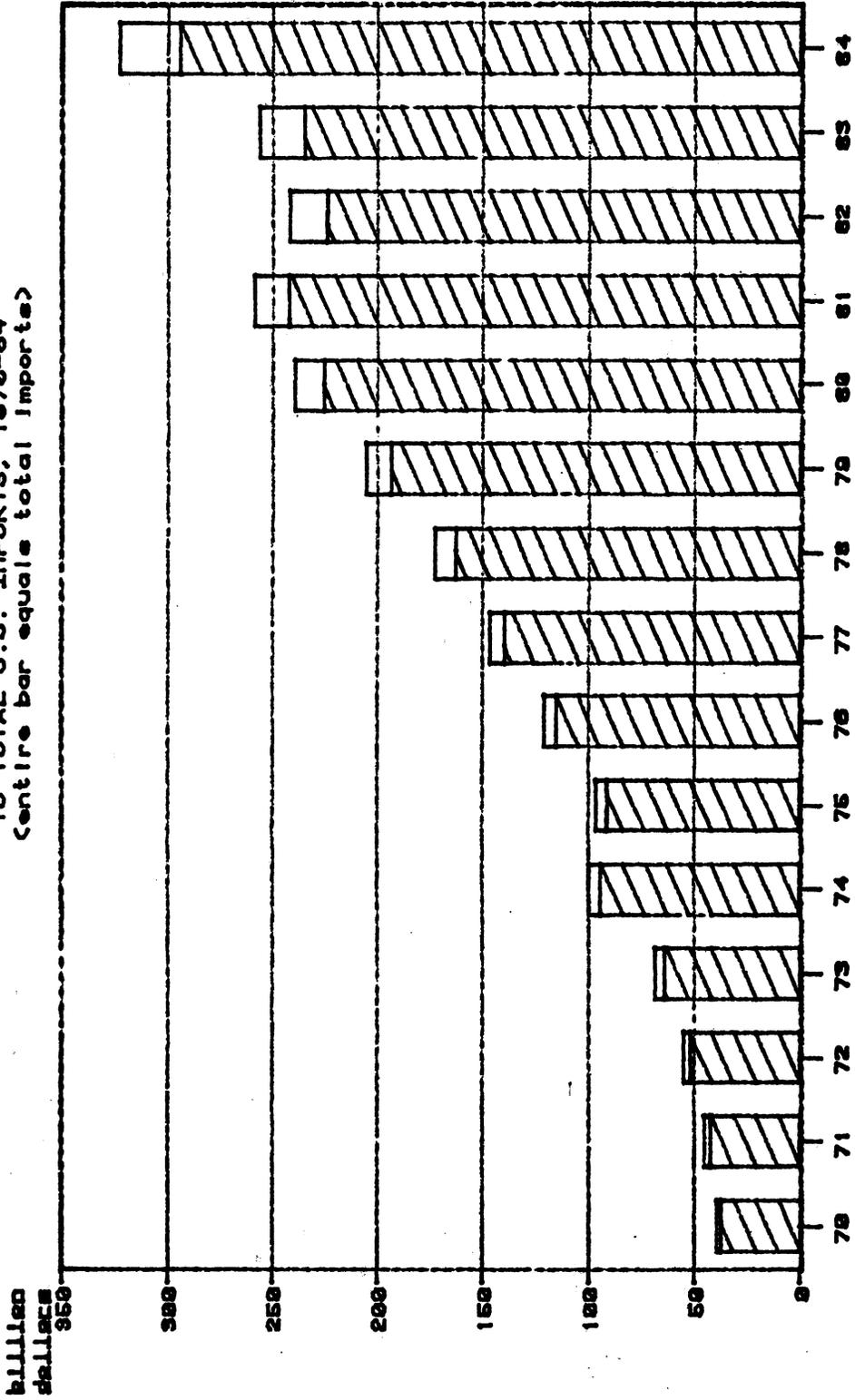
1/ The GSP under title V of the Trade Act of 1974, provides duty-free entry to specified eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. GSP, implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of Nov. 24, 1975, applies to merchandise imported on or after Jan. 1, 1976, and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

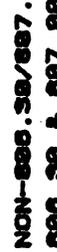
Figure 1.---TRENDS OF TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS AND IMPORTS UNDER TSUS ITEMS 806.30 AND 807.00, 1970-84



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

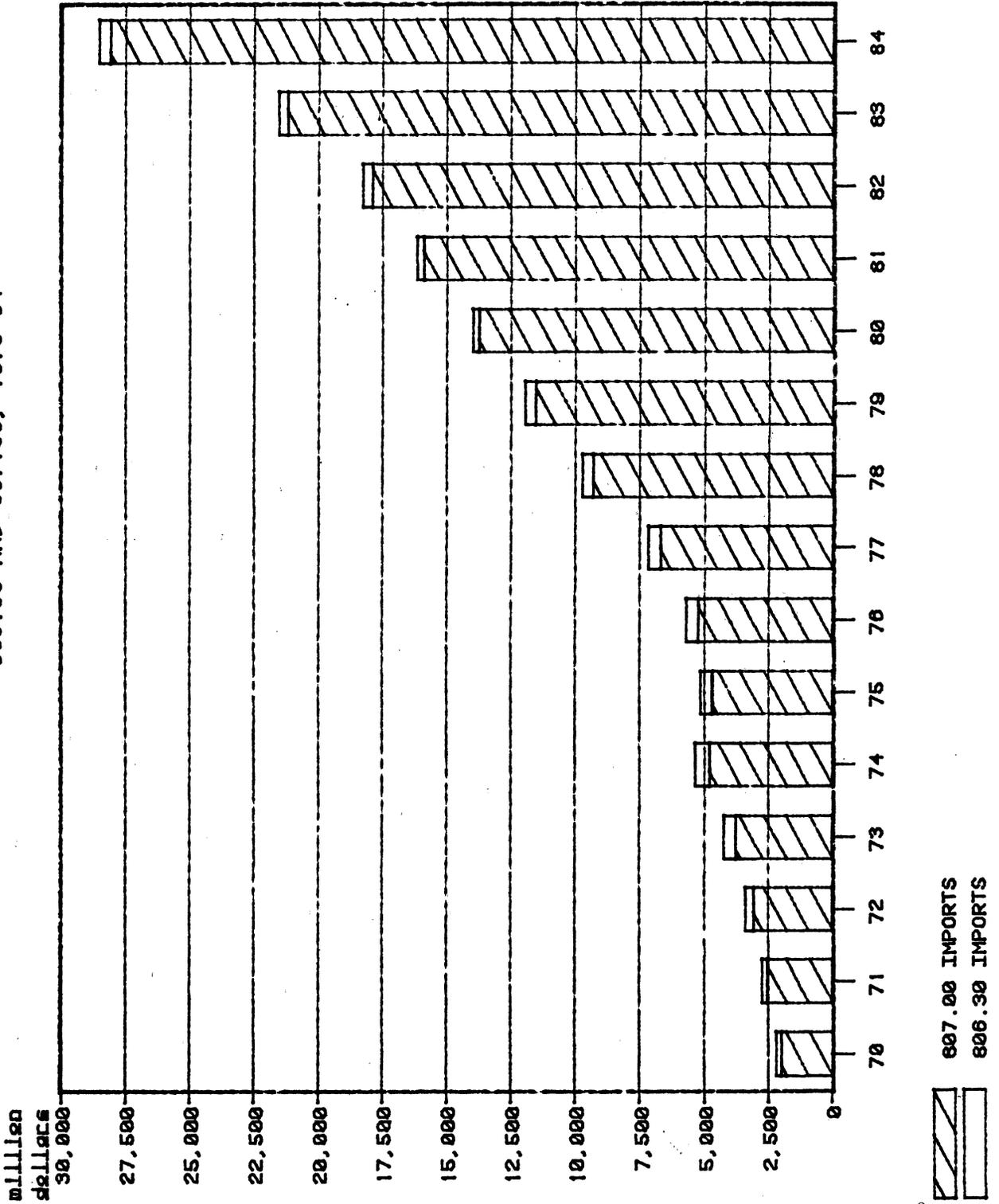
Figure 2.---IMPORTS UNDER TSUS ITEMS 606.30 AND 607.00 IN PROPORTION TO TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS, 1970-84
 Centre bar equals total imports>



 NON-606.30/607.00
 606.30 & 607.00

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

Figure 3.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEMS
806.30 AND 807.00, 1970-84



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

eligible articles from those countries. Entry of the imports would then be made under schedules 1-7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States in lieu of items 806.30 and 807.00, as noted in a Commission report on the effects of the GSP. 1/ Duty-free imports under the GSP during 1981-84 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 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	8.4	3.2	13.8
1982.....	8.4	3.5	13.8
1983.....	10.8	4.3	15.2
1984.....	13.0	4.1	13.1

Imports under item 807.00 were much greater than those under item 806.30, accounting for 91 percent of the combined total in 1970 and 98 percent in 1984. 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 24 percent of the total value in 1970 and 25 percent in 1984 (see fig. 4 and app. B, table B-1). During the last 15 years, the low and high points for the total value of item 807.00 imports occurred in 1970 and 1984, respectively, and those for item 806.30, in 1971 and 1974, respectively. 2/

Item 806.30

Imports under item 806.30 in 1984 were valued at \$450.2 million; more than double the 1970 value of \$204.0 million. The duty-free value of item 806.30 imports increased from \$102.6 million in 1970 to a high of \$303.3 million in 1974, then generally declined through 1980 before rising once again. In 1984, the duty-free portion of the value was \$309.3 million, the highest value for the period. The ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of item 806.30 imports during 1970-84 ranged between a low of 50.3 percent in 1970 and a high of 68.7 percent in 1981 and 1984 (see fig. 5 and app. B, table B-1).

Principal products imported under item 806.30--Aluminum, particularly wrought aluminum other than foil, was the principal import under item 806.30 in 1984 as increasing amounts of unwrought aluminum alloys were exported from the United States for further processing in countries such as Japan and

1/ 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.

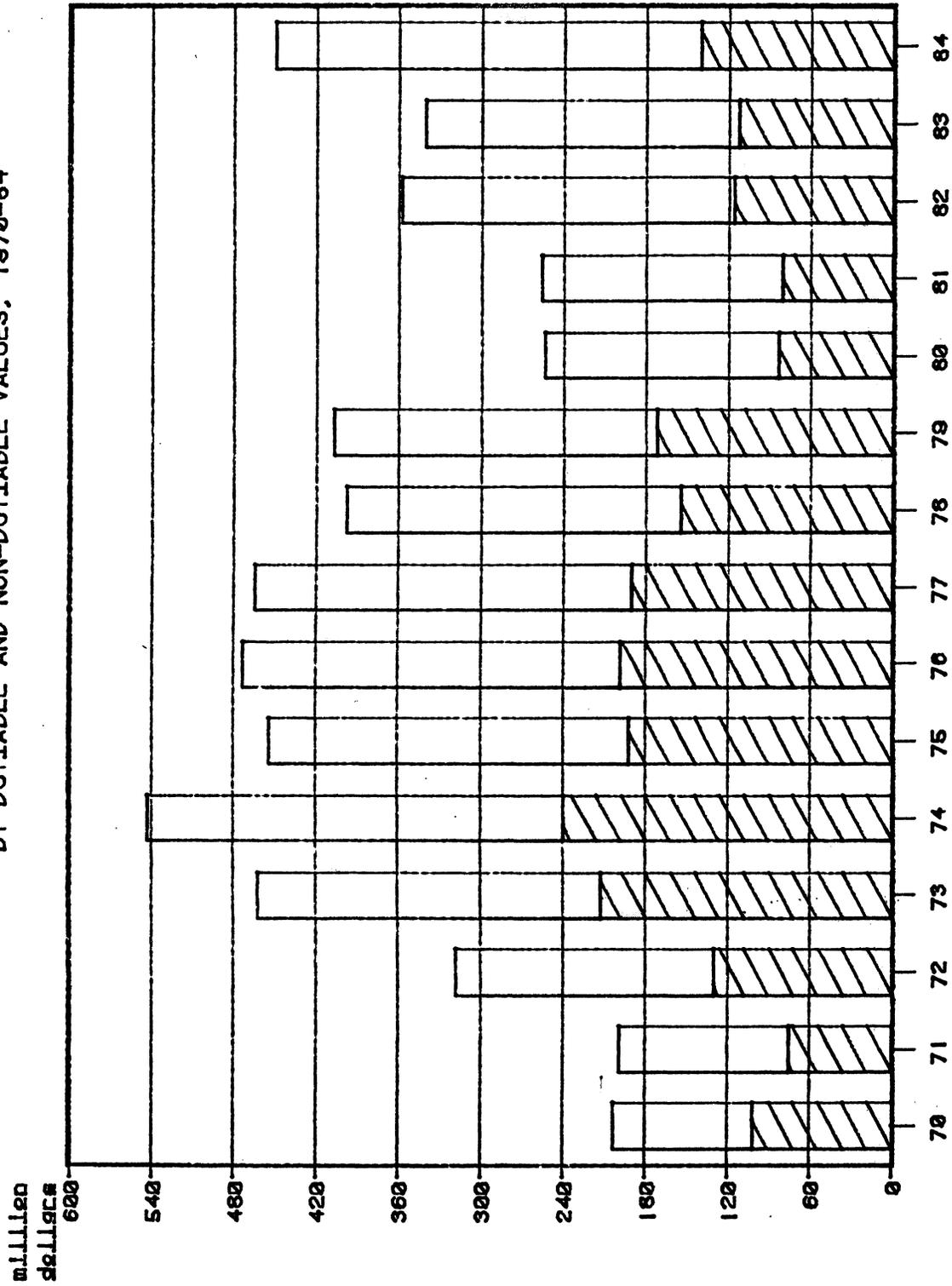
2/ Adjustments made in Census-reported data for 1984 are shown in app. C.

Figure 4.—U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEMS 806.30 AND 807.00, BY DUTIABLE AND NON-DUTIABLE VALUES, 1970-84



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

Figure 5.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 806.30,
BY DUTIABLE AND NON-DUTIABLE VALUES, 1970-84



 DUTIABLE VALUE
 NON-DUTIABLE VALUE

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

Canada. Imports of all aluminum articles under item 806.30 rose from \$66.8 million in 1981 to \$280.8 million in 1984. The 1984 figure represented 62 percent of total 806.30 imports. Semiconductors also comprised a sizable portion of the value of imports during 1981-84. Minerals and metals constituted the primary import category (see app. B, table B-6).

Principal sources of item 806.30 imports.--By comparing the six principal sources of item 806.30 imports in 1984 with those in 1970 (fig. 6), it may be noted that three of the sources--Canada, West Germany, and Belgium--remained significant sources; but Japan, Mexico, and Malaysia replaced Singapore, France, and Italy as principal sources.

During 1981-84, developed countries accounted for the bulk of item 806.30 imports, reaching a period high of 84.4 percent, or \$380.7 million in 1984 (app. B, table B-2). Japan remained the most important source of item 806.30 imports from developed countries, supplying \$209.4 million, or 55 percent of the total value of such imports from developed countries, and nearly 47 percent of the total value of item 806.30 imports from all sources. Canada, the second most important source of item 806.30 imports in 1984, accounted for \$133.4 million, or 30 percent of all item 806.30 imports. West Germany ranked consistently behind Canada among the developed countries, with \$22.9 million, roughly 5 percent of the 1984 total (see app. B, table B-7).

Among the developing countries, Mexico, Malaysia, and Singapore were the leading sources of item 806.30 imports during 1981-84. Of the \$69.5 million value of item 806.30 imports from developing countries in 1984, Mexico (\$32.4 million) and Malaysia (\$26.7 million) together supplied 85 percent of the imports. However, developing countries only accounted for about 15.4 percent of all item 806.30 imports in 1984, down from 33.9 percent in 1981 as other programs such as the GSP were increasingly used to reduce tariff costs from such countries.

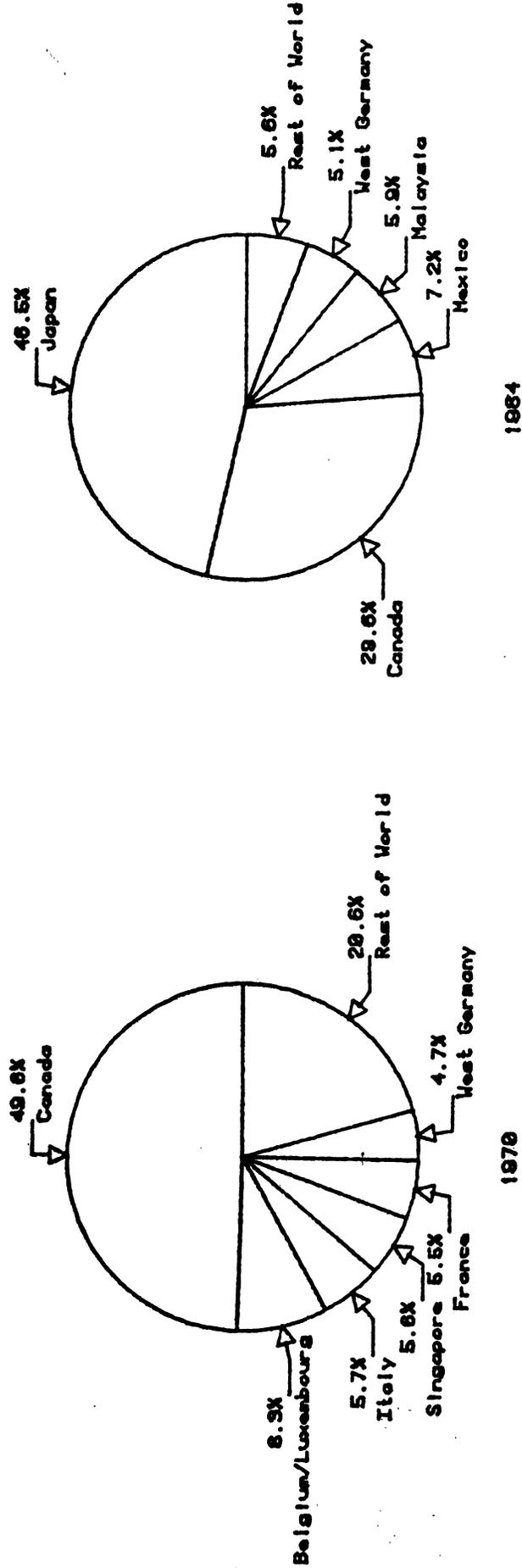
Unlike item 807.00 imports, no significant difference is evident in the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports from developed and developing countries, probably because the inclusion of foreign-made components is not a factor in item 806.30 operations.

Principal products imported from the 10 major sources of item 806.30 imports in 1984.--Aluminum imported under item 806.30 from Japan in 1984 was valued at \$198.7 million, or 95 percent of the total value (see app. B, table B-8). The duty-free value element of all 806.30 imports from Japan amounted to \$142.0 million, or 68 percent of the total value in 1984 (see app. B, table B-8).

Imports from Canada under item 806.30 in 1984 were valued at \$133.4 million and consisted largely of aluminum, miscellaneous minerals and metals, and iron and steel mill products. The duty-free value of these 806.30 imports was \$101.9 million, or 76 percent of the total (see app. B, table B-9).

Motors, generators, and motor-vehicle parts made up a large portion of the \$32.4 million value of 1984 imports from Mexico as U.S. manufacturers of motor vehicles and parts continued to take advantage of the relatively low labor costs in that country for intermediate processing of such articles. The duty-free component of all item 806.30 imports from Mexico was \$24.6 million, or 76 percent of the total from that country (see app. B, table B-10).

Figure 6.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 806.30,
BY PRINCIPAL SOURCES, 1970 AND 1984



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

Semiconductors, including parts, consisting primarily of devices such as integrated circuits sent by U.S. producers for final component manufacture and returned for testing and marking, constituted virtually all of the \$26.7 million value of item 806.30 imports from Malaysia in 1984. The duty-free value of such imports was \$15.6 million, or 58 percent of the total (see app. B, table B-11).

Item 806.30 imports from West Germany amounted to \$22.9 million in 1984 and consisted mainly of certain inorganic chemical compounds, and unwrought, unalloyed tantalum. The duty-free value was \$10.8 million, or 47 percent of the total item 806.30 value (see app. B, table B-12).

In 1984, iron and steel mill products and miscellaneous minerals and metals were the sole imports under item 806.30 from Belgium and Luxemburg and represented a relatively small percentage of total U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products. The duty-free value was \$2.8 million, or 44 percent of the total value of \$6.5 million (see app. B, table B-13).

Item 806.30 imports from Singapore in 1984 were dominated by parts of electronic tubes, representing \$4.5 million of the total of \$4.6 million. The duty-free value of all imports under item 806.30 was \$2.4 million, or 53 percent of the total value (see app. B, table B-14).

Aluminum and iron and steel mill products accounted for approximately 99 percent of the \$4.0 million value of 1984 item 806.30 imports from Italy. The duty-free value of \$2.7 million represented 68 percent of the total value of imports from Italy (see app. B, table B-15).

Aluminum accounted for \$1.7 million, or 59 percent, of the value of item 806.30 imports from France in 1984. The duty-free value of \$1.5 million was 57 percent of the total value (see app. B, table B-16).

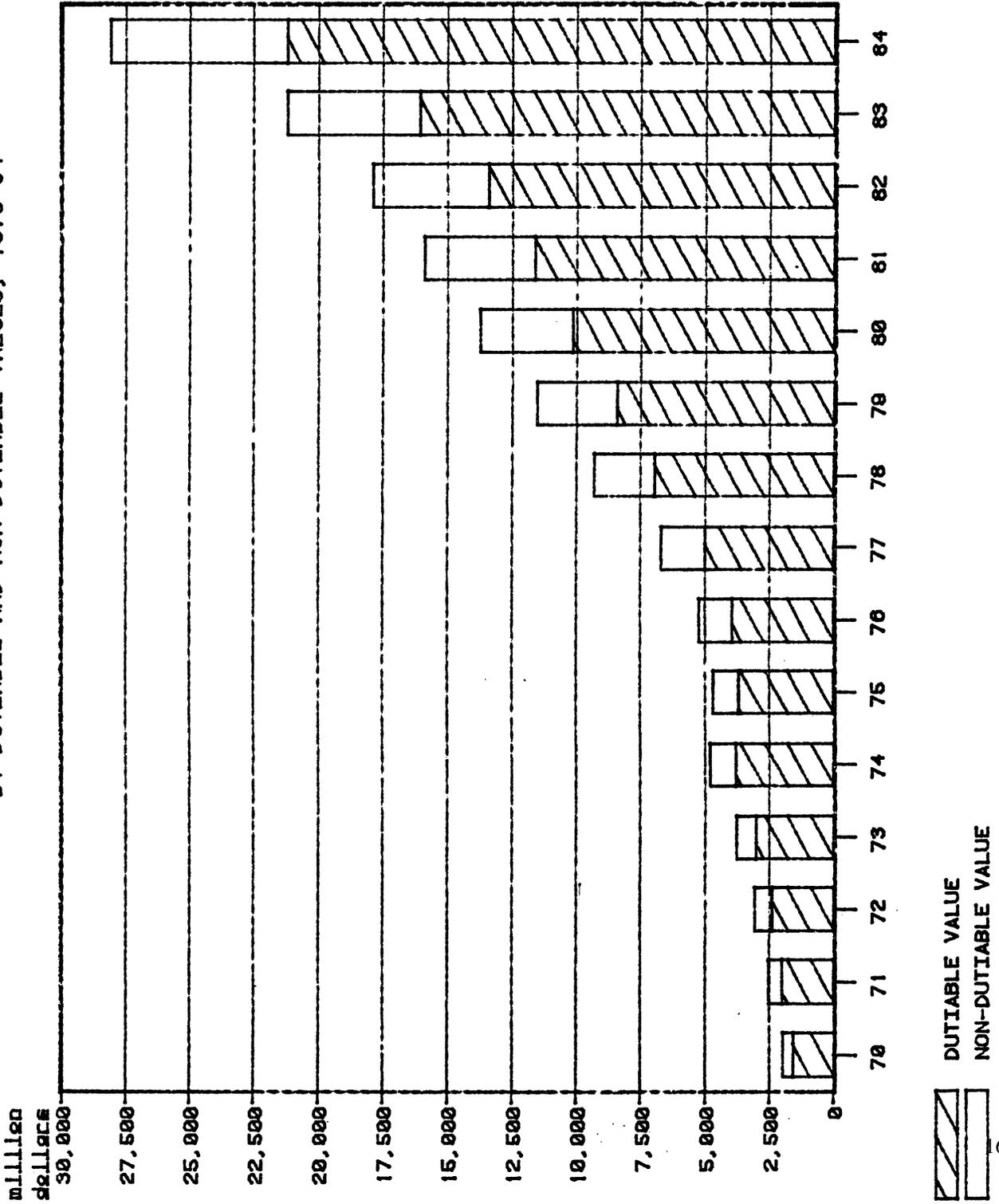
Item 806.30 imports from Taiwan in 1984 were primarily made up of aircraft and spacecraft parts, which accounted for 98 percent of the total value of \$2.1 million. The duty-free value of \$1.8 million was 83 percent of the total value of imports from Taiwan (see app. B, table B-17).

