TELEVISION RECEIVING SETS FROM JAPAN

Determination of the Commission
in Investigation No. 751-TA-2
Under the Tariff Act of 1930,
Together With the Information
Obtained in the Investigation

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C.

Investigation No. 751-TA-2

TELEVISION RECEIVING SETS FROM JAPAN

Determination

On the basis of the record developed in this investigation, the Commission determined on June 4, 1981, by a vote of three to one, pursuant to section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1675(b), that an industry in the United States would be threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of television receiving sets from Japan covered by antidumping order T.D. 71-76, 5 Cust. Bull. 151 (1971), if the order were to be modified or revoked.

Background

In response to requests during July and August 1980 of several Japanese importers of television receivers, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted an investigation under section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1675(b), and section 207.45 of the Commission's rules, 19 C.F.R. § 207.45, on September 16, 1980, for the purpose of reviewing the Commission's determination in Television Receiving Sets From Japan, Inv. No. AA1921-66, T.C. Pub. No. 367 (1971). 1/ Notice of the investigation, the Commission's

1/ At the time this investigation was instituted § 207.45 was under revision. The notice of investigation advised that the amended version would govern the conduct of the investigation if it were made final before the date of the determination. The rule change was effective March 23, 1981. 46 F.R. 8022 (Mar. 23, 1981)(to be codified at 19 C.F.R. § 207.45). As a result, the purpose of the investigation is to determine "whether an industry in the United States would be materially injured, or would be (footnote continued) public hearing, and an administrative deadline for the investigation of January 13, 1981, was published in the Federal Register. 45 F.R. 6379 (Sept. 25, 1980). A hearing was held in the Commission's hearing room on November 12-13, 1981. All interested persons were afforded an opportunity to be present, to be heard, and to offer evidence. Numerous representatives of both the Japanese and domestic television industries took part. Because of difficulty in obtaining adequate response to its questionnaires by purchasers and importers of television receivers, the Commission published notice in the Federal Register that it was waiving its self-imposed time limit and postponing the administrative deadline in the investigation indefinitely. 45 F.R. 83088 (Dec. 17, 1980). Commissioners and members of the staff visted U.S. production facilities of Sanyo, Sharp, and Zenith on an investigative field trip on March 11-13, 1981. On April 23, 1981, the Commission announced that the staff had obtained adequate response to its questionnaires and established a new administrative deadline of June 12, 1981. 46 F.R. 24034 (Apr. 23, 1981). The information contained in the report was obtained from responses to the Commission's questionnaires, information presented at the public hearing, submissions by interested parties and other federal agencies, and the Commission's files.

(footnote continued) threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States would be materially retarded, by reason of imports of the merchandise covered by the . . . antidumping order if the antidumping order were to be modified or revoked." Id., § 207.45(a). For a discussion of the other effects of the revision, see Potassium Chloride From Canada, Inv. No. 751-TA-2, USITC Pub. No. 1137 at 4-5 (1981).

VIEWS OF CHAIRMAN ALBERGER, VICE CHAIRMAN CALHOUN, AND COMMISSIONER BEDELL

INTRODUCTION

On the basis of the record developed in the investigation, the Commission determined on June 4, 1981, by a vote of three to one that an industry in the United States would be threatened with material injury by reason of imports of television receiving sets from Japan covered by antidumping order T.D. 71-76, 5 Cust. Bull. 151 (1971), if the order were to be modified or revoked.

Summary

As the Commission noted just a year ago in another context, the U.S. television industry is substantially transformed from its position at the time of previous investigations by the Commission. This transformation is primarily the result of "a fundamental relocation of certain production operations resulting in a new international division of labor" and "the adoption of technological improvements . . . reducing total labor content of television receivers." Color Television Receivers and Subassemblies Thereof, Inv. No. TA-203-6, USITC Pub. No. 1068 at 5 (1980). 1/ We found last year that "imports of Japanese [color] sets no longer pose a serious concern to the domestic industry." Id. at 1. There are three reasons why that determination does not dispose of the issues facing the Commission here. First, investigations under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. § 2253, are fundamentally different from investigations under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671-1677g. For example, section 203 investigations

1/ Commissioner Bedell did not take part in that investigation.

involve a more rigorous standard of injury than those under section 751. 2/ Second, since that determination, imports from Japan have bottomed out and have apparently started to climb again. Finally, and perhaps most important, that determination assumed the continuation of the antidumping order under review here.

In our opinion, the domestic industry would be threatened with material injury by imported television receivers from Japan 3/ if the current antidumping order were revoked. Although the state of the domestic industry is greatly improved since 1971 and demand is near an alltime high, it remains extremely competitive and price sensitive and profitability is low. Furthermore, U.S. demand is expected to continue to rise. We have no basis to believe that absent an antidumping order that Japanese producers will not supplement their domestic (U.S.) production with imports to maintain or increase their share of the market. Uncertainty in other Japanese overseas markets creates a considerable possibility for trade diversions in the future.

Moreover, we believe that section 751 requires us to predict the effect of the revocation of the antidumping order on the competitive strategies of the companies under the order and to predict the effect of these revised

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2/ Import relief investigations involve a determination whether goods are entering the United States "in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry." Trade Act of 1974, § 201(b)(1), 19 U.S.C. § 2251(b)(1). Last year's investigation resulted in a recommendation to the President "as to the probable economic effect" of extension, reduction, or termination of import relief then in effect with respect to televisions imported from Japan, Taiwan, and Korea. Id., § 203(i)(1)-(3), 19 U.S.C. § 2253(i)(1)-(3).