Item 807.00

The total value of item 807.00 imports in 1984 was over 14 times their value in 1970, having risen from a little over \$2.0 billion (or 5.0 percent of the \$39.8 billion of total imports) in 1970 to \$28.1 billion (or 8.7 percent of the \$323.0 billion of total imports) in 1984 and having declined only during the recession year of 1975. The duty-free portion of value in 1984 was over 16 times that in 1970, having increased annually (except for 1975) from \$434 million in 1970 to \$6.9 billion in 1984. Thus, whereas in 1970 the duty-free component of item 807.00 imports was 21.6 percent of the total value of such imports, by 1984 it accounted for 25 percent of the total value (see fig. 7 and app. B, table B-1).

During the most recent 4-year period, 1981-84, the total value of item 807.00 imports increased by 77 percent, from \$15.9 billion to \$28.1 billion, and the duty-free portion of that value rose by 62 percent, from \$4.3 billion to \$6.9 billion (app. B, table B-1).

Figure 7.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 807.00,
BY DUTIABLE AND NON-DUTIABLE VALUES, 1970-84



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

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 44 percent of the average annual value of all item 807.00 imports during 1981-84. Semiconductors and their parts, television receivers and apparatus and parts, and office machines and their parts were also among the principal articles imported under item 807.00 in 1981-84. Imports of textile garments as a group were fairly important as well. Motor-vehicle parts were another sizable trade group (see app. B, table B-18).

Principal sources of item 807.00 imports.--By comparing the six principal sources of item 807.00 imports in 1984 with those in 1970 (fig. 8)--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 have 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. This development parallels the increasing share of U.S. imports supplied in general by LDC's in recent years.

During 1981-84, 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 1984, Japan supplied 30 percent of the value of all imports under item 807.00; Mexico, approximately 17 percent; and West Germany, 13 percent. Canada, Sweden, France, and the United Kingdom were other important developed country sources during 1981-84. Among other LDC's, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan were the most prominent, with imports from Malaysia and Singapore increasing annually during 1981-84. Imports from Malaysia under item 807.00 were up 58 percent in 1984 over those of 1981; Singapore, up 51 percent. Developed countries supplied 57 percent (\$16.0 billion) of the total value of all item 807.00 imports in 1984, and LDC's were the source of 43 percent (\$12.1 billion) (app. B, tables B-4 and B-5).

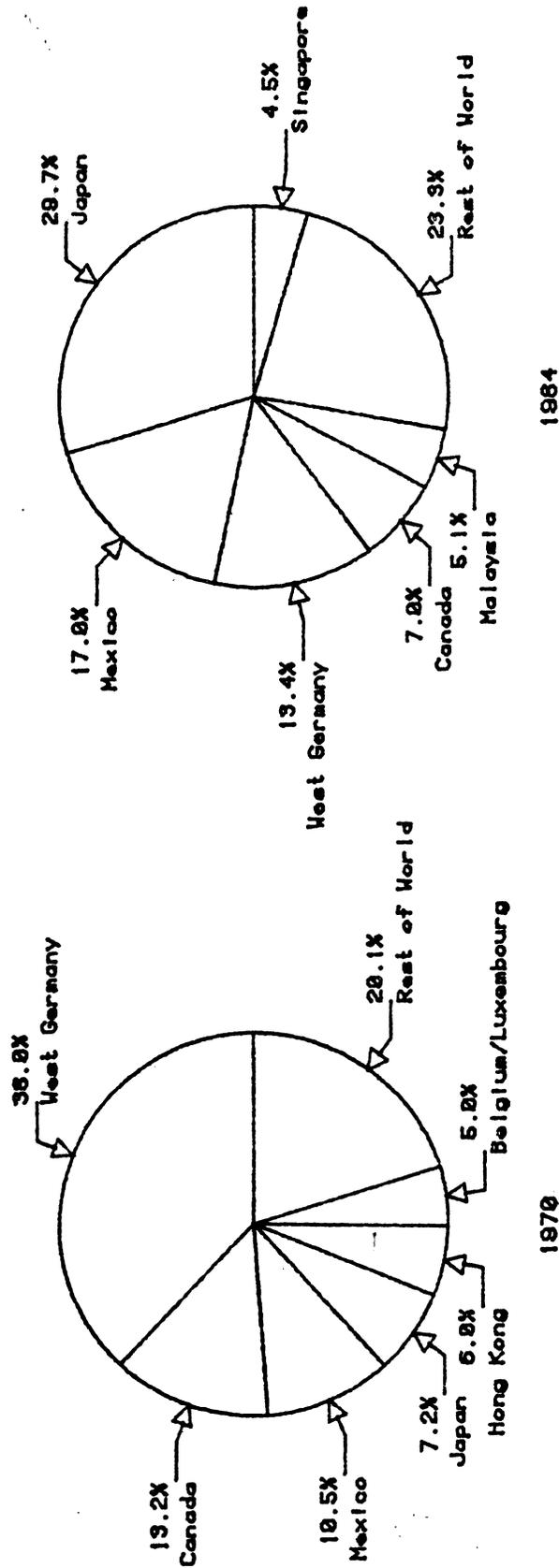
The ratio of duty-free value to total customs value of item 807.00 imports differed greatly for developed and less developed countries. For developed countries, the duty-free portion of the value was only a small part of the total value, ranging from 5 to 8 percent during 1981-84. For the LDC's, the duty-free element of the value during the same period averaged 49 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 in the lower cost of LDC labor.

Principal products imported from the 10 major sources of item 807.00 imports in 1984 (see app. B, table B-19).--Motor vehicles were the chief products entered under item 807.00 from Japan in 1984, accounting for \$7.9 billion, or 95 percent of the \$8.4 billion total of all such imports from Japan. Other machinery and equipment, such as miscellaneous mechanical equipment, rail locomotives, and motor-vehicle parts, made up most of the remaining 5 percent. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from Japan was \$152.0 million, or 2 percent of the total value. This probably reflects the fact that for most of these types of articles from Japan, some

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

Figure 8.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 807.00,

BY PRINCIPAL SOURCES, 1970 AND 1984



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

U.S. parts or materials were used either because U.S. standards, operating conditions, or tastes were to be satisfied, or because the U.S. products were considered superior (see app. B, table B-20). ^{1/}

Machinery and equipment also dominated imports from Mexico under item 807.00 in 1984, accounting for \$4.0 billion, or 85 percent of the \$4.8 billion total. Television apparatus and parts, other electronic and electrical articles, transportation machinery, and office machines and their parts predominated. Articles of wearing apparel and miscellaneous manufactured articles (e.g., scientific instruments and certain furniture) were also important. In sharp contrast to imports from the developed countries, the duty-free element of the value of all item 807.00 imports from Mexico was \$2.5 billion, which represented 53 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 country to assemble labor-intensive products principally composed of U.S.-made materials and parts (see app. B, table B-21).

Motor vehicles accounted for \$3.6 billion, nearly 94 percent of all item 807.00 imports from West Germany in 1984. The remainder consisted mainly of piston-type internal combustion engines and various types of industrial machinery and mechanical equipment. The duty-free portion of the value of all item 807.00 imports from West Germany in 1984 amounted to \$79.3 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. B, table B-22).

The composition of item 807.00 imports from Canada in 1984 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 element of \$657.2 million was 33 percent of the total value of \$2.0 billion (see app. B, table B-23).

Semiconductors and parts accounted for \$1.3 billion, or 90 percent of the value of all item 807.00 imports from Malaysia in 1984. The remainder consisted largely of radio apparatus, other electronic and electrical products, and machines for working metal, stone, and other materials. The duty-free portion of the value of all item 807.00 imports from Malaysia in 1984 was \$814.4 million, or 57 percent of the total value (see app. B, table B-24).

Singapore's contribution to imports under item 807.00 in 1984 consisted mainly of office machines and semiconductors. The duty-free value share of all item 807.00 imports was \$317.5 million, nearly 25 percent of the \$1.3 billion total (see app. B, table B-25).

Semiconductors and parts, with a value of \$818.5 million, constituted about 90 percent of the value of item 807.00 imports from the Philippines; much of the remainder consisted of body-supporting garments, office machines and parts, and watches and clocks. The duty-free value element of all item

^{1/} All percentage calculations in this section are based on data presented in the appendix tables, not on the data presented in the text.

807.00 imports from the Philippines in 1984 accounted for 59 percent of the total value of \$911.0 million (see app. B, table B-26).

Sweden's shipments to the United States under item 807.00 were mostly made up of motor vehicles, which represented \$898.1 million of the \$902.2 million total of such imports. The duty-free value share was only \$21.2 million, or 2 percent of the total value (see app. B, table B-27).

Item 807.00 imports from the Republic of Korea in 1984 were concentrated in semiconductors and office machines. Semiconductors accounted for \$789.4 million, or 88 percent of total 807.00 imports from that country. The duty-free part of the value, \$547.0 million, was 61 percent of the total value of \$895.9 million in 1984 (see app. B, table B-28).

Item 807.00 imports from Taiwan were diverse in 1984, but consisted largely of semiconductors and parts; television receivers, apparatus, and parts; office machines; and pleasure boats. The total value of all item 807.00 imports from Taiwan was \$735.5 million in 1984; \$150.6 million, or 20 percent, was duty-free value (see app. B, table B-29).

HIGHLIGHTS OF MAJOR TRENDS

The purpose of this section is to present information and/or analyses of special importance to the classification provisions of items 806.30 and 807.00. The material presented is included on an ad hoc basis.

For the first write-up, the Mexican Government's maquila program is discussed. Mexico's maquila program is of particular importance to 806.30 and 807.00 because of the variety and volume of products entered from Mexico under this special arrangement.

Maquila conception

In Mexico, 806.30/807.00 operations are known as "maquilas" or "maquiladoras"; both words are derived from an Old Spanish word meaning, "the amount of grain paid to the miller to grind the corn." Such operations have existed in Mexico since 1965. The program, established to encourage the location of facilities in Mexico and provide local employment, began after a Mexican Government tour of Far Eastern Nations. The Secretary of Industry and Commerce believed that the development model demonstrated in the Far East, which took advantage of abundant labor supplies to produce labor-intensive goods, could help solve Mexico's high unemployment problems along the Northern border. 1/ (After the Bracero program ended, halting the legal entry of seasonal agricultural workers into the United States, Mexico was left with thousands of unemployed workers who had migrated from the interior to the Northern border, providing a large source of unskilled labor 2/). To finance

1/ "U.S. Investment in Mexico's Maquiladora (In-Bond Assembly) Industry", John H. Christman, American Industrial Parks, Inc., El Paso, Texas, p. 1.

2/ Management Practices and Personnel Policies of the Maquiladoras -- A Cooperative Manufacturing Effort Between the United States and Mexico, Peter W. Dorfman and Jon P. Howell, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico, May 27, 1983, p. 1.

the development of assembly and processing operations, Mexico offered incentives to U.S. firms to encourage investment. Mexico believed the development of maquila operations would not only attract much needed foreign investment, but would stabilize the employment situation along the Northern border by developing the skill level of the workers and the area's manufacturing capabilities. 1/

Maquila operations, concentration, and location

The maquila program expanded rapidly, and the location of plants broadened to include the interior of Mexico, though most operations remain near the Northern border. At the end of 1965, there were 12 operating plants employing 3,000 people; 2/ by the end of 1984, there were approximately 667 plants employing 199,500 people. Until 1972, maquila operations were confined to a 20-kilometer border strip adjacent to the United States, but the Government expanded the operational base to the interior, excluding the major industrial hubs of Mexico City and Monterey, to encourage the integration of Mexican components in the assembly process. The ultimate goal of the Mexican Government is to increase the skill level of domestic workers and to combine imported industrial technology with domestic content to produce nontraditional exports. Of the 667 plants operating in 1984, 88 percent were located within the 20-kilometer border zone; the remainder in the interior of Mexico. The City of Juarez accounted for 23 percent of all maquila plants in 1984, making it the city with the largest concentration of in-bond companies. 3/ Tijuana ranked second with 22 percent, followed by Mexicali with 10 percent. In terms of employment, Juarez ranked first again, accounting for about 36 percent of all people employed in Mexico's maquiladoras. Tijuana ranked second, accounting for 11 percent and Matamoros third, accounting for 10 percent of total maquiladora employment in 1984. 4/

Types of maquila operations

There are three types of operating plants in the maquila program in terms of ownership and legal responsibility: (1) captured, (2) sheltered, and (3) subcontractor. The captured operation is majority foreign owned and located in Mexico (i.e., a subsidiary type of operation). The sheltered operation is 100-percent Mexican owned but allows foreign management from a single firm to

1/ Mexico: Its in-bond industry, your investment opportunity, Mexican Foreign Trade Institute, 06140 Mexico, D.F. Mexico, 1984, p. 3 and Article 1 of the Mexican Decree for Development and Operating of in-bond Export Industry Aug. 15, 1983.

2/ "U.S. Investment in Mexico's Maquiladora (In-Bond Assembly) Industry," John H. Christman, American Industrial Parks Inc., El Paso, Texas, p. 1.

3/ Maquila operations are also referred to as "in-bond" companies because of the distinctive regulation that provides for the temporary importation under bond of machinery and equipment, replacement parts, raw materials, and in general, anything needed to carry out normal operations and fulfill production goals.

4/ Percentages derived from data presented in the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico's maquiladora news letter, December 1984, that cites the Mexican Secretariat of Programming and Budget as the primary source.

operate the facilities (almost a rental facility). The subcontractor operation is also 100-percent Mexican owned, but does not necessarily allow foreign participation in management. It honors contracts with more than one foreign company at the same time. In all three types of operations, the factory workers are Mexican nationals, only the administrative and technical worker participation varies. In most cases, U.S. companies have begun maquila operations through either sheltered or subcontractor operations, avoiding certain legal responsibilities and governmental red tape; these U.S. firms typically establish a captured operation once they become accustomed to manufacturing in Mexico. According to the Secretary of Industry and Commerce in Mexico, captured operations that are wholly or majority U.S. owned accounted for approximately 60 percent of all maquila operations in 1984.

Investment incentives

Both large U.S. multinationals and smaller companies with limited experience have invested in maquila operations over the years. Japan has also become an important investor, in part to offset its less-competitive wage status, according to industry sources along the border. (Labor costs in Taiwan, Korea, and Singapore are lower than in Japan for many manufacturing industries, creating pressure for Japanese firms to search for ways to reduce costs). U.S. and Mexican Government officials and businessmen have stated that investment in the maquiladoras has taken place for a host of reasons: (1) since 1973 the Mexican Government has allowed 100-percent foreign ownership (except in the textile and apparel industry) 1/, (2) duty-free importation into Mexico of all machinery, equipment, and replacement parts needed to establish operation is permitted, (3) duty-free entry and subsequent tax-free exportation of foreign-purchased components brought in for processing are allowed, (4) with the exception of textile and apparel goods, there is no restriction on the items a maquila operation can produce for export 2/, (5) there is a low minimum wage, which is very competitive internationally, even with wages in the Far East 3/, and (6) authorization to lease land and plant facilities in the coastal and border zones is given under a 30-year "beneficial" trust arrangement 4/.

Other reasons cited by U.S. industry representatives during meetings in El Paso for establishing maquila operations include: (1) the eligibility of imports from Mexico for GSP duty-free treatment, subject to certain product restrictions, (2) the duty-free entry of U.S. components processed off-shore,

1/ One-hundred percent foreign ownership was allowed under the "1973 Law to Promote Mexican Investment and Regulate Foreign Investment." However, the company must be incorporated in Mexico and subject to Mexican law.

2/ Textile and apparel goods are subject to U.S. quotas.

3/ In mid 1985, the average wage in the maquilas was approximately 85¢ per hour without benefits; \$1.10 with benefits.

4/ In Mexico, corporations with foreign investment may not have direct ownership of real property. However, in the case of maquiladoras, the foreign company investing may enter into a trust agreement with a banking institution that acts as trustee, and the beneficiary of the trust is allowed to use the premises for a maximum of 30 years. After the term elapses, the real property is transferred to a qualified Mexican buyer, and the proceeds from the sale are given to the beneficiary of the trust.

permitted by U.S. tariff provisions 806.30/807.00, (3) the availability of administrative and technical workers from U.S. companies who can live in the U.S. border towns, cross over the border when necessary to solve problems or to work and then return to their homes in the United States ^{1/}, (4) the ease with which technology control can be maintained since the high-tech finishing of the product can be performed in a "twin" plant just across the border in the United States, and (5) the provision for taking production machinery out of Mexico for 48 to 72 hours to be repaired in the United States and returned to Mexico duty-free if the equipment accounts for 20 percent or less of the plant's total equipment. In addition to the reasons cited above, another is that the turnaround time associated with transportation between the United States and Mexico is 3 to 4 days compared with 3 to 4 weeks with countries such as Malaysia and Singapore, according to industry sources. A shorter turnaround time means less inventory, which avoids the erosion of profits caused by high interest rates associated with inventory financing. Furthermore, the cost of energy is substantially lower in Mexico than in the United States. Most maquilas reportedly operate on a standard 44 to 48 hour work week, which increases the firms' ability to meet sharp rises in demand.

Drawbacks to maquila operations

Despite the reported benefits to operating maquila programs, some drawbacks may exist for U.S. companies. Such possible drawbacks currently include: (1) a shortage of skilled Mexican technical and mid-level management personnel, (2) infrastructure scarcities, such as limited housing, public transportation, and day care centers for the large number of single-parent families whose head of household is predominantly female, and (3) slow border crossings caused by both Mexican and U.S. rules concerning transportation. An equally important drawback for U.S. management is U.S. and Mexican labor union opposition to maquila operations. Though maquila operations are viewed by management as a means to reduce production costs and remain competitive with non-U.S. producers, thus retaining jobs and production facilities in the United States, which would otherwise have to be shut down or moved overseas, U.S. labor unions have maintained that such operations export jobs. Mexican labor unions, although able to exercise substantial influence and power in Mexico, have no control over the maquila operations and view them as exploitative.

Products suited for maquila processing

Products that appear best suited to the Mexican maquila operations include electronics, electrical equipment, ceramics, automotive parts, and toys. All of these industries involve numerous operations which require manual dexterity. Consequently, females whose average age is 21 years make up

^{1/} The Ministry of the Interior (Secretaria de Gobernacion) is the Ministry in charge of immigration in Mexico. Authorization for temporary entry can now be obtained in Juarez and other areas along the border instead of only in Mexico City as was the case in earlier years. This speeds up border crossings in case of emergencies, such as when the production line is stopped due to mechanical problems.

a majority (approximately 75 percent) of the maquila workforce. Following is a list of products with which, according to the Instituto Mexicano de Comercio Exterior, Mexico's maquila plants have a significant comparative advantage:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Product description</u>
1.	Brassieres of manmade fiber, ornamented
2.	Men's and boys' cotton knit shirts, not ornamented
3.	Men's and boys' woven cotton coats, valued over \$4 each, not ornamented
4.	Men's cotton knit pajamas, valued over \$1.50 per suit, not ornamented
5.	Men's woven cotton sport shirts, yarn-dyed, not ornamented
6.	Boys' woven trousers of cotton corduroy, not ornamented
7.	Men's and boys' woven, yarn-dyed, manmade-fiber dress shirts, not ornamented
8.	Men's and boys' woven manmade-fiber dress shirts, not ornamented
9.	Men's and boys' woven manmade-fiber shorts, not ornamented
10.	Women's woven cotton blouses, ornamented
11.	Women's woven cotton trousers ornamented
12.	Infant's woven manmade-fiber dresses, ornamented
13.	Women's woven cotton blouses, not ornamented
14.	Women's cotton denim trousers, not ornamented
15.	Women's woven cotton corduroy trousers, ornamented
16.	Women's, girls' and infants' woven wool suits, valued over \$4 per pound, not ornamented
17.	Women's woven manmade-fiber shirts, not ornamented
18.	Women's other manmade-fiber coats, not knit, not ornamented
19.	Sewing machines
20.	Accounting, computing, and other data-processing machines
21.	Data processing machines
22.	Parts of calculating machines
23.	Parts of automatic data processing machines
24.	Parts of office machines
25.	Radio-tape players, battery-operated
26.	Radio-phonograph-tape player combinations
27.	Transformers rated at less than 40 kva
28.	Rectifiers and rectifying apparatus
29.	Coils and inductors
30.	Electric flatirons
31.	Electric hair dryers
32.	Audio-frequency electric amplifiers
33.	Parts for television cameras
34.	Television receivers, 12-inch and under, monochrome screen
35.	Television receivers, 19 inches and over, monochrome screen
36.	Television receivers, 10 inches and under, color screen
37.	Main PC, BD with special comp for color TV's without chassis frame
38.	Main printed-circuit boards for color TV's
39.	Tuners for television receivers
40.	Antennas for television receivers
41.	Deflection yokes, convergence assemblies, flybacks, focus coils, and degaussing coils
42.	Parts and subassemblies of television receivers
43.	TV apparatus, converters, preamplifiers, and parts for cable TV
44.	Digital clock radios, solid state, FM and AM/FM
45.	Radio receivers, solid state, except AM, including clock or time, except digital

46. Radio receivers, solid-state broadcast band
47. Broadcast band radios, capable of receiving other bands
48. Radio apparatus and parts
49. Telephone answering machines, office type, except battery-operated
50. Tape recorders, audio, cassette-type, except stereo
51. Parts for tape recorders, dictaphones, recording and transcribing machines
52. TV combinations, black and white, with 6-inch screen or under
53. Radio-tape recorders, cassette-type
54. Radio-phonograph recorders, portable, cassette-type, stereo
55. Indicator panels, light-emitting diode type
56. Electric-signaling devices
57. Fixed capacitors, ceramic, chips
58. Fixed capacitors, paper or film, less than 2 microfarads
59. Fixed capacitors, mica
60. Relays with contacts, rated at less than 10 amps
61. Switches, certain electrical
62. Other electrical apparatus for making or breaking electrical circuits and parts
63. Fixed resistors, film, with leads, except resistor networks
64. Resistors, fixed, wirewound
65. Light-emitting diode lamps
66. Electronic receiving tubes
67. Transistors
68. Photosensitive diodes and rectifiers, except solar cells
69. Thyristors
70. Diodes and rectifiers
71. Monolithic integrated circuits, linear
72. Bipolar monolithic integrated circuit memories
73. Emitter Coupled Logic bipolar monolithic integrated circuits, except memories
74. MOS random access memories
75. MOS memories, except random access
76. Microprocessors, mos
77. Integrated circuits
78. Chips, dice, and wafers, as parts for semiconductors
79. SPF, of electronic crystal components
80. Insulated electrical conductors with fitting
81. Electrical articles and electrical parts of articles
82. Ferrite core memories
83. Pleasure boats, internal combustion engine, inboard-powered, valued over \$15,000
84. Pleasure boats, sail-propelled, over 12 feet, valued over \$15,000
85. Athletic footwear of leather for men, youths, and boys
86. Boots, including hunting boots, with uppers of over 90 percent rubber or plastics
87. Vinyl footwear for men
88. Billfolds, letter cases and other flat goods made of leather
89. Handbags made of plastic materials
90. Watches with 7 jewels, metal case, with or without balance wheel and hairspring
91. Clocks with watch movements and cases
92. Still camera parts, except parts with lenses
93. Magnetic recording media, computer tape, unrecorded
94. Bicycles, with 19 to 21 inch wheels
95. Dice and chessmen

96. Video games and parts thereof
97. Game machines and parts of game machines
98. Scale model railroads, stock, equipment, and parts
99. Dolls (except stuffed), up to 13 inches, with or without apparel
100. Stuffed dolls, with or without apparel
101. Toy musical instruments
102. Toys of rubber or plastics, noninflatable
103. Toys not having a spring mechanism, except kites

The product mix of imports from Mexico under item 806.30/807.00 was predominantly made up of textile and apparel goods during 1966-72. However, after the Government liberalized foreign ownership restrictions in the maquila zone in 1973, a variety of industries began using the program, which quickly raised the importance of the maquilas to the national economy. ^{1/} U.S. imports from Mexico that entered under item 807.00 represented virtually all industrial segments, though light industry accounted for the greater part of the total dollar value. ^{2/} Besides Mexico, only Canada accounted for a comparable variety of products entered under item 807.00. The tabulation below shows the value of total 806.30/807.00 imports in 1984 and that of those from Mexico and the share of Mexican imports for the six commodity groupings discussed in this report:

<u>Commodity group</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Mexican share</u>
	<u>Mexico</u>		
	<u>(\$1,000</u>	<u>(\$1,000</u>	<u>(In percent)</u>
	<u>dollars)</u>	<u>dollars)</u>	
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products...	85	7,381	1
Forest products.....	97,271	109,392	89
Textiles, apparel, and footwear.....	295,235	926,441	32
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products.	10,341	36,424	28
Minerals and metals.....	154,497	435,558	35
Machinery and equipment.....	4,049,251	26,363,526	15
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	291,956	693,285	42

Though 806.30/807.00 imports from Mexico of machinery and equipment in 1984 accounted for only 15 percent of such imports, the value accounted for 83 percent of 806.30/807.00 imports from Mexico. A recent downturn in the micro-computer industry has had a significant impact in some parts of the maquiladoras. Diversification of industrial production is a current topic in the maquilas, particularly as a result of what some in the area call overdependence on a single sector.

^{1/} Maquila operations represented Mexico's third largest source of hard currency; petroleum exports and tourism were the top two sources, respectively. Because of the importance of the maquila operations, the Mexican Government is now looking for ways to increase Mexican content while expanding the role that maquilas play in the economy.

^{2/} See page 17 for a discussion of the principal products entered under item 807.00 from Mexico. Appendix table B-21 lists the various 807.00 imports, the duty-free value, and the dutiable value.

In general, the variety of industrial investment in the maquiladoras has increased the skill level of the Mexican workers. Reportedly, integration of the maquilas into the Mexican economy has increased the competitiveness of Mexican manufacturers, increased the job multiplier of maquila employment, and increased diversity in the Mexican economy.

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 app. B, table B-6 of this report.

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

Imports of these articles under item 806.30 decreased from \$16.1 million in 1981 to \$3.4 million in 1983, then rose to \$10.4 million in 1984. The ratio of imports under item 806.30 to total imports decreased from 0.02 percent in 1981 to 0.01 percent in 1984, as shown in table 1.

Table 1.--Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:
U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1981-84

Year	Total imports <u>1/</u> 1,000 dollars	806.30 imports 1,00 dollars	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports Percent
1981-----	93,843,000	16,091	0.02
1982-----	78,062,000	9,424	.01
1983-----	72,144,000	3,425	<u>2/</u>
1984-----	79,357,000	10,377	.01

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 \$11.6 million in 1981 to \$2.1 million in 1983, then rose to \$6.5 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to the total value of item 806.30 imports declined from 72.1 percent in 1981 to 62.8 percent in 1984, as shown in table 2.

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 part 12(A), 12(C), and 12(D)(pt.) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

Table 2.--Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:
U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>value to total value</u> Percent
1981.....	16,091	11,609	72.1
1982.....	9,424	6,080	64.5
1983.....	3,425	2,090	61.0
1984.....	10,377	6,518	62.8

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 \$10.4 million in 1984. The sole supplier of imports under item 806.30 for this sector in 1984 was West Germany.

Contact James A. Emanuel at 523-0334

Minerals and Metals 1/

U.S. imports of minerals and metals decreased from \$34.4 billion in 1981 to \$29.2 billion in 1982 before rising to \$38.7 billion in 1984. Imports of these items under item 806.30 steadily increased from \$141.6 million in 1981 to \$339.2 million in 1984. The ratio of imports under item 806.30 to total imports was less than 1 percent throughout the period, as shown in table 3.

Table 3.--Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Millions dollars</u>	<u>imports to total</u> <u>imports</u> Percent
1981.....	34,386.4	141.6	0.4
1982.....	29,246.8	264.6	.9
1983.....	29,332.7	267.0	.9
1984.....	38,725.6	339.2	.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 1J and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3.

The duty-free share of value for imports entered under item 806.30 increased during 1981-84, rising from \$101.5 million in 1981 to \$247.7 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports declined from 71.7 percent in 1981 to 69.2 percent in 1983 before rising to 73.0 percent in 1984, as shown in table 4.

Table 4.--Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free
	Million dollars	Million dollars	value to total value Percent
1981.....	141.6	101.5	71.7
1982.....	264.6	185.5	70.1
1983.....	267.0	184.8	69.2
1984.....	339.2	247.7	73.0

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

The principal commodity groups imported under TSUS item 806.30 during 1981-84 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 1984 were Japan (59.0 percent) and Canada (33.6 percent).

Steel mill products

Since 1981, steel mill products imported under item 806.30 have been relatively few. These imports represented only about 0.3 percent or less of total U.S. imports of steel mill products throughout 1981-84. Imports of steel entering under item 806.30 declined annually from a value of \$17.2 million in 1981 to \$12.1 million in 1983 before rising to \$14.0 million in 1984, as shown in table 5. 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 5.--Steel mill products: U.S. imports for consumption
under item 806.30, by types, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	17.2	12.2	70.9
1982.....	15.3	12.4	81.0
1983.....	12.1	9.3	76.9
1984.....	14.0	9.8	70.0

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 shapes and plates, wire, and pipes and tubes accounting for the balance.

In 1984, Canada accounted for about 71 percent of steel mill products imported under item 806.30; Belgium accounted for 23 percent. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of imports of steel mill products under item 806.30 during 1981-84 ranged from a low of 70 percent in 1984 to a high of 81 percent in 1982.

Contact Peter Avery at 523-0342

Aluminum

U.S. imports of aluminum increased from \$1.4 billion to \$2.6 billion during 1981-84, or by 81 percent. Imports of these products under item 806.30 rose by more than four times during the period, from \$66.8 million to \$280.8 million. The ratio of imports under item 806.30 to total imports fluctuated from a low of 4.7 percent in 1981 to a high of 13.3 percent in 1982; in 1984 the ratio was 10.9 percent, as shown in table 6.

Table 6.--Aluminum: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under
TSUS item 806.30, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	1,419.9	66.8	4.7
1982.....	1,376.5	183.6	13.3
1983.....	1,704.8	200.8	11.8
1984.....	2,573.8	280.8	10.9

30

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

The duty-free value element for imports entered under item 806.30 increased by more than four times from \$50.4 million in 1981 to \$207.1 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports declined from 75.4 percent in 1981 to 68.2 percent in 1983 before rising to 73.8 percent in 1984, as shown in table 7.

Table 7.--Aluminum: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1981-84

Year	Total value Million dollars	Duty-free value Million dollars	Ratio of duty-free value to total value Percent
1981.....	66.8	50.4	75.4
1982.....	183.6	127.7	69.6
1983.....	200.8	137.0	68.2
1984.....	280.8	207.1	73.8

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 71 percent of these imports in 1984. Canada was the next largest supplier, accounting for 27 percent of 1984 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 Norman McLennan at 523-0309

Machinery and Equipment 1/

Total U.S. imports of machinery and equipment increased from \$68.5 billion in 1981 to \$117.2 billion in 1984, or by 70.9 percent. Imports under TSUS item 806.30 were valued at \$96.7 million in 1981 compared with \$94.8 million in 1984. The value of 806.30 imports as a share of total imports was 0.1 percent throughout the period, as shown in table 8.

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.

Table 8.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	68,542.0	96.7	0.1
1982.....	72,360.1	80.0	.1
1983.....	85,009.2	63.7	.1
1984.....	117,150.8	94.8	.1

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

The duty-free value element for U.S. imports entered under item 806.30 amounted to \$61.7 million in 1981 compared with \$50.9 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports decreased from 63.7 percent in 1981 to 53.7 percent in 1984, as shown in table 9.

Table 9.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	96.7	61.7	63.7
1982.....	80.0	47.6	59.5
1983.....	63.7	36.4	57.2
1984.....	94.8	50.9	53.7

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

The principal articles entered under item 806.30 in 1984 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 1984, having decreased in value markedly between 1981 and 1984. The principal sources of imports for this sector in 1984 under item 806.30 were Malaysia, Canada, and Mexico.

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment under the GSP during 1981-84 increased from \$2.3 billion to \$3.5 billion, or by 52 percent; such imports as a share of total imports decreased from 3.4 percent to 3.0 percent during the period. GSP imports increased, but item 806.30 imports decreased.

U.S. imports of semiconductors increased from \$3.6 billion in 1981 to \$7.8 billion in 1984, or by 115.5 percent. Imports entered under item 806.30 accounted for a minimal share of total imports, increasing irregularly from \$27.3 million to \$30.7 million during the period. The ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports decreased from 0.8 percent to 0.4 percent, as shown in table 10.

Table 10.--Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	3,617.6	27.3	0.8
1982.....	4,205.1	25.1	.6
1983.....	5,050.9	17.4	.3
1984.....	7,797.9	30.7	.4

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

The duty-free portion of the value of imports entered under item 806.30 decreased from \$16.6 million to \$9.4 million during 1981-83, but increased to \$17.7 million in 1984. The ratio of the duty-free value to total value of 806.30 imports was 60.8 percent in 1981 compared with 57.7 percent in 1984, as shown in table 11.

Table 11.--Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption under item 806.30, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	27.3	16.6	60.8
1982.....	25.1	13.3	53.0
1983.....	17.4	9.4	54.4
1984.....	30.7	17.7	57.7

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

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 1984 were Malaysia, Singapore, Japan, West Germany, and Mexico. Malaysia accounted for 88.5 percent of these imports in 1984.

Semiconductors and their parts principally comprise integrated circuits, transistors, diodes, and solid-state rectifiers. A large share of the parts of semiconductors are chips and wafers that are mounted onto circuit packages. Transistors and diodes are also assembled from chips and wafers.

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 in which 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.

The eligibility of semiconductors for GSP treatment affected the use of item 806.30 during 1981-84. 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 1984, imports of discrete semiconductors entered under the GSP were valued at \$87 million. Integrated circuits were ineligible for GSP treatment in 1984. However, the import duties on all semiconductors were eliminated effective March 1, 1985, by Presidential Proclamation 5305. As a result, it is anticipated that future use of item 806.30 for semiconductors will be minimal.

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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-18. 1/

Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 2/

During 1981-84, U.S. imports of all agricultural, animal, and vegetable products rose 15 percent, from \$20.0 billion to \$23.4 billion. Imports of agricultural products entering under item 807.00 increased steadily from \$2.4 million in 1981 to \$8.5 million in 1983; then declined to \$7.4 million in 1984. Such imports under item 807.00 represented a negligible share of total agricultural imports, as shown in table 12.

1/ Percentage calculations in this section are based on data presented in the tables in the text, not in the appendix.

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

Table 12.--Agricultural products: U.S. imports for consumption, total, and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</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>
1984.....	23,362,254	7,381	<u>1/</u>

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

2/ Figure shown includes imports of processed mushrooms that 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.

The value of duty-free agricultural imports under item 807.00 increased steadily during 1981-84, rising from \$166,000 to \$784,000. The share of duty-free imports to total item 807.00 imports rose irregularly from 7.0 percent to 10.6 percent during the period, as shown in table 13.

Table 13.--Agricultural products: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
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
1984-----	7,381	784	10.6

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

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

3/ Figure shown includes imports of processed mushrooms that 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.

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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 1984, 82 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 1984 was dutiable because the value of the metal lids was but a small portion of the canned mushrooms' total cost.

Forest Products ^{1/}

During 1981-84, U.S. imports of all forest products increased irregularly from \$9.6 billion in 1981 to \$13.2 billion in 1984. Imports of forest products entering under item 807.00 increased steadily from \$88.9 million in 1981 to \$109.4 million in 1984, or by about 23 percent. Such imports in 1984 accounted for less than 1 percent of total forest product imports, as shown in table 14.

Table 14.--Forest products: U.S. imports for consumption,
total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports 1,000 dollars	807.00 imports 1,000 dollars	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports Percent
1981-----	9,647,202	88,922	.9
1982-----	9,020,612	99,230	1.1
1983-----	10,808,406	105,347	1.0
1984-----	13,231,158	109,392	.8

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

The value of duty-free imports under item 807.00 increased from \$63.8 million in 1981 to \$82.3 million in 1984. The ratio of the value of item 807.00 duty-free imports to the value of item 807.00 total imports rose irregularly from 71.7 percent in 1981 to 75.2 percent in 1984, as shown in table 15.

^{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.

Table 15.--Forest products: U.S. imports for consumption under
TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	88,922	63,774	71.7
1982.....	99,230	72,535	73.1
1983.....	105,347	81,023	76.9
1984.....	109,392	82,272	75.2

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

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 that 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 87 percent of all forest products imported under item 807.00 during 1984.

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear 1/

Imports of textiles, apparel, and footwear under item 807.00 increased 39 percent, from \$666.7 million in 1981 to \$926.4 million in 1984. The value of duty-free imports under item 807.00 increased from \$405.2 million in 1981 to \$587.9 million in 1984. The ratio of the value of item 807.00 duty-free imports to the value of total item 807.00 imports increased from 61 percent in 1981 to 63 percent in 1984. Shipments entered under item 807.00 accounted for 3.9 percent of all imports of textiles, apparel, and footwear in 1984 with apparel being by far the dominant product.

Mexico continued as the leading supplier of textiles, apparel, and footwear entered under item 807.00, with 32 percent of the imports in 1984, followed by the Dominican Republic with an 18-percent share. Haiti and Costa Rica were also notable suppliers, as shown in table 16.

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

Table 16.--Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1981-84

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mexico.....	262.8	207.4	233.2	295.2
Dominican Republic.....	107.9	117.9	138.1	168.0
Haiti.....	70.4	70.9	81.7	91.5
Costa Rica.....	41.2	45.4	62.5	73.7
Philippines.....	27.0	29.9	31.0	36.5
Colombia.....	24.3	27.7	29.7	36.2
Hong Kong.....	1/	1/	1/	31.0
Korea.....	1/	1/	1/	23.7
Jamaica.....	16.1	11.0	12.8	23.2
Canada.....	1/	1/	1/	21.6
All other.....	82.2	99.0	111.9	125.8
Total.....	666.7	649.6	745.1	926.4

1/ Not available.

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

Imports of textiles and apparel of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to quantitative restraint under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, also 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 85 percent of the sector's 807.00 imports during 1981-84, although these imports' share of total apparel imports has been declining, as shown in table 17.

Table 17.--Apparel: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, total and under item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1981.....	7,095.5	579.4	8.2
1982.....	7,725.4	557.3	7.2
1983.....	8,998.0	632.4	7.0
1984.....	12,393.0	788.4	6.4

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

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

Because production of most apparel is highly labor intensive, with labor often accounting for as much as 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 because of their available labor, low wage rates, and proximity to U.S. markets and producers.

As shown in table 18, body-supporting garments constitute the largest single apparel article imported under item 807.00, accounting for 16 percent of item 807.00 textile, apparel, and footwear imports in 1984, followed by men's trousers, with 11 percent of the total; men's shirts, with 9 percent; and women's shirts and blouses, with 8 percent. ^{1/} These products are analyzed separately below.

Table 18.--Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by types, 1984

Item	Imports	Share of total
	Million dollars	Percent
Body-supporting garments.....	148.8	16
Men's trousers.....	104.8	11
Footwear.....	93.2	10
Men's shirts.....	80.6	9
Women's shirts and blouses.....	76.2	8
Women's trousers.....	74.3	8
Men's coats and jackets.....	41.3	4
Women's coats and jackets.....	36.1	4
Underwear.....	28.6	3
Gloves.....	26.3	3
Headwear.....	15.2	2
Dresses.....	13.8	1
All other.....	187.2	20
Total.....	926.4	100

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

Body-supporting garments

Body-supporting garments accounted for 16 percent of the apparel imported under item 807.00 in 1984, with all but a small part of the total consisting of brassieres. Item 807.00 imports represented about 74 percent of all imports of body-supporting garments in 1984, as shown in table 19. The ratio of U.S. imports to domestic production of body-supporting garments in 1984 was about 70 percent, compared with 66 percent in 1981.

^{1/} Imports of footwear under item 807.00 in 1984 totaled \$93.2 million; however, they accounted for only 1.8 percent of total footwear imports.

Table 19.--Body-supporting garments: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	167.8	142.4	84.9
1982.....	163.7	135.9	83.0
1983.....	181.6	144.7	79.7
1984.....	200.3	148.8	74.3

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 \$87.0 million in 1981 to \$97.4 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports rose from 61 percent in 1981 to slightly more than 65 percent in 1983 and 1984, as shown in table 20.

Table 20.--Body-supporting garments: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	142.4	87.0	61.1
1982.....	135.9	84.9	62.5
1983.....	144.7	95.2	65.8
1984.....	148.8	97.4	65.5

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 23 percent in 1984, because the U.S. components consisted primarily of minor parts or findings with most of the fabrics supplied by Asian countries.

Body-supporting garments entered under item 807.00 were nearly all from developing countries. In 1984, the four largest suppliers--Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and the Philippines--together accounted for 70 percent of the body-supporting garment imports under item 807.00 (table 21). Mexico's market share declined during 1981-84, falling from 21 to 18 percent. The Dominican Republic, increasing its shipments under item 807.00 by 12 percent during 1981-84 to \$26.6 million, expanded its share of these item 807.00 imports during the period from just under 17 percent to almost 18 percent. Costa Rica, whose shipments increased by 53 percent during the period to \$26.4 million, increased its share from 12 to nearly 18 percent.

Table 21.--Body-supporting garments: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1981-84

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mexico.....	30.6	23.5	23.9	27.5
Dominican Republic.....	23.7	23.9	24.5	26.6
Costa Rica.....	17.3	18.8	24.9	26.4
Philippines.....	18.5	18.9	19.3	23.0
Jamaica.....	6.1	3.9	6.6	8.6
Haiti.....	16.0	12.0	15.0	7.7
Barbados.....	8.4	9.7	10.5	6.4
Honduras.....	9.1	10.5	6.7	6.3
Netherlands Antilles.....	2.3	3.2	3.2	4.0
Antigua.....	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.0
All other.....	8.6	9.0	7.3	9.0
Total.....	142.4	135.9	144.7	148.8

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

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

Domestic manufacturers of brassieres are the main users of item 807.00, employing factories in low-wage developing countries to assemble their brassieres and, in some instances, 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.

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 1984. The Philippines filled 75 percent of its quota; the Dominican Republic, 77 percent; Mexico, 39 percent; and Haiti, 21 percent. ^{1/}

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

U.S. imports of women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses (hereafter referred to as "women's") entered under item 807.00 increased 17 percent, from \$65.3 million in 1981 to \$76.2 million in 1984. The duty-free value increased from \$39.5 million in 1981 to \$45.1 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports averaged 61 percent during 1981-84, as shown in table 22.

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

Table 22.--Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free
	Million dollars	Million dollars	value to total value
			Percent
1981.....	65.3	39.5	60.5
1982.....	62.3	38.8	62.3
1983.....	68.5	42.3	61.8
1984.....	76.2	45.1	59.2

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

The Dominican Republic became the leading supplier of shirts and blouses under item 807.00 when its shipments increased 61 percent during 1981-84 to \$18.4 million in 1984, or 24 percent of total item 807.00 imports, (table 23).

Table 23.--Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1981-84

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1981	1982	1983	1984
Dominican Republic.....	11.4	12.4	17.2	18.4
Mexico.....	23.5	13.0	15.8	15.6
Hong Kong.....	2.1	6.2	8.1	10.9
Haiti.....	7.1	8.2	7.6	8.6
Colombia.....	7.3	9.2	7.1	8.1
Costa Rica.....	7.2	4.1	4.5	7.1
El Salvador.....	5.0	5.2	3.5	3.2
Guatemala.....	-	.1	1.0	2.1
All other.....	1.7	3.9	3.7	2.2
Total.....	65.3	62.3	68.5	76.2

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

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

Mexico had been the leading supplier, but its shipments of women's shirts and blouses under item 807.00 declined 34 percent during 1981-84 to \$15.6 million. Imports from Hong Kong rose from \$2.1 million in 1981 to \$10.9 million in 1984; however, only about 2 percent of the total value of these imports were admitted duty free, compared with 62 percent for all item 807.00 imports, because nearly the entire shirt or blouse was fabricated in Hong Kong from non-U.S. components. Trade sources indicated that the U.S. components consisted primarily of buttons, as importers attempted to maintain consistency in a particular style of shirt that may have been manufactured in more than one country, including the United States.

Imports of women's shirts and blouses, including those entered under item 807.00 are subject to control under the MFA. Of the major item 807.00 suppliers whose shipments to the United States are subject to quota (other than Hong Kong), the Dominican Republic filled 48 percent of its quota on women's knit shirts and blouses. Mexico filled 100 percent of its consultation level on women's woven cotton shirts and blouses, 56 percent of its combined quota for men's and women's knit cotton shirts and blouses, 17 percent of its quota on women's manmade fiber knit shirts and blouses, and 50 percent of its quota on women's woven manmade fiber blouses.