3/ Throughout this opinion, references to Japanese importers and exporters include only those companies subject to the order. Sony, which has a significant share of both U.S. domestic production and the Japanese import penetration, was dropped from the order by the Treasury Department in 1975. Import figures in this opinion are adjusted to exclude Sony's production.

strategies on the domestic industry. 4/ In this connection, we are simply not convinced by the statements of counsel (we have no testimony from corporate executives) that upon revocation or modification of the order, import prices will not change or that import levels will not continue to rise. We are convinced that such actions would present a threat of material injury from revocation of the order. In the absence of credible submissions concerning the impact of the order on prices of exported merchandise and the intentions of the foreign manufacturers and exporters with regard to prices and export volume in the event the order is removed, the Commission is forced to consider the apparent capabilities of those under the order.

DISCUSSION

Standard for antidumping review

Although this determination is the third under section 751(b), it presents a full and especially difficult range of issues. 5/ Accordingly, it is appropriate to discuss the statutory framework and the rationale, and the underlying assumptions for antidumping review determinations. The statute

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4/ The Commission was recently criticized for basing a dumping determination that a domestic industry was threatened with material injury on "a mere possibility that injury might occur at some remote future time." Alberta Gas Chemicals. Inc. v. United States. No. 81-48, slip op. at 23 (Ct. Int'l Trade May 28, 1981) (emphasis in original) (overruling Methyl Alcohol From Canada, Inv. No. AA1921-202, USITC Pub. No. 986 (1979)). The court pointed out that antidumping threat cases must be decided on a real and imminent likelihood of injury. "not on mere supposition, speculation, or conjecture." Id. at 20 (quoting S. Rep. No. 93-1298, 93d Cong., 1st Sess. 180 (1974)). However, a review case has a substantially different conceptual basis.

5/ The other investigations were Electric Golf Cars From Poland, Inv. No. 751-TA-1, USITC Pub. No. 1069 (1980)(formerly numbered AA1921-147A) and Potassium Chloride From Canada, Inv. No. 751-TA-3, USITC Pub. No. 1137 (1981). See discussion p. 8 infra.

provides in relevant part that,

> [w]henever the . . . Commission receives . . . a request for the review of . . . an affirmative determination . . . which shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review of such determination, it shall conduct such a review after publishing notice of the review in the Federal Register.

Section 751(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1675(b)(1). The Commission's review authority applies equally to determinations under the Antidumping Act, 1921, 42 Stat. 11 (formerly codified at 19 U.S.C. §§ 160-171), and its successor, section 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1673d. Trade Agreements Act of 1979, § 106(a), 92 Stat. 193. The Commission implemented the review provision with a rule that was under revision when this investigation was begun. 6/

The statute provides no standard on its face for conducting a review of an antidumping determination. Neither is there any list of factors to be considered. The legislative history is of little assistance, as it only paraphrases or repeats the statutory language. Any reference to past Commission practice is without indication of approval or disapproval. 7/ When faced with such difficulties, we must look to the underlying purpose of the statutory scheme. It is plain that the antidumping provisions of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 are intended to protect U.S. industries from injurious unfair trade practices. Thus, our review must also have the same intent, while allowing importers the opportunity to demonstrate that their imports

6/ For a discussion of the effects of the change, see our determination, p.1 note 1 supra, and Potassium Chloride From Canada, Inv. No. 751-TA-3, USITC Pub. No. 1137 at 4-5 (1981).

7/ For a discussion, see Electric Golf Cars From Poland, Inv. No. 751-TA-1 (formerly No. AA1921-147A), USITC Pub. No. 1069 at 11-15 (1980) (views of Commissioners Alberger and Calhoun).

will not materially injure the domestic industry. With these concerns in mind, we have developed rule 207.45(a), 19 C.F.R. § 207.45(a). The Commission's standard, enunciated in the rule, is modeled on section 104 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, 19 U.S.C. § 1671 note, which provides for the review of certain outstanding countervailing duty orders that have not previously been subject to an injury determination.

Under section 207.45(a), we must, on review, consider the relevant facts and circumstances as they currently exist, assess the intentions of the exporters and importers as to the prospective revocation or modification of the order, and project those factors into the future, to determine whether an industry in the United States would suffer material injury, or the threat thereof, or whether the establishment of an industry would be materially retarded, as a result of the changed behavior of the exporters and importers upon being freed from the pricing constraints of the order. 19 C.F.R § 207.45(a). Moreover, the rule imposes a causation standard. Injury must be "by reason of imports of the merchandise covered" by the order. Id.

In applying this review standard, it is necessary to make certain assumptions. Revocation of an outstanding order removes the mechanism that restrains dumping. If it has any impact at all, an antidumping order primarily affects the pricing behavior of importers and exporters subject to it. Assuming rational behavior in the marketplace, those companies with sufficient flexibility in allocating their resources will avoid paying what is essentially a special import tax on merchandise sold at less than fair value by raising the U.S. price of the imports, lowering the home-market or other reference price, or adjusting them toward one another. Alternatively, a company may leave the U.S. import market by shifting its production onshore. All this operates as a constraint on methods of competition--just how much so can be determined only from direct testimony or through surmise based on past patterns of behavior.

If companies are successful at avoiding assessment of the duty by adjusting to the constraints of the order, the Department of Commerce, not the Commission, is the proper forum for a request for review of the order. A company may be removed from coverage of the order if it is found to have no dumping margins for a period of two years. 5 C.F.R. § 353.54. We may assume, then, that any request for review by the Commission is sought on the premise that less-than-fair-value (LTFV) selling will resume or continue. That is, revocation of the order merely removes an artificial constraint. The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether the domestic industry would be injured if exporters and importers no longer subject to the constraint resume LTFV sales where advantageous. Accordingly, that companies subject to the dumping order are not pricing at less than fair value does not indicate that sales would be at fair value if the order were revoked. Rather, it indicates the seriousness with which companies view potential liability for antidumping duties. As a result, the presence or absence of a dumping margin, or its magnitude within a limited range, is of no use in predicting how a company will set prices when no longer constrained by the order.

Therefore, an important way in which a review determination differs from a basic antidumping case is that existing trends in the health of the domestic industry are distorted by the existence of the order and the reaction of importers and exporters to it. In sum, we view section 751 as requiring the

Commission to assess the inhibiting effect that the order has on the pricing, production, and marketing strategies of the companies subject to it, to predict the effect of revocation on those strategies and on the marketplace, and then to determine whether these effects would result in material injury or threat thereof to the domestic industry. 8/

These issues were not squarely before us in our previous section 751(b) antidumping reviews. In Electric Golf Cars From Poland, Inv. No. 751-TA-1, USITC Pub. No. 1069 (1980) (formerly numbered AA1921-147A), the exporter was limited in its output capacity and already underselling the more popular, more expensive domestic product. Further dumping would not have increased market share and would have only reduced foreign exchange earnings. In Potassium Chloride From Canada, Inv. No. 751-TA-3, USITC Pub. No. 1137 (1981), the only company still under the order had less than 5 percent of Canadian production of that fungible product and a correspondingly tiny share of the U.S. import penetration. Supplies had been short for many years, and no domestic producer opposed revoking the order. No amount of price discrimination by that firm after revocation could have affected the overall market price.

The domestic industry

For this review, we adopt the same domestic industry we found in the original investigation, even though the original case predates the Trade

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8/ This task is even more challenging than that facing the Commission in the review of outstanding countervailing duty orders for products being subjected to a material injury test for the first time, under § 104 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, 19 U.S.C. § 1671 note. Those determinations require prediction of the benefit to a foreign producer of its government's subsidy policy, often based on relatively stable legislation, rather than the reaction of individual companies to the lifting of restraints on their pricing.

Agreements Act of 1979. The article under investigation continues to be television receivers. There continues to be domestic production of television receivers that are like those under the existing antidumping order.

As we have already noted, the U.S. television industry has changed dramatically over the past ten years. There are now fifteen producers of televisions in the United States. U.S. production of monochrome receivers has declined drastically, most producers having moved production offshore to lower cost facilities. As for color sets, the two largest producers are U.S.-owned, Zenith and RCA. Their collective share of the market declined, however, from over half in 1976-1977 to somewhat less than that in 1980.

Ten foreign producers have either purchased or built color television plants in the United States. The scale of their manufacturering operations in the United States varies from company to company, ranging from bare-bones assembly of parts brought in from Japan and third countries to production of a wide range of sets and many component parts, including picture tubes and cabinets. It should be noted that all domestic manufacturers, both U.S.- and foreign-owned, import a substantial proportion of their components from countries where production costs are lower, principally Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, and Mexico.

Related parties

In considering the impact of LTFV imports on the domestic industry, the Commission may, in appropriate circumstances, exclude producers related to the exporters or importers of the dumped merchandise from its definition of the industry. Tariff Act of 1930, § 771(4)(B), 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B). This provision has been analyzed in previous Commission opinions. It is clear that the Japanese-owned domestic producers are related to the importers or exporters of goods subject to the antidumping order. We believe, however, that it is inappropriate for the purpose of our injury determination to exclude them from the domestic industry. There is no information in the record, other than the arguments of counsel, that Japanese exporters are directing their exports to the United States so as not to compete with their related U.S. producers. 9/ In other words, the related domestic producers are not so shielded from competition that they behave differently from other domestic manufacturers that are not related to importers or exporters of sets covered by the order. Perhaps more important, we believe that the Japanese-owned domestic producers are here to stay. We should not discourage their healthy competitive presence by excluding them from the domestic industry for the purpose of this investigation. At any rate, exclusion would not alter our decision.

Competitive health of the domestic industry

As we noted above, demand for color televisions is near an alltime high. Projections are for a record year for sales in the U.S. market, although the most recent forecasts are slightly less optimistic due to increasing dealer

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9/ Vice Chairman Calhoun disagrees with this conclusion. In his view, by comparing confidential Customs Service data on import levels of each Japanese parent producer with the confidential data on production levels and capacity utilization levels of its subsidiary over the past several years, it is possible to conclude that each Japanese parent is directing its exports so as not to cause material injury to its subsidiary in the United States. Indeed, sound business practice suggests that failure to behave in this way with respect to subsidiaries would be most unusual. Nevertheless, Vice Chairman Calhoun agrees that excluding the domestic subsidiaries of Japanese parent companies from the domestic industry would not significantly alter his analysis or conclusions in this investigation.

inventories and high interest rates. The market is highly competitive, as shown by the number of competing producers and the recent increase in imports. In the last five years, production has risen 80 percent, capacity, 25 percent, shipments, 70 percent, and capacity utilization has increased to 88 percent. Transcript of staff briefing 2 (June 4, 1981). Employment has fallen 20 percent because of the two major factors cited in last year's section 203 investigation--the shift of labor-intensive operations offshore and the introduction of more advanced production technology. Color Television Receivers and Subassemblies Thereof, Inv. No. TA-203-6, USITC Pub. No. 1068 at 5. (1980)

During the same period, imports of sets from Japan declined 91 percent. Imports from Taiwan and Korea rose until 1978 and declined thereafter. Trends in imports from all three countries were, of course, influenced by orderly marketing agreements. Import penetration in 1980 stood at 2 percent for imports from Japan, 3 percent from Taiwan, 3 percent from Korea, with an overall total import penetration of 12 percent. Transcript of staff briefing 2 (June 4, 1981). Clouding this picture are recently received figures for the first quarter of 1981 and for April 1981. At the same time that apparent U.S. consumption rose 10 percent, overall imports increased 95 percent over the first quarter of 1980. Imports from Japan subject to the antidumping order increased 170 percent to reach a market share of 2.8 percent. Id. at 3. The market share is still small, but the recent reversal of import trends demonstrates two important factors. First, the Japanese can respond rapidly to shifts in demand with increased imports. The second, more significant factor is the difficulty in using past and present trends to predict future behavior, especially in response to a significant change in conditions, like the revocation of an antidumping order.