Trousers, slacks, and shorts

U.S. imports of men's, women's, and children's trousers (including slacks and shorts) entered under the item 807.00 provision, after averaging \$105 million during 1981-83, rose to \$179 million in 1984. Total imports of trousers, including those entered under item 807.00, rose 64 percent during the period, reaching their highest level ever of almost \$2.0 billion in 1984. Trousers imported under item 807.00 during 1984 represented 9 percent of total trouser imports. Nearly 41 percent of the item 807.00 imports in 1984 were of woven cotton fabric, primarily jeans. Most of the remaining item 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 \$74.2 million in 1981 to \$128.4 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports averaged 70 percent for the period, as shown in table 24. Trousers generally have the highest percentage of U.S. components of any apparel article entered under item 807.00, largely because trousers contain more fabric than most apparel articles.

Table 24.--Trousers, slacks, and shorts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value Million dollars	Duty-free value Million dollars	Ratio of duty-free value to total value Percent
1981.....	110.6	74.2	67.1
1982.....	93.5	63.9	68.3
1983.....	111.9	82.2	73.4
1984.....	179.0	128.4	71.7

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

Mexico continued as the leading supplier of trousers entered under item 807.00, although its share of these imports declined from 57 percent in 1981 to approximately 44 percent in 1984. The Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Costa Rica, together, increased their share of item 807.00 imports during 1981-84 from 28 to 40 percent, as shown in table 25.

Table 25.--Trousers, slacks, and shorts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1981-84

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mexico.....	63.2	42.1	50.2	79.1
Dominican Republic.....	13.2	16.8	21.7	34.4
Haiti.....	9.6	11.7	13.4	20.7
Costa Rica.....	7.8	8.7	12.1	16.3
Canada.....	.1	4.4	7.0	6.9
Jamaica.....	3.6	2.5	3.6	8.3
Honduras.....	1.1	1.9	1.5	4.3
Colombia.....	.4	.4	1.4	3.6
Barbados.....	<u>1/</u>	.1	.5	.5
Philippines.....	.4	1.1	.3	.7
All other.....	11.3	3.8	.3	4.2
Total.....	110.6	93.5	111.9	179.0

1/ Less than \$50,000.

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

Imports of trousers, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to control under the MFA. Mexico filled 78 percent of its cotton trouser quota and 66 percent of its manmade-fiber trouser quota, and Haiti filled 94 percent of its cotton trouser quota and 26 percent of its manmade-fiber trouser quota in 1984.

Men's and boys' shirts

U.S. imports of men's and boys' shirts entered under item 807.00, after annually averaging just under \$50 million during 1981-83, climbed to \$80 million in 1984. Shirts entered under item 807.00 increased from 4.3 percent of total imports in 1981 to 4.5 percent in 1984.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 decreased from \$24.1 million in 1981 to \$19.2 million in 1982 and 1983, then increased to \$34.0 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports was 42 percent in 1984, as shown in table 26.

Table 26.--Men's and boys' shirts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1981.....	47.2	24.1	51.1
1982.....	51.0	19.2	37.6
1983.....	49.2	19.2	39.0
1984.....	80.6	34.0	42.2

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

The principal suppliers of men's shirts were Hong Kong, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic, which together accounted for 56 percent of item 807.00 imports in 1984 (table 27). However, the shirts entered from Hong Kong under item 807.00 were made from foreign materials, except for U.S. buttons.

Table 27.--Men's and boys' shirts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1981-84

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1981	1982	1983	1984
Hong Kong <u>1/</u>	4.0	15.1	12.3	18.8
Mexico.....	13.1	10.3	7.4	13.8
Dominican Republic.....	13.6	11.0	9.5	12.4
Haiti.....	5.4	4.7	4.9	8.4
Costa Rica.....	.1	1.5	4.8	7.7
Republic of Korea.....	2.8	1.2	3.7	6.2
Taiwan.....	<u>2/</u>	1.7	3.7	4.9
Jamaica.....	4.6	3.6	1.7	2.7
All other.....	3.6	1.9	1.2	5.7
Total.....	47.2	51.0	49.2	80.6

1/ The shirts from Hong Kong are manufactured entirely there, 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.

Of the major item 807.00 suppliers whose shipments to the United States are subject to quotas (other than Hong Kong), the Dominican Republic filled 44 percent of its quota on men's woven cotton shirts. Mexico filled 69 percent of its consultation level on men's woven cotton shirts, 56 percent

of its combined quota for men's and women's cotton knit shirts and blouses, and 4 percent of its quota on men's manmade-fiber knit shirts.

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

U.S. imports of chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased from \$94 billion in 1981 to \$72 billion in 1983, then increased to \$79 billion in 1984. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased from \$11.9 million in 1981 to \$26.0 million in 1984. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports increased from 0.01 percent in 1981 to 0.03 percent in 1984, as shown in table 28.

Table 28.--Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:
U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports <u>1/</u> 1,000 dollars	807.00 imports 1,000 dollars	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports Percent
1981.....	93,843,000	11,910	0.01
1982.....	78,062,000	15,732	.02
1983.....	72,144,000	23,749	.03
1984.....	79,357,000	26,047	.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 \$5.4 million in 1981 to \$13.3 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to the total value of item 807.00 imports increased from 45.4 percent in 1981 to 54.1 percent in 1983, then declined to 51.0 percent in 1984, as shown in table 29.

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 1J of schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), and parts 12A, 12B, 12C, and 12D of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

Table 29.--Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:
U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	value to total value Percent
1981.....	11,910	5,405	45.4
1982.....	15,732	6,983	44.4
1983.....	23,749	12,851	54.1
1984.....	26,047	13,295	51.0

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 \$12.8 million in 1984. The principal supplier of imports under item 807.00 for this sector during 1981-84 was Mexico. Haiti was the next largest supplier.

Contact James A. Emanuel at 523-0334

Minerals and Metals 1/

U.S. imports of minerals and metals decreased from \$34.4 billion in 1981 to \$29.2 billion in 1982 before rising to \$38.7 billion in 1984. Imports of these items under item 807.00 rose steadily from \$51.2 million in 1981 to \$96.4 million in 1984. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports was less than 0.5 percent throughout the period, as shown in table 30.

Table 30.--Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00
	Million dollars	Million dollars	imports to total imports Percent
1981.....	34,386.4	51.2	0.1
1982.....	29,246.8	60.5	.2
1983.....	29,332.7	66.3	.2
1984.....	38,725.6	96.4	.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 1J, and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 rose from \$16.7 million to \$39.0 million during 1981-84. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports rose from 32.6 percent in 1981 to 40.5 percent in 1984, as shown in table 31.

Table 31.--Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1981.....	51.2	16.7	32.6
1982.....	60.5	20.9	34.5
1983.....	66.3	27.8	41.9
1984.....	96.4	39.0	40.5

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

The principal commodity groups imported under TSUS item 807.00 during 1981-84 were locks and padlocks, structures of base metal, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, except cast iron stoves, and miscellaneous metal articles, such as bolts and chains. The principal sources of item 807.00 imports in 1984 were Canada (46.5 percent) and Mexico (42.1 percent).

Machinery and Equipment ^{1/}

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment rose from \$68.5 billion in 1981 to \$117.2 billion in 1984, or by 71 percent. Imports under TSUS item 807.00 accounted for 21.0 percent (\$14.4 billion) of these imports in 1981 and 22.4 percent (\$26.3 billion) in 1984, as shown in table 32.

Table 32.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
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
1984.....	117,150.8	26,268.7	22.4

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. 48

The duty-free share of imports under TSUS item 807.00 increased by 67 percent, from \$3.5 billion in 1981 to \$5.9 billion in 1984. During the period, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807 imports fluctuated in a narrow range from a low of 22.0 percent in 1983 to a high of 24.5 percent in 1981, as shown in table 33.

Table 33.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free
	Million dollars	Million dollars	value to total value Percent
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
1984.....	26,268.7	5,892.9	22.4

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

The principal machinery and equipment products imported under item 807.00 during 1981-84 were motor vehicles, semiconductors, and radio and television apparatus. The principal sources of these imports 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, whereas imports from the remainder of these countries were principally of electronic products.

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment under the GSP during 1981-84 increased from \$2.3 billion in 1981 to \$3.5 billion in 1984, or by 52 percent; as a share of total imports, GSP imports increased from 3.4 percent in 1981 to 3.6 percent in 1983 before decreasing to 3.0 percent in 1984. Imports under the GSP during 1980-83 rose at approximately the same rate as imports under item 807.00, but in 1984, imports under the GSP remained level, whereas imports under item 807.00 continued to rise.

Internal combustion engines, nonpiston-type, and parts thereof

The nonpiston-type internal combustion engines covered here include engines used to propell aircraft and land or marine vehicles and as prime movers of equipment such as power generators, pumps, or compressors.

U.S. imports of nonpiston-type internal combustion engines and parts decreased from \$1.6 billion in 1981 to \$1.2 billion in 1983, before rising to \$1.7 billion in 1984. Imports of these items under TSUS item 807.00 increased marginally during the period from \$15.7 million in 1981 to \$15.8 million in 1984. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports decreased slightly from 1.0 percent in 1981 to 0.9 percent in 1984, as shown in table 34.

Table 34.--Internal combustion engines, nonpiston-type, and parts thereof:
U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	1,550.3	15.7	1.0
1982.....	1,399.4	22.5	1.6
1983.....	1,175.5	13.9	1.2
1984.....	1,685.7	15.8	.9

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

The duty-free portion of the value of imports entered under item 807.00 was \$3.2 million in 1981; in 1982, \$12.2 million; in 1983, \$4.6 million; and in 1984, \$6.3 million. During the period, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports increased from 20.6 percent in 1981 to 54.2 percent in 1982, decreased to 33.1 percent in 1983, and then increased to 39.9 percent in 1984, as shown in table 35.

Table 35.--Internal combustion engines, nonpiston-type, and parts thereof:
U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	15.7	3.2	20.4
1982.....	22.5	12.2	54.2
1983.....	13.9	4.6	33.1
1984.....	15.8	6.3	39.9

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 in 1981; 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 dwindled. Canada and the United Kingdom were leading suppliers in 1984, as shown in table 36.

Table 36.--Internal combustion engines, nonpiston-type, and parts thereof:
U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources,
1981-84

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada.....	4.3	3.2	5.7	5.7
United Kingdom.....	4.3	2.1	.6	5.2
Italy.....	6.3	5.5	5.4	4.6
Japan.....	-	-	.1	.3
France.....	.2	11.7	1.9	-
All other.....	.6	-	.2	1/
Total.....	15.7	22.5	13.9	15.8

1/ Less than \$100,000.

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, rotor blades, nozzles, gears, tubing, nuts, adapters, and components for fuel-ignition systems. In foreign establishments, these components are assembled along with other components including casings, bases, piping, accessory pumps, valves, and controls, to form complete engines. Assembled engines are shipped to aircraft-manufacturing plants, and the other engines are shipped either to customers' job sites or to manufacturing plants in the United States, where they are mated to power generators or other machinery.

A common practice in sales of international aircraft components is to allow the buyer to supply certain parts used in the assembly of aircraft components. This practice allows the buyer to offset a portion of the purchase price of the component. Some major U.S. aircraft engine manufacturers produce engine parts in their foreign subsidiaries and 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 less because of lower wage rates and/or higher labor productivity.

Nonpiston-type internal combustion engines and parts are eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. However, imports of such engines and parts under the GSP were negligible during 1981-84. The negligible volume of GSP imports is explained by the general absence of industries in GSP-eligible nations capable of producing such high-technology products.

Contact James Moses at 523-0426

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

Of the products covered herein, U.S. imports under item 807.00 decreased from \$380.2 million in 1981 to \$83.5 million in 1983 and then increased to \$198.8 million in 1984. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports fell from 35.7 percent in 1981 to 14.2 percent in 1983 before increasing to 15.2 percent in 1984, as shown in table 37. The decline in item 807.00 imports through 1983 was the result of the depressed U.S. market for these articles. The rise in item 807.00 imports in 1984 was due to the increased level of U.S. construction activity.

Table 37.--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, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	1,066.0	380.2	35.7
1982.....	754.6	181.2	24.0
1983.....	589.6	83.5	14.2
1984.....	1,308.0	198.8	15.2

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

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 declined by 49 percent during the period, from \$139.9 million in 1981 to \$71.5 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports decreased only slightly from 36.8 percent in 1981 to 36.0 percent in 1984, as shown in table 38.

Table 38.--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, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	380.2	139.9	36.8
1982.....	181.2	53.5	29.5
1983.....	83.5	36.7	43.9
1984.....	198.8	71.5	36.0

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, leveling, drilling, boring, and extracting earth minerals or ores.

Canada was the largest supplier of the articles imported under item 807.00 during 1981-84, accounting for \$65.1 million, or 51 percent of the total in 1984. Japan, the United Kingdom, and Singapore were also major sources of these item 807.00 imports, accounting for \$40.0 million, \$7.8 million, and \$7.8 million, respectively, in 1984.

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 item 807.00 provision is also used in implementing international joint ventures and licensing arrangements.

Construction and mining machinery are eligible articles for duty-free treatment under the GSP. The yearly leaders in the supply of GSP imports were Mexico in 1981, Argentina in 1982, and Brazil in 1983 and 1984.

Contact Diane 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 by 28 percent during 1981-83, declining from \$2.5 billion to \$1.8 billion, before increasing to \$2.4 billion in 1984. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 decreased irregularly from \$134.3 million in 1981 to \$86.2 million in 1983, then increased to \$145.5 million in 1984. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports increased irregularly from 5.4 percent in 1981 to 6.0 percent in 1984, as shown in table 39.

Table 39.--Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	2,481	134.3	5.4
1982.....	2,050	142.3	6.9
1983.....	1,791	86.2	4.8
1984.....	2,442	145.5	6.0

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

The duty-free value element of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$31.9 million in 1981 to \$40.2 million in 1984 despite a decline to \$16.0 million in 1983. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports increased irregularly from 23.7 percent in 1981 to 27.6 percent in 1984, as shown in table 40.

Table 40.--Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1981.....	134.3	31.9	23.7
1982.....	142.3	40.4	28.4
1983.....	86.2	16.0	18.6
1984.....	145.5	40.2	27.6

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, power-actuated hand tools, and gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting, and surface-tempering equipment. 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 entered under item 807.00 during the period, accounting for \$288.3 million, or 57 percent of total imports. West Germany was the next largest supplier, accounting for 13 percent of total imports.

Parts of metalworking machine tools accounted for the largest share of total imports under item 807.00. It is believed that these parts are largely shipments of incomplete transfer machines that are used to move workpieces between integrated machine tool complexes.

During 1981-84, machines for working metal, stone, and other materials were eligible articles for duty-free treatment under the GSP, except those articles provided for under TSUS items 674.41, 674.48, and 674.51. Having exceeded the competitive need limitations, imports from Taiwan of TSUS item 674.31 in 1984 and TSUS item 674.35 during 1981-84 were not eligible for GSP duty-free treatment. GSP imports of these articles totaled \$151.6 million in 1984, accounting for 6 percent of total imports of \$2,441.6 million.

Contact Carol Howell at 523-4587

Office machines and parts thereof

U.S. imports of office machines and parts thereof increased twofold during 1981-84, from \$3.5 billion to \$10.6 billion. Imports of these machines under item 807.00 showed a 152 percent increase during the period, rising from \$730.5 million to \$1.8 billion. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports decreased from 20.9 percent in 1981 to 17.4 percent in 1984, as shown in table 41.

Table 41.--Office machines and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
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
1984.....	10,556.2	1,841.3	17.4

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

The duty-free share of the value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$198.3 million in 1981 to \$371.2 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports was roughly 27 percent in 1981 and 1982, but declined to about 20 percent in 1983 and 1984, as shown in table 42.

Table 42.--Office machines and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	730.5	198.3	27.1
1982.....	763.4	208.6	27.3
1983.....	1,216.4	241.9	19.9
1984.....	1,841.3	371.2	20.2

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

In 1984, Canada replaced Singapore as the principal supplier of imports of office machines and parts under the provisions of item 807.00, accounting for about 30 percent of trade under this item. Singapore, 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 1984, as shown in table 43.

Table 43.--Office machines and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1981-84

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada.....	342.9	301.7	322.8	549.7
Singapore.....	34.4	92.8	371.8	534.8
Hong Kong.....	176.6	147.9	213.5	272.2
Mexico.....	94.3	119.9	150.7	241.7
Taiwan.....	17.4	15.0	27.3	98.3
Republic of Korea.....	22.0	28.0	23.8	34.1
Malaysia.....	.1	6.5	22.0	29.5
Philippines.....	12.9	13.6	19.8	16.1
All other.....	29.9	38.0	64.7	64.9
Total.....	730.5	763.4	1,216.4	1,841.3

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

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

Item 807.00 is 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 by low-wage assemblers to reduce the ultimate product costs.

During 1981-84, most office machines and parts were eligible under the provisions of GSP for duty-free importation from beneficiary countries. Typewriters were not eligible for GSP benefits, and those articles certified for use in civil aircraft enter free of duty. In addition, calculators from Taiwan, having exceeded the competitive-need limitations, were not eligible for GSP treatment during 1981-84. Likewise, parts of office machines (except parts of typewriters) from Hong Kong and Mexico exceeded the limitation during 1981-84 and were ineligible. In 1983, Singapore and Taiwan also exceeded the competitive need limits and became ineligible for GSP treatment for such parts. In 1984, Taiwan, having exceeded the competitive need limits for other office machines (not having a calculating mechanism), became ineligible for GSP benefits for these products as well. The Republic of Korea was also added to the list of countries ineligible for GSP treatment on parts of office machines in 1984. Except for calculators and parts, GSP provisions are used only modestly. 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 \$1,005.0 million to \$1,883.2 million during 1981-84, or by 87 percent. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased at a slower rate than total imports from 1981 to 1983, rising irregularly from \$223.6 million to \$256.8 million, or by 15 percent. However, in 1984, these imports increased at a faster rate than total imports, rising to \$431.6 million. As a result, the ratio of item 807.00 imports to total imports decreased from 22.2 percent in 1981 to 19.8 percent in 1983, but increased to 22.9 percent in 1984, as shown in table 44.

Table 44.--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, 1981-84

Year	Total imports Million dollars	807.00 imports Million dollars	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports Percent
1981.....	1/ 1,005.0	223.6	22.2
1982.....	1/ 1,062.0	217.2	20.4
1983.....	1/ 1,293.9	256.8	19.8
1984.....	1,883.2	431.6	22.9

1/ Revised.

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

The duty-free value element of item 807.00 imports increased irregularly from \$118.3 million to \$192.8 million during 1981-84. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports declined steadily from 52.9 percent to 44.7 percent during the period, as shown in table 45.

Table 45.--Motors and generators (electric); and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value Million dollars	Duty-free value Million dollars	Ratio of duty-free value to total value Percent
1981.....	223.6	118.3	52.9
1982.....	217.2	109.5	50.4
1983.....	256.8	124.5	48.5
1984.....	431.6	192.8	44.7

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 1981-84, accounting for more than two-thirds of such trade in 1984. Hong Kong, with imports of \$61.1 million, or 14 percent of the item 807.00 total, was the second largest supplier in 1984.

Motors and generators (including motor generators) and miscellaneous equipment are the products covered herein. Parts of these devices include 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 in countries with low labor rates in order to reduce product costs. Canada, an exception to the foregoing, is a significant 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 in which the necessary tooling is located.

During 1981-84, 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 restrictions, were the only beneficiary developing countries not eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP for certain of these articles during 1984. Imports entered under the GSP have been modest since many of these articles are produced in developed countries.

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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 \$1.7 billion to \$2.1 billion during 1981-84, or by 24 percent. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 showed a 5-percent increase, rising from \$851 million to \$896 million during 1981-84. The ratio of imports under 807.00 to total imports decreased from 50.3 percent in 1981 to 42.6 percent in 1984, as shown in table 46.

Table 46.--Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1981.....	1,692	851.0	50.3
1982.....	1,762	824.6	46.8
1983.....	1,686	834.8	49.5
1984.....	2,104	896.4	42.6

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

The duty-free value element of imports entered under item 807.00 increased slightly from \$230.8 million in 1981 to \$239.4 million in 1983 before falling to \$230.8 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports increased from 27.1 percent in 1981 to 28.7 percent in 1983 before decreasing to 25.7 percent in 1984, as shown in table 47.

Table 47.--Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free
	Million dollars	Million dollars	value to total value Percent
1981.....	851.0	230.8	27.1
1982.....	824.6	213.8	25.9
1983.....	834.8	239.4	28.7
1984.....	896.4	230.8	25.7

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

Imports under item 807.00 during 1981-84 were supplied principally by four sources--Mexico, Taiwan, Singapore, and Malaysia. These four sources together accounted for 98 percent of the total value of item 807.00 imports in 1984, as shown in table 48.

Table 48.--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, 1981-84

(In percent)

Source	Total imports				807.00 imports			
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mexico.....	39.0	36.5	38.5	37.5	72.4	74.3	75.9	74.2
Taiwan.....	12.3	16.0	11.9	7.8	17.2	13.2	11.0	15.5
Singapore.....	8.7	6.5	9.3	8.3	8.1	6.6	8.6	5.8
Malaysia.....	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.4	0.8	1.6	2.7	2.7
All other.....	38.9	39.3	37.7	44.0	1.5	4.3	1.8	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 portion of the value of these imports under item 807.00 was negligible.

Nearly all of the item 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 \$1.3 billion in 1981 to \$2.2 billion in 1984, or by 75 percent. Imports of these articles under TSUS item 807.00 increased by 45 percent, from \$307.6 million in 1981 to \$445.9 million in 1984. Imports under item 807.00, as a share of total imports, decreased from 24.6 percent in 1981 to 20.4 percent in 1984, as shown in table 49.

Table 49.--Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1981.....	1,250.9	307.6	24.6
1982.....	1,416.5	299.7	21.1
1983.....	1,818.6	364.0	20.0
1984.....	2,184.2	445.9	20.4

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

The duty-free portion of the value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$68.8 million in 1981 to \$135.7 million in 1984, or by 97 percent. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports increased from 22.4 percent in 1981 to 30.4 percent in 1984, as shown in table 50.

Table 50.--Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1981.....	307.6	68.8	22.4
1982.....	299.7	77.7	25.9
1983.....	364.0	104.8	28.8
1984.....	445.9	135.7	30.4

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce⁶⁰

Of the total value of imports of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts entered under item 807.00, Mexico was the largest supplier in 1984, followed by Canada. In 1981, Singapore was the largest source, before dropping to second in 1982, third in 1983, and fourth in 1984. Brazil was the second largest source in 1981 and 1983, and third in 1984.

In 1984, Mexico, Canada, Brazil, and Singapore accounted for 37.0 percent, 18.2 percent, 16.0 percent, and 16.0 percent, respectively, of the total value of item 807.00 imports.

The provisions of item 807.00 are used by radio apparatus manufacturers for a variety of reasons. The bulk of the articles imported under item 807.00 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 contributed to the decision to locate item 807.00-type operations overseas.

During 1981-84, only certain products within the category of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts were eligible articles under the GSP. The most significant of these included 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 certain products from Singapore and all products from Canada, the major suppliers of item 807.00 imports mentioned above were also GSP-eligible countries. In 1984, however, Singapore was ineligible for GSP treatment for certain solid-state radio receivers. In 1984, total GSP imports of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts amounted to \$140.5 million (about 6 percent of the total value of imports), representing an increase of 48.2 percent over the value in 1981 (\$94.8 million).

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 \$1.1 billion in 1981 to \$1.9 billion in 1984. During the period, imports of these articles entered under item 807.00 increased from \$257.1 million to \$381.9 million. As a result of the lower growth rate in item 807.00 imports, the ratio of imports entered under item 807.00 to total imports decreased from 23.2 percent in 1981 to 20.4 percent in 1984, as shown in table 51.

Table 51.--Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1981.....	1,108.5	257.1	23.2
1982.....	1,180.8	263.1	22.3
1983.....	1,365.1	315.4	23.1
1984.....	1,871.1	381.9	20.4

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

The duty-free value element of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$142.5 million in 1981 to \$239.8 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports fluctuated during the period, decreasing from 55.4 percent in 1981 to 55.0 percent in 1982, and then increased to 62.8 percent in 1984, as shown in table 52.

Table 52.--Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1981.....	257.1	142.5	55.4
1982.....	263.1	144.7	55.0
1983.....	315.4	191.3	60.7
1984.....	381.9	239.8	62.8

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

Mexico was the largest source for imported articles entered under item 807.00 during 1981-84, accounting for about 72 percent 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 largely 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 and Taiwan are currently the only designated beneficiary countries that are 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 \$3.6 billion in 1981 to \$7.8 billion in 1984, or by 116 percent. Imports entered under item 807.00 accounted for a large share of total imports, increasing from \$2.8 billion to \$4.6 billion during the period. The ratio of item 807.00 imports to total imports decreased from 77 percent in 1981 to 59 percent in 1984, as shown in table 53.

Table 53.--Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
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
1984.....	7,797.9	4,591.6	58.9

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

The duty-free value element of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$1.8 billion to \$2.8 billion during 1981-84. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports decreased from 63.8 percent in 1981 to 60.9 percent in 1984, as shown in table 54.

Table 54.--Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
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
1984.....	4,591.6	2,796.7	60.9

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 during the period. The largest supplier of semiconductor devices imported under item 807.00 during 1984 was Malaysia, followed by the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore, as shown in table 55.

Table 55.--Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1981-84

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1981	1982	1983	1984
Malaysia.....	821	991	1,064	1,272
Philippines.....	458	557	633	819
Republic of Korea.....	228	301	488	789
Singapore.....	555	527	372	425
Canada.....	123	73	127	288
Thailand.....	107	105	137	219
Mexico.....	148	149	161	217
Taiwan.....	106	117	139	208
All other.....	252	286	323	355
Total.....	2,798	3,106	3,444	4,592

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 that 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 that are performed in developing countries in which 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 are discrete semiconductors and 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 1984, imports of discrete semiconductors entered under the GSP were valued at \$87 million. 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. Import duties on semiconductors were eliminated effective March 1, 1985 by Presidential Proclamation 5305.

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 rose by 56 percent during 1981-84, increasing from \$226.4 million to \$352.9 million. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 fluctuated during the period, decreasing from \$115.1 million in 1981 to \$58.1 million in 1982 before rising to \$271.0 million in 1984. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports fluctuated during the period, increasing from 50.8 percent in 1981 to 76.8 percent in 1984, as shown in table 56.

Table 56.--Rail locomotives and rolling stock: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	226.4	115.1	50.8
1982.....	118.0	58.1	49.3
1983.....	153.6	89.5	58.3
1984.....	352.9	271.0	76.8

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 34.9 percent in 1981 to 41.2 percent in 1984, as shown in table 57.

Table 57.--Rail locomotives and rolling stock: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	115.1	40.2	34.9
1982.....	58.1	17.7	30.5
1983.....	89.5	38.6	43.1
1984.....	271.0	111.6	41.2

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

Imports under item 807.00 increased prior to 1981 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 in 1982 and 1983, as shown in table 56. As the U.S. economy recovered, increased shipments of automobiles, grain, and lumber prompted railroads to increase their rolling stock inventories.

In terms of value, the majority of total imports of self-propelled rail vehicles entered the United States under item 807.00. This was a direct result of the 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.

Japan and Italy were the major sources of item 807.00 imports during 1981-84, accounting for 68 percent and 26 percent of total item 807.00 imports in 1984, respectively. Other suppliers included Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Austria.

With the exception of certain axles, axle bars, and wheels, imported rail locomotives and rolling stock are eligible articles for duty-free treatment under the GSP. However, as a share of total U.S. consumption, GSP imports were relatively insignificant, amounting to less than 1 percent during 1981-84.

Contact Deborah Ladamirak at 523-0131

Motor vehicles

U.S. imports of motor vehicles increased from \$22.1 billion in 1981 to \$36.7 billion in 1984, or by 66 percent. The value of motor-vehicle imports, not including those entering free of duty from Canada under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (APTA), increased each year from \$15.6 billion in 1981 to \$22.5 billion in 1984. The value of imports of motor vehicles under item 807.00 increased annually from \$6.4 billion in 1981 to \$12.8 billion in 1984. The ratio of the value of item 807.00 imports to the value of total imports of motor vehicles (excluding APTA items) increased from 40.9 percent in 1981 to 56.8 percent in 1984, as shown in table 58.

Table 58.--Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption, total, non-APTA ^{1/} and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	Non-APTA imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to non-APTA imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
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
1984.....	36,658	22,479	12,775.3	56.8

^{1/} Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965.

The ratio of the duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports increased from 1.4 percent in 1981 to 1.6 percent in 1984, as shown in table 59.

Table 59.--Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value Million dollars	Duty-free value Million dollars	Ratio of duty-free value to total value Percent
1981.....	6,393.9	88.3	1.4
1982.....	8,035.6	102.6	1.3
1983.....	9,814.7	124.1	1.3
1984.....	12,775.3	199.9	1.6

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 85 percent of the value of motor-vehicle imports under item 807.00 in 1984, with automobile trucks and special-purpose vehicles accounting for much of the remaining 15 percent.

The principal sources of imports of motor vehicles under item 807.00 in 1984, most of which were new automobiles, were Japan, West Germany, and Sweden, as shown in table 60. Imports from these three countries together accounted for about 63 percent of the duty-free value and about 96 percent of the total value in 1984.

Table 60.--Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty free, by principal sources, 1981-84

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Total value	Duty-free value						
Japan.....	3,816.0	22.1	4,747.8	26.4	6,105.5	41.6	7,861.2	52.6
West								
Germany..	2,021.3	27.6	2,597.1	42.4	2,600.7	35.3	3,504.3	55.2
Sweden....	352.1	8.5	505.5	14.1	830.9	24.2	870.6	18.9
United								
Kingdom..	82.3	1.4	103.1	2.1	36.9	0.7	73.4	1.6
Canada....	97.4	25.2	57.0	15.2	29.2	7.3	20.0	8.0
All other..	24.8	3.5	25.1	2.4	211.5	15.0	445.8	63.6
Total..	6,393.9	88.3	8,035.6	102.6	9,814.7	124.1	12,775.3	199.9

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

U.S.-produced motor-vehicle parts that are exported for assembly and returned 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 and Mexico 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. As an example, catalytic converters are installed on automobiles in the United States in order to meet U.S. air-quality standards; yet, they are not required in most other countries. In some instances, it is less expensive to purchase the complete converter 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 in the country of assembly. Finally, expedience may dictate the procurement of U.S.-made components. For example, both the Japanese and the U.S. Government 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 entry under the GSP. Buses and special-purpose vehicles such as fire trucks and cranes are eligible, but only 2 vehicles were imported from any of the eligible countries in 1984. 1/

Contact James McElroy at 523-0258

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

Total U.S. imports of items contained in this commodity grouping were valued at \$6.4 billion in 1981, but with the decline of U.S. vehicle production, U.S. imports in this category fell to \$6.2 billion in 1982. With the resurgence of domestic vehicle production in 1983 and 1984, imports increased sharply, rising to \$7.7 billion and \$10.5 billion, respectively. The value of imports, exclusive of those entering duty free under the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (APTA), increased from \$4.4 billion in

1/ Data for certain special-purpose vehicles are reported by value only; the total value of these vehicles in 1984 was approximately \$1.0 million.

1981 to \$6.7 billion in 1984. APTA is limited to motor-vehicle parts imported from Canada for use as original equipment in motor vehicles; these articles will be excluded from further discussion.

The ratio of the value of item 807.00 imports to the value of all non-APTA imports included in this grouping increased from 6.7 percent in 1981 and 1982 to 10.1 percent in 1984, as shown in table 61.

Table 61.--Certain motor-vehicle parts, miscellaneous motor vehicles, and not self-propelled vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption, total, non-APTA 1/, and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	Non-APTA imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to non-APTA imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
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
1984.....	10,458	6,677	675.4	10.1

1/ Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965.

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

The duty-free element increased annually from \$49.9 million in 1981 to \$190.0 million in 1984, as shown in table 62. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports covered in this grouping increased from 16.8 percent in 1981 to 28.1 percent in 1984.

Table 62.--Certain motor-vehicle parts, miscellaneous motor vehicles, and not self-propelled vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption, under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	296.4	49.9	16.8
1982.....	312.9	64.3	20.5
1983.....	395.1	114.7	29.0
1984.....	675.4	190.0	28.1

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

Certain motor-vehicle parts, including transmissions, shock absorbers, brakes, and other miscellaneous parts such as clutches, catalytic converters,

u-joints, and transaxles accounted for about 80 percent of total item 807.00 imports in 1984. Fork-lifts and similar industrial trucks represented 15 percent of the total value, whereas tractors, tanks, motorcycles, and not self-propelled vehicles comprised the remaining 5 percent.

During 1981-84, Mexico, France, Canada, Brazil, and Japan accounted for over 90 percent of the annual imports under item 807.00, as shown in table 63.

Table 63.--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, 1981-84

Source	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mexico.....	101.1	122.1	179.9	274.9
France.....	118.8	107.8	125.9	166.4
Canada.....	28.8	32.3	35.3	63.1
Brazil.....	28.6	19.4	18.9	56.0
Japan.....	6.4	7.4	6.4	48.9
All other.....	12.7	23.9	28.6	66.1
Total.....	296.4	312.9	395.0	675.4

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

The United Kingdom was a small supplier, representing 6.8 percent of the total value of 807.00 imports. Most of these United Kingdom imports were fork-lifts and similar industrial vehicles. Item 807.00 imports from all countries increased significantly in 1984, primarily because domestic motor-vehicle production and U.S. imports of fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles from overseas subsidiaries of U.S. corporations continued to increase.

Contact James Moses at 523-0426

Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures rose annually during 1981-84, from \$13.3 billion in 1981 to \$20.9 billion in 1984. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased from \$708.0 million in 1981 to \$822.7 million in 1982 before declining to \$687.5 million in 1984. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports was 3.3 percent in 1984, lower than the typical 5 to 6 percent of previous years, as shown in table 64.

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 64.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	13,297.8	708.0	5.3
1982.....	14,133.0	822.7	5.8
1983.....	15,744.1	795.2	5.1
1984.....	20,855.4	687.5	3.3

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 \$258.4 million in 1981 to \$284.8 million in 1984. As table 65 shows, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports dropped from 36.5 percent to 31.0 percent during 1981-82, but then increased to 41.4 percent in 1984.

Table 65.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. imports for consumption, under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	708.0	258.4	36.5
1982.....	822.7	255.4	31.0
1983.....	795.2	274.8	34.6
1984.....	687.5	284.8	41.4

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

Scientific instruments was the largest group of products covered in this section in terms of imports entered under item 807.00 in 1984 with a value of \$136.6 million, or 20 percent of the total. The next largest group of such imports was game machines, except coin or disc operated, which accounted for \$48.2 million, or 7 percent of the value of imports under item 807.00 in 1984.

Mexico, at \$291.3 million, was the principal source of item 807.00 imports in 1984. Other major sources included Taiwan, with \$70.8 million, and Canada, with \$50.1 million.

Scientific instruments

During 1981-84, the value of U.S. imports of scientific instruments and parts increased from \$837.8 million to \$1,310.6 million, or by 56 percent. During the same period, imports of these products under TSUS item 807.00 grew by 23 percent, rising from \$111.3 million to \$136.6 million. The ratio of imports under TSUS item 807.00 to total imports decreased from 13.3 in 1981 to 10.4 percent in 1984, as shown in table 66.

Table 66.--Scientific instruments: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports <u>Million dollars</u>	807.00 imports <u>Million dollars</u>	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports <u>Percent</u>
1981.....	837.8	111.3	13.3
1982.....	859.9	103.8	12.1
1983.....	936.8	114.0	12.2
1984.....	1,310.6	136.6	10.4

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

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 grew from \$64.6 million in 1981 to \$70.8 million in 1984, or by 10 percent. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of imports under this provision fluctuated throughout the period and was 51.8 percent in 1984, as shown in table 67.

Table 67.--Scientific instruments: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value <u>Million dollars</u>	Duty-free value <u>Million dollars</u>	Ratio of duty-free value to total value <u>Percent</u>
1981.....	111.3	64.6	58.0
1982.....	103.8	51.6	49.7
1983.....	114.0	57.5	50.5
1984.....	136.6	70.8	51.8

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

In 1984, Mexico, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom were the primary sources of U.S. imports under this provision, accounting for 54, 19, and 15 percent, respectively. Canada and Japan accounted for the bulk of the remaining imports.

Item 807.00 is 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 item 807.00 is done primarily by related parties and is carried out because of the availability of needed manpower and equipment and the existence of other considerations.

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

During 1981-84, all scientific instruments and parts, except bicycle speedometers (TSUS item 711.93), were eligible articles under the GSP as were those articles certified for use in civil aircraft. Canadian original motor-vehicle equipment is afforded limited duty-free treatment. Imports under the GSP provisions amounted to 11.0 percent of total U.S. imports in 1984.

Contact Ruben H. Moller at 724-1732

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

The value of U.S. imports of watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices decreased from \$1,250.7 million in 1981 to \$1,215.6 million in 1984, or by 3 percent. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 fell by 75 percent during 1981-84, from \$158.1 million to \$39.6 million. The ratio of such imports under item 807.00 to total imports of these articles decreased from 12.6 percent in 1981 to 3.3 percent in 1984, as shown in table 68.

Table 68.--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, 1981-84

Year	Total imports Million dollars	807.00 imports Million dollars	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports Percent
1981...	1,250.7	158.1	12.6
1982...	1/ 951.5	1/ 135.0	14.2
1983...	1,020.2	90.1	8.8
1984...	1,215.6	39.6	3.3

1/ Data for 1982, both in terms of total imports and imports under item 807.00, are understated because of a change in classification that resulted in a 3-month data loss.

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

The duty-free value of imports under item 807.00 fell from \$29.0 million in 1981 to \$5.5 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports ranged from a high of 19.1 percent in 1983 to a low of 13.9 percent in 1984, as shown in table 69.

Table 69.--Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1981...	158.1	29.0	18.3
1982...	135.0	22.3	16.5
1983...	90.1	17.2	19.1
1984...	39.6	5.5	13.9

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, Singapore, and Malaysia were the major sources of imports under item 807.00 during 1984. 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 standard marine chronometers and parts (TSUS items 715.20, 720.80, 720.92, and 721.10) and time locks (TSUS item 715.55). Imports of these articles under the GSP were valued at \$9,000 in 1981, \$16,000 in 1982, \$7,000 in 1983, and \$39,000 in 1984.

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Game machines, except coin or disc operated

U.S. imports of game machines (except coin-operated game machines) increased by 55 percent between 1981 and 1982, rising from \$526.1 million to \$814.5 million, but decreased by 78 percent during 1982-84, to \$177.9 million, reflecting the saturation of the video game market. During 1981-82, imports of such game machines under item 807.00 more than doubled, increasing from \$98.6 million to \$211.3 million. However, by 1984, such imports had declined to \$48.2 million. As shown in table 70, the ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports climbed from 18.7 percent in 1981 to 34.8 percent in 1983, then slipped to 27.1 percent in 1984. 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. The decrease in 1984 reflects the closure of a major producer's operations in Hong Kong.

Table 70.--Game machines, except coin or disc operated: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981.....	526.1	98.6	18.7
1982.....	814.5	211.3	25.9
1983.....	480.2	167.2	34.8
1984.....	177.9	48.2	27.1

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 \$17.8 million in 1981 to \$29.1 million in 1982, and then plummeted to \$5.3 million in 1984. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports fell from 18.0 percent to 11.0 percent during 1981-84, as shown in table 71.

Table 71.--Game machines, except coin or disc operated: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1981-----	98.6	17.8	18.0
1982-----	211.3	29.1	13.8
1983-----	167.2	24.7	14.8
1984-----	48.2	5.3	11.0

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

Home video games and parts accounted for 86 percent (\$41.6 million) of the imports of noncoin-operated game machines under item 807.00 in 1984. Game machines other than video games made up the remaining 14 percent.

The importance of overseas assembly operations varies widely, depending on the type of game. Imports under item 807.00 accounted for 32.2 percent of the total imports of home video games in 1984 (\$129.2 million), and 16.2 percent of the remaining nonvideo, noncoin-operated game machines, (\$40.6 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 enticed many investors. As the products matured and production technology became standardized, intense price competition pressured

manufacturers to seek lower wage-rate sites to reduce costs. Overseas assembly was an alternative to completely relocating abroad.

Taiwan and Hong Kong supplied \$30.8 million and \$6.9 million, respectively, for a combined 91 percent of the total imports of home video games and parts entering under item 807.00 in 1984. Mexico furnished 6 percent (\$2.7 million); the Philippines, 2 percent (\$0.7 million).

Hong Kong also supplied 79 percent (\$5.2 million) of the item 807.00 imports of nonvideo, noncoin-operated game machines. Singapore accounted for 9 percent (\$0.6 million).

Taiwan and Hong Kong were not eligible for GSP treatment in 1984 because each previously had exceeded the competitive need limits. Duty-free imports of noncoin-operated game machines under the GSP were \$3.3 million in 1984, or 7 percent of total imports. Asian sources, led by Singapore, supplied 81 percent of the imports under the GSP.

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Baseball and softball equipment

U.S. imports of baseball and softball equipment increased by 12 percent, rising from \$97.8 million to \$110.0 million (not shown in table). Baseballs and softballs accounted for 42 percent of the total in 1984. However, baseballs and softballs accounted for 99 percent (\$36.7 million) of total imports of baseball and softball equipment under item 807.00 in 1984 (table 72). Imports of baseball and softball equipment from Haiti, other than balls, accounted for the remaining \$262,000.

U.S. imports of baseballs and softballs were fairly stable during 1981-84, slipping 4 percent in terms of quantity (from 32.8 million balls to 31.6 million balls), despite an 8-percent increase in terms of value (from \$42.6 million to \$46.0 million). The value of the imports of baseballs and softballs under item 807.00 decreased by 2 percent, from \$37.6 million to \$36.7 million. During 1981-84, the ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports fell from 88.3 percent to 80.2 percent in terms of value, as shown in table 72.

Table 72.--Baseballs and softballs: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1981.....	42.6	37.6	88.3
1982.....	46.0	41.0	89.1
1983.....	44.6	38.3	85.9
1984.....	46.0	36.7	80.2

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

The duty-free value of baseballs and softballs entering under item 807.00 decreased by 6 percent during 1981-84, from \$26.1 million to \$24.5 million, and the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports slipped from 69.6 percent to 66.8 percent, as shown in table 73.

Table 73.--Baseballs and softballs: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1981-84

Year	Total value Million dollars	Duty-free value Million dollars	Ratio of duty-free value to total value Percent
1981.....	37.6	26.1	69.6
1982.....	41.0	27.7	67.6
1983.....	38.3	25.3	66.1
1984.....	36.7	24.5	66.8

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 that import the leather-covered balls under item 807.00 report these imports as domestic production for the purposes of the Census of Manufactures.

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 86 percent of the value of the imports under item 807.00 in 1984, followed by Honduras with 12 percent. The third leading source, Jamaica, provided 1 percent.

Haiti has not been eligible for GSP benefits with regard to baseball and softball equipment, except gloves and mitts, because it has exceeded the competitive need limits 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 free of duty under the GSP rather than under item 807.00, which requires duty to be assessed on the value added in Haiti.

^{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.

Imports of baseballs and softballs under the GSP amounted to \$8 million in 1984, or 17 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 1984, followed by the Republic of Korea, with 22 percent. 1/ Duty-free baseballs and softballs from Haiti under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act amounted to \$695,000 in 1984.

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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.

Appendix A
Rules and Regulations

§ 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 § 141.83 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 '90, 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.

Title 19—Customs Duties

- Sec.
10.5 Shooks and staves; cloth boards; district director's account.
10.6 Certificates of foreign shipper and box maker.
10.7 Substantial containers or holders.
10.8 Articles exported for repairs, or alterations.
10.8a Imported articles exported and reimported.
10.9 Articles exported for processing.
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- 10.11 General.
10.12 Definitions.
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10.30c (Reserved)

TEMPORARY IMPORTATIONS UNDER BOND

- 10.31 Entry; bond.
10.33 Theatrical effects.
10.34 Articles brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists.
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10.36 Commercial travelers' samples; professional equipment and tools of trade; theatrical effects and other articles.
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10.37 Extension of bonds.
10.38 Exportation.
10.39 Cancellation of bonds.
10.40 Refund of cash deposits.

INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

- 10.41 Instruments; exceptions.
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10.41b Clearance of serially numbered substantial holders or outer containers.

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- Sec.
ARTICLES FOR INSTITUTIONS
10.43 Requirements on entry.
10.44 Declaration of importer of record.
10.46 Articles for the United States.
10.47 Scientific specimens.

WORKS OF ART

- 10.48 Engravings, drawings, sculptures, etc.
10.49 Articles for exhibition; requirements on entry.
10.50 Works of American artists.
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10.53 Antiques.
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- 10.56 Vegetable oils, denaturing; release.
POTATOES, CORN, OR MAIZE
10.57 Certified seed potatoes, and seed 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.
10.60 Forms of withdrawals; bond.
10.61 Withdrawal permit.
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10.64 Crediting or cancellation of bonds.
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10.65 Cigars and cigarettes.

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- 10.66 Articles exported for temporary exhibition and returned; horses exported for horse racing and returned; procedure on entry.
10.67 Articles exported for scientific or educational purposes and returned; procedure on entry.

THEATRICAL EFFECTS, MOTION-PICTURE FILMS, COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' SAMPLES, AND TOOLS OF TRADE

- 10.68 Procedure.
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ANIMALS AND BIRDS
10.70 Purebred animals for breeding purposes; declaration; certificate.

- Sec.
10.71 Purebred animals; bond for production of evidence; deposit of estimated duties; stipulation.
10.72 Horses and mules for immediate slaughter.
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10.74 Animals straying or driven across boundary for pasturage; offspring.
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PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN FISHERIES
10.78 Entry.
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- 10.80 Remission of duty; withdrawal; bond.
10.81 Use in any district.
10.82 Proof of use.
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AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS

- 10.84 Automotive vehicles and articles for use as original equipment in the manufacture of automotive vehicles.

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- 10.90 Master records and metal matrices.
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- 10.91 Importation under item 306.00; entry or withdrawal under bond.
10.92 Bond; form; penalty.
10.93 Records of receipt of wool or hair.
10.94 Manufacturing records.
10.95 Records and reports of enumerated articles of wool or hair delivered; transfer certificates.
10.96 Reports of use or transfer for use in violation of bond.
10.97 Duties, exportation or destruction.

FLUXING MATERIAL

- 10.98 Copper-bearing fluxing material.