Intentions of importers after revocation

As we have noted, assessing the current health of the domestic industry is a familiar problem presented in most of the Commission's investigations. The argument of the Japanese companies here, in fact, is that the U.S. industry is so transformed, principally by the Japanese shift to onshore production and the U.S.-owned companies' shift to offshore sources for components, that no material injury could possibly result from revocation of the order. The standard in a review investigation, however, requires that we determine the impact on the domestic industry of future behavior of exporters and importers in response to the lifting of the order, an altogether different kind of question.

The staff report provides data on the performance of the parties while subject to the order. We can forecast from that only if we know how much a factor the order is in current pricing, product mix, and volume decisions. The more of a restraint the order is considered to be now, the more likelv pricing and import levels will change significantly after it is lifted. It would also be helpful to know what market share the Japanese companies hope to maintain, to what extent they plan to supplement domestic production with imports, and how the removal of the order would alter their planning. While it is clear to us that the Japanese companies will continue to produce in the United States in the indefinite future, it would be helpful to know whether they plan to meet increased demand with increased U.S. production or with imports, and how the lifting of the order would alter that response.

We believe that this information is an essential part of the case-in-chief of any importer seeking the revocation of an outstanding dumping order, especially an importer with significant U.S. production. 10/ This information should not have to be elucidated by persistent questioning at a hearing, nor should it have to be acquired by subpoena. Some of these questions were posed at the public hearing. Counsel for the Electronic Importers Association of Japan (EIAJ) was questioned about likely pricing and import levels once the order is lifted. Hearing transcript at 144-47 (Nov. 12, 1980). He answered that the association members saw no reason for increasing exports to the United States in the short term. Id. at 145. He also argued that pricing in the U.S. market is limited by competition. Id. at 146. But ultimately he acknowledged that he could "offer no direct testimony as to representations made by Japanese television manufacturers with respect to their decision to export or not export to this market." Id. at 155. His statements as to pricing were also solely the judgment of the EIAJ staff. Id. The EIAJ has no control, of course, over the pricing policies and export decisions of its member companies. There was no direct testimony by any counsel on exporters' or importers' intentions after the lifting of the order. No supplementary submissions were supplied on the issue and none was specifically requested by the Commission.

10/ It is here that a review investigation differs significantly from a basic antidumping or countervailing duty investigation. The information necessary to a resolution of this key issue is entirely within the control of the persons petitioning the Commission for a change in the status quo. Virtually every other kind of case before the Commission requires development of facts from both sides.

As part of its revocation proceedings, the Department of Commerce requires assurance agreements from exporters seeking to be deleted from an order, representing that they have had no LTFV margins for the prescribed period and that they will not engage in future LTFV sales. If the agreement is breached, the Department could bring a new antidumping proceeding against the offending company. Revocation thus depends upon a credible representation backed by enforcement authority. The Commission neither monitors import trade nor has the authority to initiate enforcement proceedings, but it can require credible representations on the part of importers and exporters as to how they will react to the revocation of the order.

In the absence of direct testimony, factual evidence, or even informed argument on exporters' and importers' intentions, 11/ the Commission is forced to reason from the exporters' capabilities. Unfortunately, reliable figures on production capacity and capacity utilization in Japan and the performance

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11/ It is appropriate here to add a word about the task of providing information to the Commission. Once the petitioning importers have persuaded the Commission that changed circumstances warrant institution of a review investigation, there is no indication in the statute, the legislative history, or in our regulation of a burden of proof, or even of coming forward, on either proponents or opponents of revocation of the order. The Commission's only guidance is that it must "conduct a review." Tariff Act of 1930, § 751(b)(1), 19 U.S.C. § 1675(b)(1). A Commission review determination will be overturned, however, if "unsupported by substantial evidence on the record, or otherwise not in accordance with law." 19 U.S.C. § 516(a)(2)(iii)-(b)(1)(B). The Commission has a subpoena power, 19 U.S.C. § 1333, but it must necessarily rely on evidence voluntarily submitted by, and on the initiative of, the participants. This is doubly true when the information needed to support a determination is completely within the control of the participants who stand to gain from that determination and who seek it by petitioning for review. Let us make clear that there is no legal evidentiary burden on a participant to come forward with evidence or to persuade the Commission, but neither is it reasonable to expect the Commission to make a petitioner's case for it.

of Japanese exports in their other major overseas markets are as difficult to obtain as information on marketing strategy. Indications are, however, that there is adequate flexibility in their production facilities potentially to supply any market on relatively short notice.

The Japanese producers and their domestic subsidiaries are thoroughly integrated enterprises. Once the order is lifted, a degree of pricing flexibility that has been denied the Japanese companies while the order is in place, will be restored to them. Given the strong price competition in the U.S. market, we have no basis to believe that dumping will not resume or that margins will not increase.

There are at least three ways in which continued or resumed dumping upon revocation of the order can materially injure the domestic industry. First, the domestic market is currently highly competitive, and although demand is high, profitability is relatively low. If demand continues to pick up, and some sources are predicting an increase of as much as 50 percent over three to five years, renewed or increased dumping by the importers could keep prices suppressed when they would normally rise. The Japanese producers would thus be able to increase market share for both their imports and domestic production through LTFV sales, found to be injurious in 1971.