ETHYL ALCOHOL

- 10.99 Importation of ethyl alcohol for non-beverage purposes.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IMPORTATIONS

- 10.100 Entry, examination, and tariff status.
10.101 Immediate delivery.
10.102 Duty-free entries.
10.103 American goods returned.
10.104 Temporary importation entries for United States Government agencies.

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Mark	Number	Quantity	Description	Value, in U.S. coin
	(Date)		(Signature)	
	(Address)		(Capacity)	

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.

(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

(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 customs house, 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

Title 19—Customs Duties

§ 10.1 Evidence of the country of origin.

- 10.173 Evidence of direct shipment.
- 10.174 Imported directly delivered.
- 10.175 Country of origin criteria.
- 10.176 Cost or value of materials produced in the beneficiary developing country.
- 10.177 Direct costs of processing operations performed in the beneficiary developing country.

CANADIAN CRUDE PETROLEUM

- 10.179 Canadian crude petroleum subject to a commercial exchange agreement between United States and Canadian refiners.

CERTAIN FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN BEEF

- 10.180 Certification
- Authority: R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, 77A Stat. 14; 5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202, 1624 (General License 11, 12, Tariff Schedules of the United States). Additional authority and statutes interpreted or applied are cited in the text or following the sections affected.
- Source: 28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, unless otherwise noted. Sections 10.151 through 10.153 appear at 38 FR 17445, July 2, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

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:

I, _____, declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the articles herein specified are products of the United States. That they were exported from the United States, from the port of _____ on or about _____, 19____, that they are returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means.

§ 10.1

WHEAT

- 10.106 Wheat, unfit for human consumption, other wheat.
- 10.107 Rescue and Relief Work
- 10.108 Equipment and supplies; admission.

PRODUCTS EXPORTED UNDER LEASE AND REIMPORTED

- 10.108 Entry of reimported articles exported under lease.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS OBTAINED BY BARTER OR EXCHANGE

- 10.110 Strategic materials acquired as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural commodities or products.

LATE FILING OF FREE ENTRY AND REDUCED DUTY DOCUMENTS

- 10.112 Filing free entry or reduced duty documents after entry.

INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

- 10.114 General provisions.
- 10.115—10.119 (Reserved)

VISUAL OR AUDITORY MATERIALS

- 10.121 Visual or auditory materials of an educational, scientific, or cultural character.

RATE OF DUTY DEPENDENT UPON ACTUAL USE

- 10.131 Circumstances in which applicable.
- 10.132 Examples of actual use provisions.
- 10.133 Conditions required to be met.
- 10.134 Declaration of intent.
- 10.135 Deposit of duties.
- 10.136 Suspension of liquidation.
- 10.137 Records of use.
- 10.138 Proof of use.
- 10.139 Liquidation.

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.

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

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 the entry documentation required 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 import, 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. 29, 1978; 43 FR 20003, May 10, 1978; T.D. 79-321, 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 is satisfied by the 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 1 of this subpart and are not otherwise free of duty (are subject to a duty in lieu of any other 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 purposes 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 was allowed, or the amount of 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 in no such case shall there be assessed 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

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

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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:

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 hereof; 2-Tariff Schedules of the United States.)

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Article	Duty assessment
Drums, metal (when not exempt from duty in accordance with sec. 10.3(c))	24 cents each
Hose, nylon	65 cents per dozen
Lead compound, tetraethyl	\$0.006 per pound
Lithopone	\$0.00143 per pound
Oxide, zinc	\$0.0065 per pound
Piece goods, cotton:	
Bleached	\$0.02675 per square yard
Dyed	\$0.02888 per square yard
Piece goods, nylon Dyed	\$0.02697 per square yard
Piece goods, rayon	\$0.24320 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 manufactures, 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

Filling, 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.

(28 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's 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 which are 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-

established under the regulations in this part.

(b) The term "shook" embraces only shooks which at the time of exportation from this country are ready to be assembled into boxes or barrels without further cutting to size; except that box shooks may be exported in double lengths and cut abroad. The number of boxes made from such shooks which may be imported into this country free of duty cannot exceed the number of complete sets of shooks exported.

(c) (Reserved)

(d) An exporter of shooks or staves in respect of which free entry is to be claimed when returned as boxes or barrels shall file in triplicate with the district director at the port of exportation, at least 6 hours before the landing of the articles on the exporting vessel, a notice of intent to export, Customs Form 3311.

(e) The certificate of exportation block of Customs Form 3311 shall be completed in triplicate by the district director after verification from the manifest of the exporting vessel and the return of the lading officer. The original shall be forwarded by the district director to the consignee. The duplicate copy shall be given to the exporter and the triplicate copy shall be retained.

(f) Whenever boxes or barrels alleged to have been manufactured from American shooks or staves are shipped to the United States from a person abroad other than the one to whom they were exported from the United States, the importer shall be required to obtain from the foreign consignee to whom the shooks or staves were originally exported from this country the certificate or certificates, Customs Form 3311, covering the exportation of the shooks or staves from the United States, or an extract therefrom signed by such consignee, showing the number of shooks or staves covered by such certificate or certificates, together with the number of superficial feet of such shooks or staves. Such Form 3311, or extract therefrom, shall be filed by the importer in connection with the entry of the boxes or barrels.

(g) Accounts shall be kept by the district director at the port of exportation

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, 1993, as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13060, Mar. 29, 1978)

§ 10.6 Certificates 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, _____, 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 B, 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. _____ on _____, 19____, and that the said boxes (or barrels) (will be)* (have been)* filed with _____ 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 _____, this _____ day of _____, 19____ (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 for 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 _____, this _____ day of _____, 19____ (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.

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

(Name of foreign consignee) for the purpose and with the consent of (Repairing or altering) the articles in the foreign country. 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.

(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 (e) 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 was 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 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 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.

(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 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.

(Secs. 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:

(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. (Number), on (Date of entry) (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 reimported;

ported by or for the account of (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

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)

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I, _____, 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 processed; that only the processing described below was effected by me (us); that the full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of such processing and the value of the articles after processing 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.

Marks and numbers	Description of articles and of processing	Full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of processing	Total value of article after processing

* See Headnote 2, Part 1B, Schedule A, 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 processed 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 processing is correctly stated in the entry. There shall be included a concise statement as to the nature of the processing performed outside the United States immediately prior to the current importation and to the processing to be performed thereafter in the United States, showing the name and address of the processor who will do the subsequent processing. 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

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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:

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 be identified for in such 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 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. Note, 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 compo-

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

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nents 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.

(c) *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)

§ 10.11 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. Pre-stamped 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 water 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 Customs 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 de-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 prestamped 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 showerproofing, perma-pressing, saniforizing, 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.

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 appraisal of any other imported merchandise (see Subpart C of Part 152 of this chapter), the full value of assembled

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 appraisal 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. Appraisal 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.

§ 10.20

Cost data required if other statutory basis applicable.

Where it is determined that appraisal 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 wholesale 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.

§ 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

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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)

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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)

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Documentation. (a) Documents required. The following documents shall be filed in connec-

tion 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).

(1) Declaration by the assembler. A declaration by the person who performed the assembly operations abroad shall be filed in substantially the following form:

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	Port and date of export from United States ¹	Name and address of manufacturer

¹In accordance with Headnote 3, part 18, schedule 8, 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

tion of United States and foreign components, as well as records of United States components showing quantities, sources, costs, dates shipped abroad, and other necessary information. These records shall be maintained by the importer and assembler for 5 years from the date of the released entry in a manner so that they are readily available for audit, inspection, copying, reproduction or other official use by authorized Customs officers.

(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.

§ 10.31 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),¹ 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.

31-1. (a) The articles described in the provisions of this subpart, when not imported for sale or for sale on approval, may be admitted into the United States without the payment of duty, under bond for their exportation within 1 year from the date of importation, which period, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be extended, upon application, for one or more further periods which, when added to the initial 1 year, shall not exceed a total of 3 years, except that (1) articles imported under item 864.75 shall be admitted under bond for their importation within 6 months from the date of importation and such 6-month period shall not be extended and (2) in the case of professional equipment and tools of trade admitted into the United States under item 864.50 which have been seized (other than by seizure made at the suit of private persons) the requirement of re-exportation shall be suspended for the duration of the seizure. For purposes of this headnote, an aircraft engine or propeller, or any part or accessory of either, imported under item 864.50, which is removed physically from the United States as part of an aircraft departing from the United States in international traffic shall be treated as exported.

(b) For articles admitted into the United States under item 864.50, entry shall be made by the nonresident importing the articles or by an organization represented by the nonresident which is established under the laws of a foreign country or has its principal place of business in a foreign country.² Merchandise may be admitted into the United States under item 864.05 only on conditions that—

FREE ENTRY—ARTICLES FOR THE USE OF FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL,
§ 10.31c (Reserved)

TEMPORARY IMPORTATIONS UNDER BOND

¹30 FR 11318, Sept. 3, 1965.

§ 10.31

“(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 in respect 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 photoreproduced 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:

(i) The TSUS item number under which entry is claimed.

(ii) 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

(iii) 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.

(b) 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 purse 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.

(c) 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 time during which the article is to be used.

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 6, Part 5C, Tariff Schedules of the United States.)

§ 10.31

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 of 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 determine writing to the entrant) 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 percent 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 806.30 and 807.00, 1970-84

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			
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 1/	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 1/	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 1/	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 1/	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			
1984	28,121.8	450.2	28,572.0	21,221.0	140.9	21,361.9	6,900.8	309.3	7,210.1			

1/ 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 international trade 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 also 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 those for all other commodities involved in the adjustments made for 1984.

Table B-2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1981-84
(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-2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1981-84--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	.7
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	222.6	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-2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1981-84--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	158.9	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	.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

9/ See footnote at end of table.

Table B-2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1981-84--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1984		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	209.4	142.0	67.4
Canada	133.4	101.9	31.5
West Germany	22.9	10.8	12.2
Belgium and Luxembourg	6.5	2.8	3.6
Italy	4.0	2.7	1.3
France	2.9	1.5	1.4
Netherlands	.7	.7	1/
United Kingdom	.6	.3	.3
Finland	.1	.1	1/
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/
Denmark	1/	1/	1/
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Ireland	1/	1/	1/
Sweden	1/	1/	1/
Australia	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	380.7	262.9	117.8
Mexico	32.4	24.6	7.8
Malaysia	26.7	15.6	11.1
Singapore	4.6	2.4	2.1
Taiwan	2.1	1.8	.4
Costa Rica	1.9	.8	1.2
Philippines	1.0	.7	.4
South Korea	.2	.1	1/
Spain	.1	.1	1/
Haiti	.1	.1	1/
Pakistan	.1	.1	1/
Brazil	.1	.1	1/
Thailand	.1	1/	1/
Israel	.1	1/	1/
Argentina	1/	1/	1/
Portugal	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	69.5	46.4	23.1
Grand total	450.2	309.3	140.9

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-3.--Share of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1981-84
(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-3.--Share of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1981-84--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-3.--Share of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1981-84--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	43.6	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/ See footnote at end of table.

Table B-3.--Share of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1981-84--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1984		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	46.5	45.9	47.8
Canada	29.6	32.9	22.3
West Germany	5.1	3.5	8.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	1.4	.9	2.6
Italy	.9	.9	1.0
France	.6	.5	1/
Netherlands	.2	.2	1/
United Kingdom	1/	1/	1/
Finland	1/	1/	1/
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/
Denmark	1/	1/	1/
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Ireland	1/	1/	1/
Sweden	1/	1/	1/
Australia	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	84.4	84.9	83.4
Mexico	7.2	8.0	5.6
Malaysia	5.9	5.0	7.9
Singapore	1.0	.8	1.5
Taiwan	.5	.6	.3
Costa Rica	.4	.3	.8
Philippines	.2	.2	.3
South Korea	1/	1/	1/
Haiti	1/	1/	1/
Pakistan	1/	1/	1/
Brazil	1/	1/	1/
Thailand	1/	1/	1/
Israel	1/	1/	1/
Argentina	1/	1/	1/
Portugal	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	15.2	14.9	16.4
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. ⁴ Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-4.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1981-84
(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-4.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1981-84--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	543.0	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-4.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1981-84--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	6,326.0	79.4	6,246.6
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	.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

Table B-4.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1981-84--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1984		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	8,351.9	152.1	8,199.8
West Germany	3,771.9	79.3	3,692.6
Canada	1,964.8	657.2	1,307.6
Sweden	902.2	21.2	881.0
France	388.1	46.0	342.1
United Kingdom	267.4	49.1	218.3
Italy	105.8	39.3	66.5
Belgium and Luxembourg	98.4	5.9	92.5
Ireland	75.4	19.4	56.0
Netherlands	73.5	11.5	62.0
Denmark	27.7	1.6	26.1
Austria	5.1	.7	4.4
Switzerland	5.1	.6	4.4
Norway	4.6	.6	4.0
Australia	2.4	.4	2.0
All other	2.4	.9	1.6
Total, developed countries	16,046.7	1,085.9	14,960.8
Mexico	4,775.4	2,530.1	2,245.3
Malaysia	1,421.7	814.3	607.4
Singapore	1,273.8	317.5	956.3
Philippines	911.0	536.0	375.0
South Korea	895.9	547.0	348.9
Taiwan	735.5	150.6	584.9
Hong Kong	507.9	76.7	431.1
Brazil	286.0	32.0	254.0
Thailand	234.9	126.4	108.5
Haiti	205.5	143.3	62.3
Dominican Republic	204.7	143.1	61.6
Barbados	179.4	135.4	44.0
Costa Rica	95.8	71.3	24.5
Indonesia	93.6	45.9	47.7
El Salvador	37.6	27.9	9.7
All other	216.5	117.6	98.9
Total, less developed countries	12,075.1	5,815.0	6,260.2
Grand total	28,121.8	6,900.8	21,221.0

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.--Share of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1981-84
(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	.2	.7
Ireland	.4	.3	.4
Italy	.3	.2	.3
Denmark	.2	.1	.2
Belgium and Luxembourg	.1	.2	.1
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/
Australia	1/	1/	1/
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Republic of South Africa	1/	1/	1/
All other	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-5.--Share of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1981-84--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	19.3	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	.1
Finland	1/1	1/1	1/1
Austria	1/1	1/1	1/1
Switzerland	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	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	2.8	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	42.7	84.3	28.9
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-5.--Share of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1981-84--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	.3
Denmark	.2	.1	.2
Austria	.1	1/	1/
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/
Australia	1/	1/	1/
Republic of South Africa	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	55.7	12.1	62.5
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	.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

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-5.--Share of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1981-84--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1984		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	29.7	2.2	38.6
West Germany	13.4	1.1	17.4
Canada	7.0	9.5	6.2
Sweden	3.2	.3	4.2
France	1.6	.7	1.6
United Kingdom	1.0	.7	1.0
Italy	.4	.6	.3
Belgium and Luxembourg	.3	.1	.4
Ireland	.3	.3	.3
Netherlands	.3	.2	.3
Denmark	.1	1/	.1
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/
Norway	1/	1/	1/
Australia	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	57.1	15.7	70.4
Mexico	17.0	36.7	10.6
Malaysia	5.1	11.8	2.9
Singapore	4.5	4.6	4.5
Philippines	3.2	7.8	1.8
South Korea	3.2	7.9	1.6
Taiwan	2.6	2.2	2.8
Hong Kong	1.8	1.1	2.0
Brazil	1.0	.5	1.2
Thailand	.8	1.8	.5
Haiti	.7	2.1	.3
Dominican Republic	.7	2.1	.3
Barbados	.6	2.0	.2
Costa Rica	.3	1.0	.1
Indonesia	.3	.7	.2
El Salvador	.1	.4	1/
All other	.8	1.7	.5
Total, less developed countries	41.9	82.7	29.0
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 806.30, by commodity groups, 1981-84
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1981				1982				
	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-----	0	0	0	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-----	15,295	11,120	4,175	9,031	5,856	3,175			
All other articles-----	796	488	307	393	224	168			
Total-----	16,091	11,609	4,482	9,424	6,080	3,344			
Minerals and metals:									
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	17,214	12,206	5,008	15,296	12,354	2,941			
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	1,333	1,073	260	1,232	1,052	180			
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	5,042	3,003	2,038	529	437	92			
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	2,360	1,349	1,011	105	67	38			
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	8,260	6,658	1,603	13,187	10,650	2,538			
Other-----	219	124	96	243	149	94			
Copper, wrought-----	6,212	4,121	2,091	5,506	3,543	1,963			
Aluminum-----	66,778	50,397	16,380	183,586	127,724	55,862			
Aluminum, unwrought-----	9,163	7,459	1,704	8,513	6,863	1,649			
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	50,233	39,229	11,003	167,490	117,109	50,381			
Aluminum foil-----	7,382	3,709	3,673	167,490	7,752	3,831			
Nickel, wrought-----	5,767	3,167	2,599	13,551	7,519	6,033			
Lead, unwrought-----	3,568	2,736	833	3,590	2,493	898			
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	3,650	3,092	558	6,240	5,171	1,069			
Titanium, wrought-----	3,527	2,485	1,042	7,323	6,289	1,033			
Tungsten, unwrought-----	1,154	801	353	1,110	795	315			
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	1,621	1,049	571	503	167	336			
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	1,528	861	668	1,597	962	635			
All other articles-----	5,168	4,264	904	2,315	1,841	473			
Total-----	25,407	16,324	9,084	24,165	16,657	7,508			
Total-----	141,594	101,502	40,091	264,581	185,514	79,067			
Machinery and equipment:									
Parts-of steam generating boilers-----	268	194	74	1,746	463	1,284			
Parts-of steam turbines-----	2,974	2,638	336	1,340	1,300	40			
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	179	145	35	344	266	78			
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	2,221	1,351	869	2,503	1,470	1,033			
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading-----									

Table B-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1981-84--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1981			1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and parts thereof	80	63	17	271	153	118
Materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	3,261	1,396	1,865	5,614	3,676	1,938
Office machines and parts thereof	291	219	72	580	218	361
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	2,789	1,574	1,215	2,287	1,234	1,053
Miscellaneous machinery parts	30	13	17	40	31	10
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	9,683	4,531	5,152	2,987	2,018	970
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	618	286	333	235	119	116
Electrical capacitors	7,888	5,735	2,153	5,275	3,772	1,503
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	1,792	831	961	821	395	425
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	5,058	2,654	2,404	1,807	902	904
Semiconductors	27,348	16,581	10,767	25,057	13,323	11,734
Miscellaneous electrical articles	42	23	20	17	7	10
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	88	50	38	174	92	82
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	16,876	12,186	4,690	12,376	9,139	3,238
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	1,669	1,220	449	501	298	203
All other articles	13,590	9,963	3,627	16,017	8,723	7,294
Total	96,746	61,652	35,093	79,991	47,598	32,393
Miscellaneous manufactures	2,081	1,436	645	4,020	2,818	1,202
Grand total	256,511	176,199	80,312	358,016	242,011	116,005

Table B-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1981-84--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1983			1984		
	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-----	3,106	1,920	1,186	10,360	6,509	3,851
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	319	170	149	18	9	9
All other articles-----	3,425	2,090	1,335	10,377	6,518	3,860
Total-----	12,053	9,261	2,792	14,020	9,829	4,191
Minerals and metals:						
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	367	291	76	1,417	751	666
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	1,642	799	844	216	169	47
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0	107	79	27
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	9,869	8,034	1,836	11,586	8,287	3,299
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	175	138	37	695	563	152
Other-----	6,052	4,251	1,801	2,494	1,630	864
Copper, wrought-----	200,817	136,963	63,854	280,786	207,085	73,701
Aluminum-----	12,164	9,804	2,360	7,069	5,784	1,285
Aluminum, unwrought-----	179,251	121,934	57,317	267,435	197,495	69,940
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	9,402	5,225	4,177	6,282	3,806	2,476
Aluminum foil-----	2,682	2,041	641	2,575	2,252	323
Nickel, wrought-----	250	156	94	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought-----	1,944	1,363	580	4,823	3,407	1,416
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	4,816	4,098	718	3,778	3,148	630
Titanium, wrought-----	419	208	211	529	255	274
Tungsten, wrought-----	289	84	205	207	116	91
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	2,404	1,136	1,268	3,855	2,221	1,633
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	1,405	966	439	1,840	1,343	497
All other articles-----	33,900	24,319	9,580	24,251	16,424	7,827
Total-----	267,029	184,846	82,183	339,157	247,711	91,446
Machinery and equipment:						
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	1,682	817	865	780	119	661
Parts of steam turbines-----	275	264	11	118	18	101
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	192	103	90	481	417	64
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	5,547	2,811	2,737	1,057	575	482
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading-----						

Table B-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1981-84--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1983				1984			
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Dutiable value
Machinery and parts thereof-- materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	3	1/	3	71	36	35		
Office machines and parts thereof-- taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	2,984 265	1,934 130	1,050 136	3,878 6,477	2,695 2,860	1,182 3,618		
Miscellaneous machinery parts-- Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	2,431 2	1,238 1	1,193 1	3,239 4	1,745 4	1,494 1/		
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	4,707	3,249	1,458	6,619	4,707	1,912		
Electrical capacitors	55	38	16	42	23	19		
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	1,262	538	725	2,058	1,263	795		
Semiconductors	7,052	3,378	3,674	4,502	2,404	2,099		
Miscellaneous electrical articles-- Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-- Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	17,356 58 24	9,446 22 18	7,910 36 6	30,748 236 1	17,718 184 1/	13,029 51 1		
Miscellaneous electrical articles-- Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-- Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	12,024	8,749	3,275	12,771	9,421	3,349		
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	652	140	511	2,174	1,778	396		
All other articles	7,085	3,554	3,531	19,589	4,945	14,644		
Total	63,637	36,430	27,227	94,845	50,912	43,933		
Miscellaneous manufactures	6,886	5,167	1,720	5,811	4,140	1,671		
Grand total	340,998	228,533	112,465	450,190	309,281	140,910		

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-7.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1984

Source	Value Million dollars	Percent of total
Grand total.....	450.2	100.0
Top 10 sources, total.....	444.9	98.8
Japan.....	209.4	46.5
Canada.....	133.4	29.6
Mexico.....	32.4	7.2
Malaysia.....	26.7	5.9
West Germany.....	22.9	5.1
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	6.5	1.4
Singapore.....	4.6	1.0
Italy.....	4.0	.9
France.....	2.9	.6
Taiwan.....	2.1	.5
All other.....	5.3	1.2

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-8.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984
(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-----	375	325	50
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-----	375	325	50
Other-----	112	40	72
Copper, wrought-----	198,684	138,144	60,540
Aluminum-----	194,609	135,674	58,934
Aluminum, unwrought-----	4,075	2,469	1,606
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-----	334	276	58
Tungsten, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought-----	207	116	91
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-----	404	346	58
Total-----	200,115	139,247	60,869
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-----	4	2	2
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-----	5,628	2,199	3,428
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	97	30	67

Table B-8.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	4	4	1/
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)	850	505	345
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	30	9	21
All other articles	2,657	3	2,654
Total	9,270	2,752	6,517
Miscellaneous manufactures	0	0	0
Grand total	209,385	141,999	67,386