Second, business planners will increase capacity only when certain that it will be used. The Japanese can use dumped imports to supplement domestic production when there are short-term, cyclical increases in demand. 12/ They can be expected to use imports to secure any increase in market share, and

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12/ Rapidly increasing capacity by adding a second or third shift may be difficult for Japanese producers in the United States, where the principal limitation is finding and training skilled labor. Some of the Japanese plants are located in areas with a relatively small labor pool.

then gradually increase domestic production capacity to consolidate and maintain it. There is some indication that this phenomenon is occurring now with the antidumping order in place. The 13-inch screen size is one of the most dynamic growth areas in the industry; there was an increase in apparent consumption of 44 percent in the first quarter of 1981 over that in the corresponding period of 1980. At the same time, imports of 13-inch sets from Japan increased 400 percent. 13/ The Japanese importers say that the increase occurred because of a shortage of domestically sourced picture tubes. In response to inquiries by the staff, however, domestic tube producers contend that except for a temporary shortage in October and November 1980 there was an adequate supply through the first quarter of 1981. Moreover, some production schedules are even being revised downward because of burgeoning inventories. Staff memorandum INV-E-036 (Apr. 9, 1981). In any case, this considerable increase in imports is a demonstration of the supply flexibility available to the Japanese companies, a flexibility that would be enhanced by the removal of restrictions on pricing.

The third area of concern is the problem of production and distribution of the television receiver's largest and most expensive component, the picture tube. There are indications of a softening of demand for Japanese tubes in their other major overseas markets, particularly Asia and Europe. 14/ The

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13/ Analysis of confidential information obtained in the preparation of the Commission report, Color Television Receivers: U.S. Production, Shipments, Inventories, Exports, Employment, Man-hours, and Prices, First Calendar Quarter 1981, Inv. No. 332-112, USITC Pub. No. 1145 (1981); U.S. Department of Commerce, Official Import Statistics, IM-146 (1981).

14/ This discussion is based on analysis of COMPACT and Electronic Industry Association posthearing brief 33-34; hearing transcript 323-28 (Nov. 12, 1981); transcript of staff briefing 5 (June 4, 1981). Europe has absorbed as much as 40% of Japanese tube exports in the past. European Report 15 (Mar. 28, 1981).

decrease in demand appears to be due to an increase in local production capacity in those areas. In order to utilize Japanese home production capacity more efficiently, they will need other outlets. The increase in demand in the U.S. makes it a likely target. In fact, import data for January-April 1981 show a sharp increase in tube imports from Japan.

There is an additional factor that, combined with revocation of the order, could make it advantageous to bring in the additional tubes in the form of complete sets. Imported tubes are subject to a duty of 15 percent. They are bulky, fragile, and costly to ship. With the greater flexibility available after the lifting of the order, there may be an incentive to bring in complete sets, or subassemblies, including tubes now covered by the order, at the lower overall duty rate of 5 percent.

Finally, any major import restraint on sets or tubes in the European Community, Asia, or Latin America, or a softening of the Japanese domestic market, will encourage a diversion of trade to the United States, the largest and most open market in the world. It is a relatively simple matter to shift a production line from sets compatible with the European broadcast system to sets compatible with the U.S. system. There will be added incentive to rationalize production and alter pricing practices when faced with such problems as excess capacity, export market constraints, and shift in demand in the world market place.

Modification of the order

After a section 751(b) review, the Department of Commerce "may revoke, in whole or in part, . . . an antidumping duty order." Tariff Act of 1930

§ 751(c), 19 U.S.C. § 1675(c). The Commission's rules require it to consider the effect on the domestic injury "if the order were modified or revoked." 19 C.F.R. § 207.45(a). The Commission's unwritten authority to modify determinations under the Antidumping Act, 1921, as an alternative to revocation was acknowledged by the Congress long before passage of the more explicit review provision in the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. S. Rep. 93-1298, 93d Cong., 2d Sess. 181 (1974).

Any revocation in part by the Department of Commerce, on the Commission's recommendation, would be based on a determination that application of the order to all products or all companies within the scope of the original finding is unnecessary, and that substantial justice requires the lifting of the opprobrium and administrative burden of a dumping finding from a company whose products would neither injure nor threaten to injure the domestic industry if the order were modified. One possible rationale for modifying the order could be a determination that through technological development a particular imported product no longer has a competing counterpart in the domestic market. In this case, it could make sense to drop that product from the finding, assuming complete revocation was not justified, upon a showing that there was indeed no competition between the import and any segment of the domestic industry protected from material injury by the order.

Although the Commission has authority to modify an order upon review, there is no substantial justification for doing so here. Several importers have asked that mini-televisions, sets with screen sizes of 10 inches or smaller, be excluded from the order. In particular, Orion Electric Co. argues that its small color sets have no counterpart in domestic production. Orion brief (May 8, 1981). They have 5- or 9-inch screens, they operate on house current or battery power, and they are completely portable. We find, however, that modification of the order to exclude sets with 10-inch or smaller screens is inappropriate for three reasons: First, sets of that class are produced in the United States. 15/ Second, the Commission did not differentiate among screen sizes in determining the effect of imports on the domestic industry. Finally, counsel for the importers made only the most conclusory statements in written submissions and at the hearing about consumer differentiation of products. *E.g.*, *id*. at 7-8; hearing transcript 46-47, 170 (Nov. 12, 1980). The Commission was provided with no market surveys, no cross-elasticity studies, and indeed, no direct evidence of any kind. In short, we are not convinced that mini-televisions are so dissimilar in their characteristics and uses to other televisions that a sale of one does not preclude the sale of the other.