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 Canada under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984
(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	9,887	7,749	2,138
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	56	41	15
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	216	169	47
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	107	79	27
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	8,937	7,008	1,929
Other	571	452	119
Copper, wrought	2,138	1,400	738
Aluminum	75,772	64,753	11,019
Aluminum, unwrought	7,069	5,784	1,285
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	68,613	58,914	9,698
Aluminum foil	91	55	36
Nickel, wrought	2,526	2,223	303
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought	3,438	2,867	572
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	1,874	436	1,438
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	125	75	50
All other articles	18,159	13,034	5,126
Total	113,919	92,536	21,384
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	780	119	661
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	479	416	63
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	547	136	410
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	71	36	35
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	3,856	2,677	1,180
Office machines and parts thereof	129	89	40
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	2,542	1,219	1,324

Table B-9.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984--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	891	476	415
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	21	9	12
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	1,356	627	729
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0
Semiconductors	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles	75	49	25
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	1	1	1
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	95	75	20
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	0	0	0
All other articles	7,589	2,760	4,829
Total	18,432	8,688	9,744
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,009	659	351
Grand total	133,361	101,882	31,479

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 Mexico under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984.
(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	68	40	28
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	68	40	28
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	0	0	0
Aluminum	81	75	6
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	81	75	6
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.	1,981	1,785	195
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	1,670	1,257	414
All other articles	675	539	135
Total	4,475	3,696	779
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	2	2	1/
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	442	411	32
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	507	506	1/
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	600	496	103

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-10--U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984--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	5,723	4,227	1,495
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	15	13	2
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	636	588	49
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0
Semiconductors	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles	139	118	21
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	12,615	9,304	3,310
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	14	9	6
All other articles	2,566	1,817	750
Total	23,258	17,491	5,767
Miscellaneous manufactures	4,706	3,427	1,279
Grand total	32,439	24,614	7,825

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 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984
(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.	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-11--U.S. Imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984--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	6	1	5
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0
Semiconductors	26,688	15,589	11,099
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	26,695	15,590	11,105
Miscellaneous manufactures	0	0	0
Grand total	26,695	15,590	11,105

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 West Germany under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984
(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-----	10,360	6,509	3,851
All other articles-----	18	9	9
Total-----	10,377	6,518	3,860
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	62	55	7
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-----	7	5	2
Other-----	56	51	5
Copper, wrought-----	67	53	14
Aluminum-----	514	321	192
Aluminum, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	115	78	37
Aluminum foil-----	399	243	156
Nickel, wrought-----	42	26	15
Lead, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	4,111	2,736	1,375
Titanium, wrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought-----	490	239	252
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-----	7	4	3
All other articles-----	990	663	327
Total-----	6,284	4,098	2,186
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	2	1	1
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-----	13	12	1
Office machines and parts thereof-----	189	50	138
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-12.--U.S. Imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984--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	1	1/	1/
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	6,037	1,67	5,971
	6,291	131	6,111
Miscellaneous manufactures	29	10	19
Grand total	22,932	10,756	12,176

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-13-U.S. Imports for consumption from Belgium and Luxembourg under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984
(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	3,245	1,422	1,823
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	1,361	710	651
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	1,884	711	1,173
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	3,245	1,422	1,823
Total	6,490	2,843	3,647
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-13--U.S. Imports for consumption from Belgium and Luxembourg under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts			
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	6,490	2,843	3,647

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

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

TableB-14--U.S. Imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984
(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
Ingot, unwrought	0	0	0
Ingot, 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	4	2	2
Total	4	2	2
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

TableB-14--U.S. Imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984--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)	4,502	2,404	2,099
Semiconductors	72	43	29
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	4,574	2,447	2,127
Miscellaneous manufactures	0	0	0
Grand total	4,579	2,449	2,130

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

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

TableB-15--U.S. Imports for consumption from Italy under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984
(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	4,000	2,742	1,258
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	4,000	2,742	1,258
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	5	4	1
Total	4,005	2,746	1,259
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating	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-15--U.S. Imports for consumption from Italy under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984--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	16	1	14
Total	16	1	14
Miscellaneous manufactures	4	1/	3
Grand total	4,024	2,748	1,277

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.

TableB-16--U.S. Imports for consumption from France under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984.
(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	250	130	121
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	250	130	121
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	173	136	38
Aluminum	1,726	1,047	679
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	18	12	6
Aluminum foil	1,708	1,035	673
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	399	138	261
Total	2,548	1,450	1,099
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-16--U.S. Imports for consumption from France under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984--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	376	82	294
	376	82	294
Miscellaneous manufactures	0	0	0
Grand total	2,925	1,532	1,393

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 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984
(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	1/2	1/2
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	1/2	1/2	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	1/2	1/2
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	1	1/2	1/2
Total	2	1	1
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

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-17--U.S. Imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1984--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)	29	10	19
Semiconductors	13	12	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	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	2,080	1,740	340
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	2,121	1,761	360
Miscellaneous manufactures	0	0	0
Grand total	2,123	1,762	361

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 ISUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1981-84.
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1981			1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:						
Mushrooms and truffles						
All other articles	2,315	160	2,154	2,825	231	2,594
Total	71	66	5	14		35
	2,385	166	2,219	2,874	244	2,629
Forest products:						
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	80,204	62,369	17,835	93,888	71,831	22,057
All other articles	8,719	1,405	7,314	5,342	704	4,638
Total	88,922	63,774	25,148	99,230	72,535	26,695
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:						
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	65,314	39,473	25,840	62,276	38,806	23,470
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	30,605	18,863	11,742	27,445	18,874	8,571
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	63,171	43,796	19,375	47,869	32,455	15,414
Men's and boys' shirts	47,173	24,084	23,089	50,955	19,218	31,737
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	33,836	20,014	13,822	23,542	14,054	9,489
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	47,432	30,411	17,021	45,595	31,492	14,103
Body-supporting garments	142,375	86,955	55,420	135,877	84,869	51,008
Gloves	22,174	13,247	8,927	19,613	12,452	7,162
Footwear	56,008	28,858	27,150	58,172	30,939	27,234
All other articles	158,644	99,508	59,136	178,275	112,153	63,122
Total	666,732	405,209	261,523	649,619	398,310	251,309
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:						
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	8,074	3,869	4,205	11,293	5,138	6,155
All other articles	3,836	1,536	2,299	4,439	1,846	2,593
Total	11,910	5,405	6,504	15,732	6,983	8,748
Minerals and metals:						
Metallic containers	2,377	143	2,234	1,411	376	1,035
Locks and padlocks	6,539	3,753	2,785	9,527	6,810	2,717
Handtools	1,174	483	691	2,316	1,001	1,315
Structures of base metal	7,327	1,243	6,084	9,503	1,963	7,540
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	2,026	342	1,684	2,455	413	2,042
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	14,807	6,137	8,670	12,312	4,482	7,830
All other articles	16,991	4,561	12,431	22,977	5,866	17,111
Total	51,241	16,662	34,579	60,501	20,911	39,590
Machinery and equipment:						

Table B-18--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1981-84--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1981			1982		
	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	5,346	1,073	4,273	3,773	1,151	2,622
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	59,529	18,193	41,336	212,182	79,399	132,783
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	15,728	3,237	12,491	22,486	12,173	10,313
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	87,506	8,274	79,232	54,991	5,024	49,967
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	9,388	6,076	3,312	7,723	3,719	4,004
Compressors and parts thereof	25,487	4,324	21,163	35,830	9,162	26,667
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	18,862	6,990	11,872	23,517	9,703	13,814
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	10,947	1,253	9,694	7,243	1,606	5,637
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	18,181	4,891	13,289	17,720	4,611	13,109
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	3,891	398	3,493	4,856	609	4,247
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	380,150	139,929	240,220	181,247	53,516	127,730
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	72,007	12,520	59,488	61,324	12,182	49,142
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	21,316	2,279	19,037	14,722	1,697	13,024
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	17,380	426	16,954	30,227	303	29,923
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	134,286	31,864	102,423	142,255	40,419	101,836
Office machines and parts thereof	730,546	198,306	532,240	763,383	208,558	554,825
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof; taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	4,125	742	3,383	4,546	1,049	3,497
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	39,553	20,814	18,739	31,033	18,168	12,865

Table B-18--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1981-84--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1981			1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	12,169	5,140	7,028	10,556	2,825	7,732
Transformers	143,827	43,516	100,311	181,615	47,182	134,433
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	18,560	7,873	10,687	24,757	10,053	14,704
Portable electric hand tools	223,633	118,269	105,364	217,167	109,536	107,631
Electric household appliances	10,790	2,171	8,620	7,463	864	6,600
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	105,226	35,645	69,582	149,684	43,236	106,448
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	1,796	598	1,199	2,727	796	1,931
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	77,139	18,511	58,628	80,402	19,162	61,239
Television receivers	8,458	4,219	4,239	28,497	7,887	20,609
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	133,759	14,256	119,503	118,711	12,400	106,310
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	851,036	230,830	620,206	824,607	213,815	610,792
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	307,648	68,802	238,846	299,717	77,704	222,013
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	32,386	8,892	23,495	24,594	2,740	21,854
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	65,030	16,900	48,130	80,779	19,011	61,768
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	43,903	2,601	41,302	37,071	1,090	35,982
Electrical capacitors	120,350	65,927	54,423	110,903	62,426	48,476
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	109,068	49,326	59,742	111,127	54,037	57,090
Voltage regulators	257,092	142,525	114,567	263,125	144,664	118,461
Electrical resistors	2,245	1,143	1,102	503	235	268
Electric lamps	68,738	35,644	33,294	86,640	46,500	40,140
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	41,521	19,769	21,752	45,116	21,461	23,655
Semiconductors	35,950	14,740	21,210	29,538	11,306	18,231
Electrical conductors	2,797,953	1,785,741	1,012,212	3,106,445	1,962,061	1,144,385
Miscellaneous electrical articles	247,180	143,648	103,532	244,419	147,593	96,826
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	73,937	30,123	43,814	105,541	43,472	62,069
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	115,058	40,152	74,906	58,133	17,687	40,446
	6,393,886	88,327	6,305,559	8,035,593	102,639	7,932,955

Table B-18--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1981-84--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1981			1982		
	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	296,422	49,886	246,536	312,867	64,326	248,541
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	18,320	5,269	13,051	3,718	940	2,778
Pleasure boats; floating structures	87,393	8,206	79,187	52,345	12,018	40,328
All other articles	40,164	630	39,534	26,706	431	26,275
Total	14,394,866	3,520,668	10,874,198	16,300,124	3,723,147	12,576,977
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Handbags	9,046	4,572	4,474	8,061	5,046	3,015
Luggage	31,286	21,231	10,054	19,124	12,387	6,737
Flat goods	5,368	2,599	2,770	5,355	2,234	3,120
Optical instruments, components and lenses	7,931	4,011	3,920	13,772	8,116	5,656
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	41,724	16,257	25,467	63,505	17,913	45,593
Scientific instruments	111,343	64,589	46,754	103,810	51,627	52,183
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	36,046	12,071	23,974	30,601	8,547	22,054
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	158,067	28,971	129,096	135,044	22,326	112,717
Photographic equipment and supplies	29,251	10,754	18,496	20,844	8,673	12,172
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	13,230	5,531	7,698	11,467	4,634	6,833
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	17,963	8,263	9,701	14,108	6,952	7,155
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	31,753	8,392	23,362	36,168	8,112	28,056
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	3,746	42	3,704	3,682	46	3,636
Ammunition and munitions	1,132	191	941	261	39	223
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	98,644	17,780	80,864	211,251	29,135	182,116
Fishing tackle	2,376	1,191	1,185	3,210	1,774	1,436
Baseball and softball equipment	37,562	26,148	11,414	41,265	27,877	13,389
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	29,512	4,816	24,696	36,937	4,968	31,969
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	29,002	13,855	15,147	28,713	12,006	16,707
Jewelry	3,589	3,160	429	17,325	15,661	1,664
All other articles	9,409	3,987	5,421	18,185	7,327	10,857
Total	707,979	258,411	449,568	822,689	255,399	567,289
Grand total	15,924,036	4,270,296	11,653,740	17,950,768	4,477,530	13,473,239

Table B-1E--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1981-84--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1983			1984		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:						
Mushrooms and truffles	684	59	625	6,045	500	5,544
All other articles	1,350	108	1,242	1,336	283	1,053
Total	2,035	168	1,867	7,381	784	6,598
Forest products:						
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	97,260	80,099	17,160	98,788	80,843	17,945
All other articles	8,087	923	7,164	10,604	1,429	9,175
Total	105,347	81,023	24,324	109,392	82,272	27,120
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:						
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	68,468	42,313	26,155	76,152	45,092	31,060
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	32,915	22,610	10,304	36,079	23,674	12,405
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	51,602	38,521	13,081	74,258	51,132	23,126
Men's and boys' shirts	49,169	19,231	29,938	80,557	33,981	46,575
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	23,272	14,036	9,236	41,255	21,842	19,414
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	60,296	43,629	16,667	104,785	77,280	27,505
Body-supporting garments	144,723	95,173	49,550	148,798	97,376	51,422
Gloves	22,857	13,661	9,196	26,220	15,590	10,667
Footwear	76,303	42,938	33,364	93,220	55,169	38,051
All other articles	215,445	146,792	68,653	245,080	166,752	78,329
Total	745,050	478,906	266,144	926,441	587,886	338,556
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:						
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	13,988	9,538	4,450	12,811	8,976	3,836
All other articles	9,761	3,312	6,449	13,236	4,319	8,916
Total	23,749	12,851	10,899	26,047	13,295	12,752
Minerals and metals:						
Metallic containers	2,878	845	2,033	2,568	771	1,797
Locks and padlocks	18,812	14,850	3,962	27,555	20,999	6,556
Handtools	1,176	845	331	2,636	2,071	565
Structures of base metal	3,106	1,420	1,685	4,661	879	3,782
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	6,030	991	5,039	11,472	2,681	8,792
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	12,066	3,758	8,308	19,677	5,358	14,320
All other articles	22,237	5,041	17,196	27,831	6,193	21,638
Total	66,305	27,750	38,554	96,401	38,951	57,450
Machinery and equipment:						

Table B-12--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1981-84--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1983			1984		
	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	2,845	602	2,243	10,814	1,410	9,404
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	573,223	154,776	418,447	793,051	207,643	585,408
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	13,856	4,601	9,254	15,810	6,303	9,507
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof; and fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	16,994	3,801	13,193	27,027	5,907	21,120
Compressors and parts thereof	9,835	4,572	5,263	34,872	18,457	16,415
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	38,963	8,645	30,318	63,228	14,979	48,249
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	30,672	12,395	18,277	22,971	7,828	15,143
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	10,797	2,719	8,078	19,220	7,103	12,117
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	8,301	2,180	6,121	13,490	3,475	10,015
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	7,681	2,706	4,975	9,656	5,789	3,867
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	83,532	36,698	46,833	198,779	71,487	127,292
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	35,047	7,235	27,812	69,795	16,029	53,766
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	15,210	2,525	12,685	26,087	4,301	21,786
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	27,602	241	27,361	38,982	550	38,432
Office machines and parts thereof	86,212	16,005	70,207	145,494	40,227	105,267
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	1,216,424	241,930	974,495	1,841,324	371,246	1,470,078
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	4,750	1,156	3,594	4,904	1,452	3,451
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	34,683	24,079	10,605	44,716	32,182	12,534

Table B-18.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1981-84--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1983			1984		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
thereof-----	9,846	3,861	5,985	12,846	4,691	8,155
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	150,854	43,993	106,861	163,389	51,945	111,944
Transformers-----	25,060	12,664	12,395	33,587	14,719	18,868
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	256,786	124,473	132,312	431,644	192,841	238,803
Portable electric hand tools-----	11,680	2,031	9,649	11,150	2,311	8,839
Electric household appliances-----	162,924	46,034	116,890	153,696	41,159	112,536
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	4,446	1,386	3,060	13,483	4,882	8,601
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	74,188	16,434	57,753	115,811	25,313	90,499
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	43,800	8,653	35,147	44,273	8,697	35,576
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes thereof-----	144,349	13,716	130,632	151,035	12,285	138,750
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof-----	834,838	239,362	595,476	896,445	230,816	665,629
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	363,994	104,754	259,240	445,909	135,650	310,259
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	12,525	2,827	9,698	13,500	6,169	7,331
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	147,057	29,210	117,847	230,881	71,292	159,590
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	43,290	1,185	42,105	33,000	571	32,429
Electrical capacitors-----	142,357	78,283	64,074	237,683	113,422	124,261
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	120,076	67,690	52,386	161,934	91,542	70,392
Voltage regulators-----	315,369	191,312	124,057	381,940	239,788	142,152
Electrical resistors-----	1,224	600	624	2,434	1,166	1,268
Electric lamps-----	90,202	50,736	39,467	109,144	61,606	47,538
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	39,316	19,542	19,774	40,526	20,872	19,653
Semiconductors-----	28,439	11,292	17,147	34,295	14,307	19,988
Electrical conductors-----	3,444,151	2,136,078	1,308,073	4,591,597	2,796,711	1,794,887
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	334,191	214,716	119,475	514,663	327,085	187,578
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	85,265	38,334	46,931	143,733	57,424	86,308
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	89,535	38,609	50,925	270,991	111,577	159,414
	9,814,723	124,089	9,690,634	12,775,338	199,933	12,575,405

Table B-2--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1981-84--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1983			1984		
	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	395,092	114,686	280,406	675,406	189,989	485,417
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of, aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	221	84	137	87,425	23,183	64,242
Pleasure boats; floating structures	92,507	18,297	74,211	110,688	25,102	85,586
All other articles	1,736	299	1,436	17	1	16
Total	19,496,667	4,282,099	15,214,568	26,268,681	5,892,896	20,375,785
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Handbags	6,637	4,857	1,780	5,425	4,209	1,216
Luggage	17,018	10,110	6,907	21,888	12,974	8,915
Floral goods	4,577	2,098	2,479	3,434	1,785	1,649
Optical instruments, components and lenses	11,710	6,997	4,713	32,083	19,329	12,754
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	67,382	25,126	42,256	77,545	38,691	38,854
Scientific instruments	114,039	57,542	56,497	136,597	70,832	65,765
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	46,238	13,903	32,335	62,115	21,120	40,995
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	90,098	17,188	72,910	39,613	5,481	34,132
Photographic equipment and supplies	44,434	22,157	22,278	17,175	6,928	10,247
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	22,234	10,480	11,754	17,215	8,775	8,440
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	13,377	6,736	6,641	9,971	5,351	4,619
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	61,544	11,518	50,026	68,205	14,771	53,434
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	2,556	95	2,461	4,223	131	4,093
Ammunition and munitions	270	50	220	649	116	533
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	167,162	24,713	142,450	48,210	5,322	42,888
Fishing tackle	2,481	1,080	1,401	2,285	1,071	1,214
Baseball and softball equipment	38,619	25,531	13,088	36,944	24,763	12,181
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	22,307	6,041	16,267	30,899	4,310	26,589
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	24,691	10,221	14,470	29,598	12,923	16,675
Jewelry	11,124	10,435	689	20,255	18,932	1,323
All other articles	26,708	7,915	18,793	23,195	6,952	16,193
Total	795,206	274,793	520,413	687,474	284,766	402,708
Grand total	21,236,358	5,157,589	16,076,770	28,121,817	6,900,849	21,220,969

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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 807.00, by principal sources, 1984

Source	Value <u>Million dollars</u>	Percent of total
Grand total.....	28,121.8	100.0
Top 10 sources, total.....	25,004.1	88.9
Japan.....	8,351.9	29.7
Mexico.....	4,775.4	17.0
West Germany.....	3,771.9	13.4
Canada.....	1,964.8	7.0
Malaysia.....	1,421.7	5.1
Singapore.....	1,273.8	4.5
Philippines.....	911.0	3.2
Sweden.....	902.2	3.2
The Republic of Korea.....	895.9	3.2
Taiwan.....	735.5	2.6
All other.....	3,117.7	11.1

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 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984
(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	372	300	72
All other articles	16	4	12
Total	388	304	84
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	282	17	266
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	150	3	147
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	46	3	43
All other articles	61	34	27
Total	539	56	483
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	4	4	1
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	4	4	1
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks	0	0	0
Handtools	1	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	1,124	95	1,029
All other articles	1,104	196	908
Total	2,229	291	1,937
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	884	108	776
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	336	212	124
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	2,705	102	2,602
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	178	80	97
Compressors and parts thereof	31,415	360	31,055

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-20--U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--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	10,676	5,458	5,219
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	43,796	3,803	39,992
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	7,850	354	7,496
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	386	37	349
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	5,052	16	5,037
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	7,348	645	6,703
Office machines and parts thereof	6,227	686	5,540
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	15	3	12
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	2,912	475	2,437
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	4,341	181	4,161
Transformers	5	3	2
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	435	144	291
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	391	9	382
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	571	214	357
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	388	35	353
Television receivers	11,495	1,172	10,323
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	4,671	1,066	3,605
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	462	90	372
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	1,501	193	1,308
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	14,855	1,007	13,848
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	125	5	121
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	198	11	187
Electrical capacitors	1	1	1
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	913	128	785
Voltage regulators	8	6	1
Electrical resistors	4	4	4
Electric lamps	69	38	31
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	1,060	125	935

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-20--U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	13,103	6,876	6,227
Electrical conductors	109	41	68
Miscellaneous electrical articles	14	5	10
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	183,857	70,308	113,549
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	7,913,794	52,557	7,861,237
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	48,878	2,478	46,399
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft, and parachutes, including parts	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures	11,526	293	11,233
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	8,332,555	149,330	8,183,226
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	0	0	0
Flat goods	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses	974	299	675
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	1,548	434	1,113
Scientific instruments	3,843	211	3,632
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	764	265	499
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	6	1	6
Photographic equipment and supplies	469	117	352
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	313	56	257
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	885	76	809
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	39	2	38
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	3,994	53	3,940
Ammunition and munitions	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	173	5	168
Fishing tackle	106	32	74
Baseball and softball equipment	12	8	4
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	106	14	93
Jewelry	110	65	45
All other articles	2,886	491	2,395
Total	16,228	2,128	14,100
Grand total	8,351,943	152,113	8,199,830

17 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-2]-U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984
(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	85	74	11
Total	85	74	11
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	97,246	79,862	17,384
All other articles	24	19	5
Total	97,271	79,881	17,389
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	15,647	11,305	4,341
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	7,322	4,650	2,672
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	39,100	30,632	8,469
Men's and boys' shirts	13,819	10,214	3,604
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	10,156	6,803	3,353
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	40,042	32,330	7,712
Body-supporting garments	27,454	22,633	4,820
Gloves	9,955	8,539	1,416
Footwear	50,667	42,144	8,523
All other articles	81,075	58,905	22,170
Total	295,235	228,155	67,080
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	8,994	6,850	2,144
All other articles	1,347	930	416
Total	10,341	7,781	2,560
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	1/	1/	1/
Locks and padlocks	22,857	20,737	2,120
Handtools	1,138	975	164
Structures of base metal	143	72	72
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	346	113	233
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	4,295	2,863	1,432
All other articles	11,799	1,732	10,066
Total	40,578	26,492	14,086
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	524,005	169,734	354,270
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	2,421	1,961	460
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	16,586	9,981	6,605
Compressors and parts thereof	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-21--U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	4,021	3,342	679
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	272	214	57
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	197	142	56
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	5,485	4,538	946
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	11	10	1
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	7,224	4,577	2,647
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	1,525	861	664
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	939	874	65
Office machines and parts thereof	241,683	127,250	114,432
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	25	7	18
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	34,534	29,202	5,332
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	4,846	2,800	2,046
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	57,600	35,852	21,748
Transformers	21,733	12,335	9,398
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	293,917	163,306	130,611
Portable electric hand tools	492	369	123
Electric household appliances	50,242	32,627	17,615
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	2,118	1,601	517
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	32,489	11,588	20,901
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	9,579	5,110	4,470
Television receivers	58,327	1,400	56,927
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	665,453	197,689	467,764
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	165,165	75,344	89,821
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	7,941	5,780	2,161
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	150,924	52,868	98,056
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	268	170	99
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	96,152	70,009	26,143
Electrical capacitors	118,670	65,040	53,631
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	276,962	188,433	88,529
Voltage regulators	1,300	571	729
Electric lamps	68,937	44,370	24,567
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	16,443	14,038	2,405
	13,325	5,903	7,422

Table B-21--U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	216,522	148,996	67,525
Electrical conductors	439,941	300,985	138,955
Miscellaneous electrical articles	42,071	25,399	16,672
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	97,378	57,147	40,231
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	274,894	133,111	141,783
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft, and parachutes, including parts	46	19	27
Pleasure boats; floating structures	17,901	13,643	4,258
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	4,040,563	2,019,195	2,021,368
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	1,210	910	300
Luggage	16,448	11,815	4,633
Flat goods	549	461	88
Optical instruments, components and lenses	1,145	834	311
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	39,198	29,742	9,457
Scientific instruments	74,438	55,696	18,742
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	29,453	19,108	10,345
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	2,078	1,690	388
Photographic equipment and supplies	0	0	0
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	12,291	6,727	5,564
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	8,486	5,212	3,274
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	62,193	13,767	48,426
Small arms (bore diameter 50mm and under)	48	33	15
Ammunition and munitions	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	2,986	891	2,095
Fishing tackle	659	258	401
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	10,961	3,439	7,522
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	22,358	12,268	10,090
Jewelry	1,319	1,179	140
All other articles	5,478	4,444	1,034
Total	291,297	168,474	122,823
Grand total	4,775,370	2,530,053	2,245,318

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 West Germany under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984
(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	101	13	88
Body-supporting garments	0	0	0
Gloves	0	0	0
Footwear	0	0	0
All other articles	53	23	30
Total	154	36	118
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	235	55	180
All other articles	220	116	103
Total	455	172	283
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	1,578	609	969
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	322	63	259
All other articles	27	6	21
Total	1,928	679	1,249
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	149,687	9,853	139,834
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	282	141	141
Compressors and parts thereof	1,394	136	1,258

Table B-22-U.S. Imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--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	525	271	255
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	343	2	341
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	7,342	880	6,461
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	1,223	306	917
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	18,159	1,933	16,226
Office machines and parts thereof	2,661	243	2,418
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	14	11	3
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	23	13	10
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	4,273	301	3,972
Transformers	3,713	84	3,629
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	9	5	4
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	238	32	206
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	340	50	290
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	1	1/	1/
Television receivers	0	0	0
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	9	4	5
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	98	21	77
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	21	1	20
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	2	1/	2
Electrical capacitors	2,688	1,449	1,239
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	180	121	59
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	7	3	4
Electric lamps	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	44	21	23

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-22 -- U.S. Imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	16	10	6
Electrical conductors	1,358	1,059	299
Miscellaneous electrical articles	48	25	23
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	1,433	253	1,180
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	3,559,439	55,168	3,504,271
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	1,590	118	1,472
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	1,395	300	1,095
Pleasure boats; floating structures	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	3,758,555	72,814	3,685,741
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	0	0	0
Flat goods	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses	6,354	4,797	1,557
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	3,776	632	3,145
Scientific instruments	271	67	204
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	3	1/	3
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	0	0	0
Photographic equipment and supplies	173	107	66
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	18	2	16
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	59	9	50
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	164	28	135
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	8	4	5
Total	10,826	5,646	5,180
Grand total	3,771,917	79,346	3,692,571

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If 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 Canada under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1964
(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	631	82	550
Total	631	82	550
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	440	165	276
All other articles	10,262	1,320	8,942
Total	10,702	1,485	9,217
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	2	1	1
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	269	95	174
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	612	344	268
Men's and boys' shirts	10	8	2
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	215	176	39
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	6,262	4,486	1,776
Body-supporting garments	0	0	0
Gloves	0	0	0
Footwear	149	11	138
All other articles	14,120	10,641	3,479
Total	21,638	15,761	5,877
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	403	125	278
All other articles	11,266	3,150	8,116
Total	11,669	3,274	8,394
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	783	156	627
Locks and padlocks	4,542	236	4,306
Handtools	169	37	132
Structures of base metal	3,724	716	3,007
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	11,064	2,550	8,513
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	12,969	2,134	10,835
All other articles	11,609	4,038	7,571
Total	44,859	9,867	34,992
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	10,814	1,410	9,404
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	9,647	4,670	4,978
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	5,684	3,958	1,725
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	7,368	1,830	5,537
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	4,827	1,487	3,340
Compressors and parts thereof	29,088	14,102	14,986

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-23--U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	18,911	4,484	14,427
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	7,116	1,010	6,107
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	13,163	3,280	9,883
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	3,803	1,248	2,555
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	127,861	65,095	62,766
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	40,054	9,854	30,201
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	11,207	1,242	9,965
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	259	13	246
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	97,217	33,153	64,065
Office machines and parts thereof	549,708	119,506	430,202
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	4,879	1,425	3,454
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	9,895	2,898	6,997
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	2,580	980	1,600
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	84,393	13,063	71,330
Transformers	2,584	239	2,344
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	37,129	6,218	30,911
Portable electric hand tools	9,966	1,888	8,078
Electric household appliances	6,818	1,194	5,623
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	10,991	3,203	7,788
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	68,749	7,126	61,622
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	6,455	1,113	5,342
Television receivers	36,505	7,341	29,164
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	6,252	988	5,264
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	80,983	23,426	57,557
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	1,933	55	1,878
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	37,921	13,125	24,797
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	431	16	415
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	11,064	3,947	7,116
Electrical capacitors	347	156	190
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	29,517	6,215	23,302
Voltage regulators	98	41	57
Electrical resistors	913	34	879
Electric lamps	5,676	1,518	4,158
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	211	26	185

Table B-23--U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	287,527	201,910	85,617
Electrical conductors	10,549	2,201	8,348
Miscellaneous electrical articles	3,646	361	3,283
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	12,119	5,551	6,568
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	28,003	7,994	20,009
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	63,100	22,875	40,225
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	1,034	320	714
Pleasure boats; floating structures	26,174	2,418	23,756
All other articles	17	1	16
Total	1,825,181	606,209	1,218,973
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	184	18	166
Flat goods	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses	20,058	11,889	8,170
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	3,593	749	2,845
Scientific instruments	10,543	3,465	7,077
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	2,987	570	2,416
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	5	1/	4
Photographic equipment and supplies	3,224	1,551	1,673
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	831	573	258
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	4	3	1
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	4,979	895	4,084
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	4	3	1
Ammunition and munitions	190	33	157
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	128	80	49
Fishing tackle	8	3	5
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	82	33	49
Jewelry	114	82	32
All other articles	3,135	541	2,594
Total	50,071	20,488	29,582
Grand total	1,964,751	657,167	1,307,584

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.

TableB-24-U.S. Imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984
(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	77	1	75
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	77	1	75
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-24--U.S. Imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--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 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	29,462	871	28,592
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	0	0	0
Transformers	3	1	2
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	312	104	209
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	24,625	13,672	10,952
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	38,734	11,491	27,243
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	39,246	14,228	25,018
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	1,154	407	747
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	7	1	6
Electric lamps	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	12,111	2,455	9,656
	0	0	0

Table B-24 -- U.S. Imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984 -- Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	1,271,773	770,694	501,079
Electrical conductors	415	140	275
Miscellaneous electrical articles	83	53	30
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	1,417,926	814,116	603,810
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	75	32	43
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	3,577	154	3,423
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	3,652	186	3,466
Grand total	1,421,655	814,303	607,352

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 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984
(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	341	4	337
Men's and boys' shirts	0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	43	8	35
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	83	47	36
Total	467	59	408
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	752	732	20
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	752	732	20
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	6,680	2,065	4,615
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	5	4	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-25--U.S. Imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--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 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	8,052	274	7,778
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	906	84	823
Office machines and parts thereof	534,789	59,605	475,185
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	0	0	0
Transformers	397	72	325
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	7,482	1,831	5,651
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	26,874	2,475	24,399
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	16	2	13
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	16,925	707	16,218
Television receivers	0	0	0
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	51,975	2,291	49,684
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	70,914	15,611	55,303
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	7	3	4
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	15,460	30	15,429
Electrical capacitors	52,600	8,845	43,755
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	2,604	1,173	1,431
Voltage regulators	18	5	13
Electrical resistors	31	11	20
Electric lamps	474	64	410
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	318	155	163

Table B-25--U.S. Imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	425,008	208,501	216,507
Miscellaneous electrical articles	244	170	74
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	42,163	10,135	32,029
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	242	52	189
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	1,264,185	314,164	950,020
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	79	36	43
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	55	28	27
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts			
Photographic equipment and supplies	3,957	1,090	2,867
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	3,624	1,326	2,298
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	632	23	609
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	1	1/	1
Total	8,348	2,503	5,845
Grand total	1,273,752	317,459	956,293

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-26--U.S. Imports for consumption from Philippines under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984
(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	422	5	417
Total	422	5	417
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	37	2	35
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	195	4	191
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	704	26	678
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	23,035	5,252	17,783
Gloves	9,050	3,283	5,767
Footwear	17	17	0
All other articles	3,483	452	3,031
Total	36,504	9,020	27,484
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	2	1	1
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1
Minerals and metals:			
Mineral 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-26-U.S. Imports for consumption from Philippines under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--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	192	17	175
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	16,085	3,884	12,200
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	7	1	7
Transformers	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	7,313	895	6,418
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	629	51	579
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	195	43	153
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	1,037	781	256
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	5,042	1,676	3,366
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0	0	0
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	628	358	271
Electric lamps	2,486	679	1,806
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-26 --U.S. Imports for consumption from Philippines under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	818,535	512,438	306,097
Electrical conductors-----	4,986	1,900	3,086
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	5,682	2,296	3,386
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-----	862,819	525,019	337,800
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	0	0	0
Luggage-----	0	0	0
Flat goods-----	11	1	10
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	8	1/	7
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	0	0	0
Scientific instruments-----	152	53	99
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	72	48	24
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	9,992	1,066	8,927
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-----	709	547	162
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-----	25	6	19
All other articles-----	303	259	44
Total-----	11,273	1,981	9,292
Grand total-----	911,019	536,024	374,995

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-27--U.S. Imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984
(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-----	317	181	136
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-----	104	15	88
All other articles-----	23	10	13
Total-----	444	206	238
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-27 -- U.S. Imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	39	2	38
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	111	52	59
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	8	1	7
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	389	43	346
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	5,170	574	4,597
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	148	99	49
Office machines and parts thereof	151	30	121
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	217	61	156
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	53	3	50
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	21	12	9
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	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	1	1/2	1/2
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	50	16	34
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	0	0	0
Electric lamps	17	0	14
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	3	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-27--U.S. Imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	0	0	0
Electrical conductors	1/	1/	1/
Miscellaneous electrical articles	1,900	166	1,734
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	889,561	18,930	870,631
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	107	24	82
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures	120	26	94
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	898,063	20,042	878,020
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	0	0	0
Flat goods	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses	1,069	196	873
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	553	251	303
Scientific instruments	255	19	235
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	1,251	372	879
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	0	0	0
Photographic equipment and supplies	131	51	79
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	459	83	376
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	3,718	973	2,745
Grand total	902,224	21,221	881,003

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

TableB-28.--Imports for consumption from the Republic of Korea under item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	93	11	82
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	93	11	82
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	6,196	903	5,293
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	0	227	569
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments	0	0	0
Gloves	0	0	0
Footwear	16,205	1,514	14,692
All other articles	695	246	248
Total	23,692	2,890	20,802
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-28.--Imports for consumption from the Republic of Korea under item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--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 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	182	2	180
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	34,089	6,324	27,765
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	0	0	0
Transformers	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	1,680	649	1,031
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	270	6	264
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	862	309	553
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	33	4	29
Television receivers	0	0	0
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	940	395	546
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	167	98	69
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	76	15	61
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	6,831	2,080	4,751
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	743	454	289
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	0	0	0
Electric lamps	3,130	2,051	1,079
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	30	15	14

Table B-28.--Imports for consumption from the Republic of Korea under item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	789,361	521,245	268,116
Electrical conductors-----	12	12	1/
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	24,580	9,947	14,633
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-----	3,358	21	3,337
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-----	866,343	543,626	322,717
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.-----	0	0	0
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	0	0	0
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	1,732	14	1,718
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	125	74	50
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-----	97	48	49
Fishing tackle-----	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment-----	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	2,642	264	2,378
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	58	13	46
Jewelry-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	1,143	44	1,099
Total-----	5,797	457	5,339
Grand total-----	895,925	546,984	348,941

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-29--U.S. Imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	5,804	477	5,326
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	5,804	477	5,326
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	417	325	92
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	417	325	92
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	15	1/	14
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	4,922	118	4,804
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	1,781	499	1,282
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments	12	3	10
Gloves	0	0	0
Footwear	589	57	532
All other articles	344	129	215
Total	7,663	806	6,858
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	75	46	29
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	75	46	29
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks	0	0	0
Handtools	11	1/	10
Structures of base metal	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	34	1	32
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	30	16	14
All other articles	1,586	98	1,488
Total	1,661	116	1,545
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	6	1/	5
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	4	3	1/
Compressors and parts thereof	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-29--U.S. Imports for consumption from Taiwan under ISUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--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 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	33,320	517	32,803
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	98,271	7,482	90,788
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	100	3	96
Transformers	120	29	91
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	5,492	723	4,770
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	42	3	40
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	3,669	814	2,855
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	372	216	156
Television receivers	43,149	2,157	40,992
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	139,284	13,436	125,848
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	2,315	349	1,966
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	17	2	15
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	2,004	762	1,242
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	4,470	202	4,268
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	4	3	1
Electrical capacitors	10,710	1,502	9,208
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	4,129	1,576	2,553
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	17	17	0
Electric lamps	83	10	73
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	3,183	1,575	1,608

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-29--U.S. Imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1984--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	208,169	90,141	118,028
Electrical conductors	39,124	14,115	25,009
Miscellaneous electrical articles	6,104	1,954	4,150
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	1,650	10	1,640
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	60	42	19
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures	43,309	6,864	36,445
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	649,160	144,491	504,669
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	35	7	28
Luggage	1,860	68	1,793
Fiat goods	358	75	283
Optical instruments, components and lenses	74	31	43
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	0	0	0
Scientific instruments	141	108	32
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	296	225	72
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	17,768	1,421	16,347
Photographic equipment and supplies	0	0	0
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	577	59	519
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	31,069	1,969	29,100
Fishing tackle	410	144	266
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	10,302	50	10,252
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	1,138	73	1,065
Jewelry	0	0	0
All other articles	6,726	153	6,573
Total	70,755	4,383	66,373
Grand total	735,535	150,643	584,892

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.

Appendix C

Adjustments Made to Census-Reported 806.30/807.00
Statistics in 1984

Table C-1.--Tariff item 806.30: TSUSA items deleted from
Census statistics, 1984

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
165.4600	:THAILND	29,161	1	29,160
240.2520	:CANADA	7,126	5	7,121
408.6400	:CANADA	12,028	9,819	2,209
417.4000	:FR GERM	397,153	285,077	112,076
660.7300	:CANADA	11,260	5,090	6,170
	:MEXICO	141,041	30,709	110,332
	:U KING	226,254	148,468	77,786
	:NETHLD	1,469,089	1,185,732	283,357
	:FR GERM	971,427	770,726	200,701
664.1200	:FRANCE	33,141	26,344	6,797
694.6200	:CANADA	132,064,527	37,942,911	94,121,616
	:U KING	30,592	14,818	15,774
	:ITALY	18,291,144	4,123,300	14,167,844
774.5595	:JAPAN	449,302	224,161	225,141
790.4500	:CANADA	1,717	1	1,716
	:FR GERM	1,896	1,134	762
Total		154,136,858	44,768,296	109,368,562

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

Table C-2.--Tariff Item 806.30: TSUSA items transferred and reported under 807.00, 1984

TSUSA	Country	Total value	U.S. products	Value added
256.0500	: N ZEAL	20,724	10	20,714
274.7560	: CANADA	1,416		136
411.4000	: FR GERM	35,062	17,531	17,531
540.6500	: U KING	18,653	6,779	11,874
660.4850	: MEXICO	69,650	41,927	27,723
	: FR GERM	68,927	4,359	64,568
660.6707	: CANADA	3,260	3,000	260
660.7150	: FR GERM	510	500	10
660.7160	: CANADA	441,919	360,907	81,012
	: U KING	53,471	46,726	6,745
	: AUSTRAL	63,845	31,234	32,611
660.7165	: CANADA	4,677,533	3,357,527	1,320,006
	: U KING	734,352	155,183	579,169
662.2045	: CANADA	21,287	20,514	773
662.2050	: CANADA	5,377	5,148	229
674.3342	: CANADA	5,813	2,200	3,613
681.3600	: JAPAN	1,882	20	1,862
692.1030	: FR GERM	3,582,425	36,483	3,545,942
692.3242	: CANADA	6,256	2,580	3,676
708.0500	: U KING	17,026	12,141	4,885
	: ISRAEL	21,930	21,860	70
711.7840	: CANADA	24,067	10,055	14,012
712.4950	: CANADA	8,642	4,321	4,321
770.6000	: CANADA	7,183	250	6,933
799.0000	: CANADA	3,600	2,000	1,600
Total		9,894,810	4,144,535	5,750,275

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

Table C-3.--Tariff item 807.00: TSUSA items deleted from
Census statistics, 1984

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
105.7000	:PHIL R	1,899	56	1,843
125.8200	:CANADA	4,972	1,785	3,187
148.8600	:CANADA	296,184	10,122	286,062
270.2580	:SINGAPR	31,698	24,869	6,829
	:JAPAN	1,488	1,387	101
270.6300	:CANADA	28,988	1,167	27,821
310.6038	:U KING	75,732	43,704	32,028
	:FRANCE	2,017,412	1,191,290	826,122
	:BULGAR	168,716	97,364	71,352
345.5075	:ITALY	16,612	14,999	1,613
347.6020	:MEXICO	54,501	30,564	23,937
	:SINGAPR	2,751	2,327	424
363.3030	:DOM REP	5,888	4,883	1,005
363.5030	:DOM REP	4,226	245	3,981
363.5130	:HAITI	14,484	1,558	12,926
363.6520	:BULGAR	370	36	334
409.0200	:MEXICO	27,688	23,340	4,348
445.3010	:CANADA	47,553	40,132	7,421
	:THAILND	8,294	4,137	4,157
461.4025	:CANADA	12,954	6,487	6,467
480.5000	:CANADA	52,973	17,591	35,382
605.7020	:DOM REP	2,709	1,263	1,446
642.2100	:CANADA	169,791	41,298	128,493
657.3520	:CANADA	24,639	3,105	21,534
657.8000	:CANADA	864,097	333,332	530,765
660.6100	:FR GERM	2,202	263	1,939
660.7300	:MEXICO	3,810	885	2,925
	:U KING	239,148	3,148	236,000
	:AUSTRAL	76,026	18,782	57,244
674.5360	:CANADA	229,906	6,449	223,457
678.4800	:CANADA	1,710	262	1,448
682.6100	:MEXICO	16,410	10,921	5,489
685.6100	:CHINA T	1,118		1,019
688.1400	:MEXICO	2,243	1,942	301
692.1115	:CANADA	32,766	3,747	29,019
	:MEXICO	73,103	16,828	56,275
692.3390	:CANADA	170,425	121,779	48,646
692.3406	:U KING	1,555,342	88,836	1,466,506
692.3411	:CANADA	148,000	91,091	56,909
692.3450	:CANADA	76,000	9,000	67,000
692.3460	:CANADA	1,074	203	871
	:FR GERM	281,475	23,963	257,512
	:ITALY	198,284	41,526	156,758
	:JAPAN	175,047	42,729	132,318
694.4148	:FRANCE	7,029,828	1,713,127	5,316,701
694.6200	:JAPAN	14,800,220	580,162	14,220,058
	:CANADA	72,658	19,191	53,467
	:MEXICO	335,097	233,332	101,765

Table C-3.--Tariff item 807.00: TSUSA items deleted from
Census statistics, 1984--Continued

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
	: ITALY	829,408	84,000	745,408
792.6000	: MEXICO	25,830	24,748	1,082
800.0035	: CANADA	1,732	1,395	337
	: MEXICO	14,911	12,719	2,192
	: HAITI	49,570	37,550	12,020
	: PHIL R	1,098	757	341
806.2040	: CANADA	43,397	41,917	1,480
	: HG KONG	94,393	91,290	3,103
	: MEXICO	27,450	22,365	5,085
	: FR GERM	5,905	2,692	3,213
	: PHIL R	13,609	1,939	11,670
854.1000	: DENMARK	1,827,481	318,055	1,509,426
	: U KING	794,854	335,626	459,228
Total		33,188,550	5,900,449	27,288,101

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

Table C-4.--Tariff Item 807.00: TSUSA Items transferred and reported under 806.30, 1984

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
606.6935	CANADA	5,111	3,630	1,481
606.7900	MEXICO	5,409	3,080	2,329
607.8100	PHIL R	1,397	691	706
607.8360	CANADA	7,645	6,895	750
608.1310	CANADA	90,800	71,531	19,269
	FINLAND	3,122	1,251	1,871
608.1330	CANADA	159,757	156,639	3,118
	SWEDEN	6,070	5,188	882
608.2150	CANADA	30,628	5,781	24,847
610.3252	CANADA	108,407	64,438	43,969
610.4946	CANADA	39,326	19,663	19,663
610.4956	CANADA	139,495	95,998	43,497
610.9275	CANADA	121,416	109,236	12,180
618.1540	ITALY	43,986	28,542	15,444
618.2560	JAPAN	426,080	296,534	129,546
618.2563	CANADA	22,450	16,043	6,407
	ITALY	233,174	152,917	80,257
	JAPAN	2,178,347	1,284,914	893,433
		31,322	26,192	5,130
620.2200	CANADA	516	258	258
626.1000	MEXICO	16,274	15,522	752
629.2000	CANADA	10,500	6,000	4,500
629.2800	FR GERM	48,732	47,782	950
632.4300	FRANCE	6,336	1	6,335
642.0800	CANADA	53,108	46,004	7,104
644.0900	FRANCE	26,251	13,361	12,890
	JAPAN	378,099	229,078	149,021
	FRANCE	43,600	26,284	17,316
644.1200	FRANCE	732,180	535,532	196,648
	JAPAN	532	58	474
	JAPAN	4,463	592	3,871
646.5600	CANADA	581	188	393
646.5700	CANADA	639	106	533
646.6040	CANADA	11,464	2,317	9,147
	FR GERM	2,991	938	2,053
646.6340	CANADA	142,275	7,930	134,345
	MEXICO	465	177	288
	FRANCE	915	203	712
646.7000	CANADA	7,701	6,501	1,200
652.2430	CANADA	324,352	74,777	249,575
653.1500	CANADA	288,819	262,686	26,133
657.4020	MEXICO	2,472	2,220	252
	JAPAN	742,714	98,182	644,532
660.1040	CANADA			
Total		6,499,921	3,725,860	2,774,061

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