CONCLUSION

In the absence of any credible showing of the intentions of Japanese importers and exporters of television receivers upon the revocation of the order, we must infer from the capabilities and past record of these integrated global enterprises that if faced with conditions that make it advantageous, they will sell their products at LTFV in the U.S. market to supplement their U.S. domestic production. This poses a threat of material injury to an industry as price sensitive and competitive as the U.S. television industry.

15/ Confidential business information submitted by a U.S. producer.

In order to reach a contrary result on the record in this investigation, we would have to be convinced that the domestic industry is, and will remain, sufficiently healthy that LTFV pricing could not injure it. Accordingly, we determine that an industry in the United States would be threatened with material injury by reason of imports of television receiving sets from Japan covered by the antidumping order if the order were modified or revoked.

VIEWS OF COMMISSIONER PAULA STERN

Summary

The Commission determined on June 4, 1981, by a vote of three to one that an industry in the United States would be threatened with material injury by reason of imports of television receiver sets from Japan covered by an antidumping order 1/ if that order were to be revoked or modified.

In coming to my minority position, I carefully considered the record developed in the case and examined *de novo* the extensive knowledge of the industry acquired by the Commission over the last decade. The position of the U.S. television receiver industry has improved dramatically since the Commission's earlier determination of injury by reason of less-than-fair-value (LTFV) imports of television receivers from Japan. 2/ In effect, the industry has been transformed over the years with thirty percent of U.S. production of television receivers now being performed by Japanese-owned firms. 3/ Imports from Japan have declined to very low levels. From 1976 to the end of 1980, domestic industry capacity has increased by 25 percent, capacity utilization is up 45 percent, production is up 80 percent, and shipments are up 70 percent. This genuinely noteworthy trend has continued through the first four months of 1981. Inventories have also dropped as a percentage of shipments, and profits for the domestic industry have begun an upward movement. Projecting from the facts on

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1/ See T.D. 71-76, 5 Cust. Bull. 151 (1971).

2/ *Television Receiving Sets from Japan*, Inv. No. AA1921-66, T.C. Pub. No. 367 (1971).

3/ *See Color Television Receivers and Subassemblies* Thereof, Inv. No. TA-203-6 (1980).

the record and assuming the removal of the dumping order, I have concluded that an industry in the United States would not be materially injured nor threatened with material injury if the antidumping order on television receivers from Japan were revoked or modified.

Despite an overall agreement with the majority on the basic economic factors at work in this industry, I have found myself in the minority, in part due to my analysis of the increase in imports from Japan registered only in the first few months of 1981 and the continuing low profitability of the U.S. industry. The majority seems to imply that competition is a sign of weakness when I regard it as an indicator of health, especially when there are recent entrants to the domestic industry. It cites an expected rise in U.S. demand as an opening for injury rather than, all things being equal, a possibility for further domestic growth.

But more fundamental to my dissenting vote is my belief that the majority has seriously departed from standards rooted in the law and past Commission practice. Though the intentions of foreign producers and hypotheses on how their strategies might change are extremely speculative and unavoidably subject to self-serving, often unprovable allegations from all parties, the majority seems to have made intentions the cornerstone of its analysis. Finally, the majority has placed an unwarranted burden of proof on the petitioners in this case, holding them responsible for weaker areas of the record which the Commission itself had not aggressively sought to augment. The majority seems to have drawn a negative inference from the failure of the petitioners to satisfy fully their desires on this subject. I feel it is unfair to proceed in such a manner and feel, in any case, that my vote would not have been altered had the Commission obtained further information on the intentions of Japanese importers.

The review investigation

In response to a petition by several importers of Japanese television receivers, on September 16, 1980, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted the present investigation to determine whether changed circumstances indicate that "an industry in the United States would be materially injured, or would be threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the U.S. would be materially retarded, by reason of imports of the merchandise covered by the . . . antidumping order if the antidumping order were to be modified or revoked." 4/

Having established an administrative deadline of January 13, 1981, the Commission held a public hearing on November 12-13, 1980, in which representatives of the television industries of both the United States and Japan participated. As a result of difficulty in obtaining an adequate response to its questionnaires by U.S. purchasers and importers of television receivers, the Commission waived its self-imposed time limit. However, on April 23, 1981, the Commission announced that the staff had obtained an adequate response to its questionnaires and established a new administrative deadline.

4/ 19 C.F.R. §207.45(a). Establishment of an industry in the U.S. was not an issue in this case.

Data on LTFV sales

On June 3, 1981, the Commission received the final results of the administrative review of the television dumping order conducted by the Department of Commerce. These results constitute the best available and most up-to-date information concerning LTFV sales of television receiving sets imported from Japan.

Commerce reviewed the shipments of ten Japanese exporters during the period, April 1, 1979, through March 31, 1980, and determined that dumping margins existed on certain entries that were made by five of the ten firms. Entries made by three of these firms, however, had weighted average margins of less than 0.5 percent, which were considered *de minimis* by Commerce. The remaining firms, General Corp., with a margin of 6.20 percent, and Otake Trading Co., Ltd., with a margin of 3.37 percent, are minor participants in the U.S. market. 5/

5/ General Corp. markets in the United States through Teknika Electronics Corporation, a company involved in a joint venture with Wells-Gardner, a U.S.-owned domestic producer. Otake Trading Co. is the exclusive exporter of 5- and 9-inch color television receivers produced by Orion Electric Co., Ltd. A substantial share of Otake's exports have the unique feature of being operable on either battery or AC electrical current.

The imported articles and the domestic industry

The imported articles that are the subject of this investigation are defined by the coverage of dumping order T.D. 71-76. They include finished television receivers which are fully assembled and ready to function when plugged into a source of power and incomplete receivers that, while not in finished form, are capable of receiving a broadcast television signal and producing a video image, including kits that contain all parts necessary for assembly into complete receivers. There are presently fifteen known producers of television receivers in the United States. All fifteen produce color receivers, and three also produce monochrome receivers. 6/

6/ The monochrome portion of the industry was never at issue in this investigation. Each year U.S. producers' shipments of domestically-produced monochrome receivers (the best available proxy for U.S. production) declined for a total decline of 83 percent from 1971 to 1980. This drop occurred despite the fact that during the entire period an outstanding dumping order was in place to preclude the sale of Japanese sets at LTFV. During this period the number of U.S. firms producing monochrome receivers dropped from eleven in 1971 to three in 1980. Only one of the three firms produced significant quantities in 1980, and this firm produced only a limited number of screen sizes. During the same ten-year period imports of monochrome receivers from Japan dropped from 2.5 million units in 1971 to .3 million units in 1980, a decline of 88 percent. As a result of the marked declines in U.S. production and imports from Japan, the share of U.S. consumption of monochrome receivers supplied by third countries increased from 22.3 percent in 1971 to more than 85 percent in 1980. The reasons for these shifts in sourcing of monochrome sets is clear. Foreign producers in Taiwan, Singapore, Korea and Mexico have significantly lower production costs for these mature products. Both U.S. and Japanese-owned producers have capitalized on the economies associated with producing monochrome sets in these countries by establishing production facilities there to supply the U.S. market.

Nine of the domestic producers are owned by Japanese firms, 7/ two are owned by a Dutch firm, and the remaining four are U.S.-owned. In 1980, the U.S.- and Dutch-owned firms accounted for approximately 70 percent of total U.S. production of television receivers, and the Japanese-owned firms accounted for the remaining 30 percent.

7/ The related parties provision of the Tariff Act of 1930, section 771 (4)(b) allows the exclusion of producers from an industry definition when they are related to the exporters or importers or are themselves importers of the allegedly dumped merchandise. Such an exclusion is not mandated by statute but rather "may be applied in appropriate circumstances." There is ample information in the record that Japanese-owned domestic producers are related to or are themselves importers of television receivers imported from Japan. However, there is no evidence that imports are being directed on a geographical or product line basis to avoid competing with Japanese-owned domestic production. On the contrary, there is information that imported and domestically-produced receivers of Japanese-owned firms of the same screen size, brand-name, and general features are available side-by-side for purchase in the same retail outlets. Japanese-owned domestic producers supplied 25 percent of U.S. demand for color receivers in 1980. These firms are a vital and growing part of the highly competitive domestic industry. The exclusion of these firms might well leave the Commission with a distorted view not only of the domestic industry but also of competition in the U.S. market for television receivers.

Standards for review

Section 751(b) provides no explicit criteria for the analysis of the presence of material injury, or the threat thereof. However, a careful review of the statute, the legislative history, past Commission practice 8/, relevant international agreements 9/, and the underlying purpose of the relevant section of the law suggests an appropriate basis for review. The underlying purpose of section 751 is to remove unnecessary barriers to trade in the form of antidumping duties which are no longer necessary and will not be necessary to protect U.S. industries from the injury of unfair trade practices. 10/ The Commission's standard, as enunciated in its rule, was modeled on section 104 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 11/, which has a similar purpose, removing countervailing duty orders where

8/ See Electric Golf Cars from Poland, Inv. No. 751-TA-1, at 23-26 (1980) for a thorough analysis of the appropriate basis for review. Potassium Chloride from Canada, Inv. No. 751-TA-3 (1981).

9/ The Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (The Antidumping Code) and the Agreement on Interpretation and Application of Articles VI, XVI and XXIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (the Subsidies Code) are implemented, in part, by sections of subtitles B and C of Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1980, as amended.

10/ In Electric Golf Cars from Poland, supra n. 8 at 14-15, Chairman Alberger and Vice Chairman Calhoun state: "The fundamental objective in review under this provision, then, is to satisfy the policy that where there is no material injury, threat thereof, or material retardation of the establishment of an industry, antidumping duties should not be applied."

11/ 19 U.S.C. § 1671.

no injury to a U.S. industry will result, if the imports are from a country signatory to the Subsidies Countervailing Duty Code and a review is requested.

In the first section 751 case to come before the Commission, Electric Golf Cars, I stated what I believed to be the standard for review:

> The standard chosen for a determination in a review investigation reflects the fact that an antidumping finding is in force. That finding subjects any sales at less-than-fair-value to special duties. In such circumstances, material injury to a domestic industry cannot be "by reason of" less-than-fair-value sales because the statutory remedy is already in place. Accordingly, a prospective test has been chosen for the Commission's rule -- specifically, the threat of material injury test found in Section 735(b) of the Tariff Act, also referred to in Section 207.26(d) of the Commission's rules. 12/

Chairman Alberger and Vice Chairman Calhoun came to a similar conclusion in that case:

> Giving due consideration to the language on the face of section 751, the legislative history, and the international agreements on which this section is based, it is not difficult to arrive at a reasonable standard for review under section 751. The fundamental objective in review under this provision, then, is to satisfy the policy that where there is no material injury, threat thereof, or material retardation of the establishment of an industry, antidumping duties should not be applied. Consequently, the Commission's task under section 751 is to view the relevant facts and circumstances as they currently exist to determine whether an industry in the United States would suffer material injury, or the threat thereof, or whether the establishment of an industry would be materially retarded if the existing antidumping duty order were not in effect. (emphasis added.) 13/

12/ Supra n.8 at 25-26.

13/ Supra n.8 at 14-15.

When we instituted this 751 review case, conducted our hearing and gathered questionnaire data, the parties in this case had every reason to expect that the Commission would apply the same test for making the prospective judgment that it has used in similar cases, namely that on the basis of "substantial evidence" the likelihood of future injury is "real and imminent." To depart from this standard for making a prospective determination without prior notice is simply unfair.

Such a departure is also contrary to the responsibility of the Commission. The Trade Agreements Act of 1979 subjects Commission decisions in review cases, as well as new cases, to court review to determine that all findings are based on "substantial evidence." Further, our judgments on the basis of such evidence must not be "flawed with supposition and conjecture," to borrow language used by the judge characterizing the majority view in the recent Alberta Gas Chemicals case in which the U.S. Court of International Trade overturned the Commission. He further stated,

> The Congressional standard for determining likelihood of injury was articulated by the Senate Committee on Finance, which explained that future injury must be:
>
> based upon evidence showing that the likelihood is real and imminent and not on mere supposition, speculation, or conjecture. /Emphasis added./ 14/

While the Methanol case reviewed in Alberta Gas was not a 751 review case, it is analogous as the decision rested on the determination of the likelihood of future injury. In fact, in this review case before us we have a central organizing element -- not present in Methanol or any non-review case -- that one variable, the antidumping order, is subject to a predictable change -- its revocation or modification.

14/ Alberta Gas Chemicals, Inv. v. United States, United States Court of International Trade, Slip Op. 81-48 at 20 (May 1981). U.S. International Trade Commission decision, Methanol from Canada, Inv. No. AA1921-202 (1979).

To determine whether there will be material injury if a dumping order is revoked or modified, I believe the Commission must, in keeping with the record in the investigation, make a judgment on the following factors: (1) the likely pricing behavior of the foreign producers or exporters in the absence of a dumping order; (2) the anticipated changes in the volume of imports; and (3) the effect of (1) and (2) on the U.S. industry producing the articles subject to the dumping order. Such an assessment must rise to the standards of substantial evidence and not be flawed with supposition and conjecture. 15/

15/ The Commission did not originally differentiate among screen sizes in assessing the impact of imports on the domestic industry. I wish to note in passing that were I to have reached the question of modification of the original dumping order, this fact would not have been a constraint against so differentiating in this review case.

Material Injury

The following is a statement of my analysis of and projections from the record applying the standards and principles discussed above. In sum, my analysis shows that the effect of Japanese imports on prices would not be significant, the volume of imports would not rise to substantial levels, and the continued improvement of the domestic industry would not be jeopardized by revoking the antidumping order.

Price behavior in the U.S. market -- An examination of the Commission's comprehensive survey of prices 16/ reveals several key points concerning competition in the U.S. market: (1) competition is extremely strong among domestic producers; (2) on average the lowest-priced television receivers in the U.S. market are imports from Korea and Taiwan; and (3) units imported from Japan were priced above competing domestic sets in about two of every three instances where there was a difference in price between comparable U.S.-made and Japan-made sets. Furthermore, in those instances where sets made in Japan were priced lower than domestically-produced sets, the volume of sales was small.

Competition among domestic producers -- who accounted for 88 percent of total U.S. sales in 1980 -- was intense. Fourteen domestic firms actively participated in this market with two firms, RCA and Zenith, accounting for more than one-third of sales. The intensity of the price competition is evidenced by the fact that in 123 instances where price differences existed between domestically-produced and imported 13-inch and 19-inch color television receivers, prices of domestically-produced models were lower than all imported models in 66 instances.

16/ The data base for this pricing analysis was compiled from responses to Commission questionnaires by 14 domestic producers and 26 importers of television receivers. Data were received on 1979 sales of about 8.3 million receivers or about 50 percent of total U.S. consumption in that year. Data were collected on the same basis for January-September 1980.

Imports of receivers from Korea and Taiwan on the average, undersold comparable domestically-produced 13-inch and 19-inch color receivers, as well as receivers imported from Japan. Receivers imported from Korea were particularly strong price competitors, underselling comparable U.S.- and Japan-made color sets.

Significant price competition between imported receivers from Japan and domestically-produced receivers is apparent in only one small market segment -- 13-inch color receiver sales to independent retailers. The majority determination places great emphasis on this market segment. The 13-inch color receiver does represent a growth center in the U.S. market. However, it currently represents a small segment of overall color receiver consumption, and sales to independent retailers are only a portion of the 13-inch segment of the market. In 1980, apparent consumption of all color television receivers in the United States was valued at $3.7 billion. Consumption of 13-inch receivers was valued at $381 million or 10.4 percent of total consumption.

In 1979, sales to independent retailers of price leader models of 13-inch receivers imported from Japan accounted for eleven percent of such sales covered by our pricing study which represented approximately 50 percent of U.S. consumption (approximately one percent of overall color receiver sales), and undersold domestic producers by weighted average margins of 3 to 7 percent. In January-September 1980, sales of these receivers imported from Japan had declined to 5 percent of total 13-inch sales in the study of price leader models to independent retailers (less than one percent of overall color receiver sales), but were at weighted average margins of underselling of about twelve percent. Sales in this study of 13-inch color receivers imported from Korea and Taiwan had margins of underselling ranging from 12 percent in January-June 1979 to 16 percent in July-September 1980. Korean and Taiwanese imports in this study accounted for approximately 20 percent of total 13-inch sales.

All imports of 13-inch receivers from Japan as reported in the official statistics represented about three percent of the value of U.S. consumption of 13-inch color receivers and less than 0.5 percent of the value of consumption of all color receivers. This market segment was the only one where there was significant price competition between imported receivers from Japan and domestically-produced receivers. The price impact of such imports in the 13-inch market, even at LTFV prices, is minimal. It appears that competition among domestic producers and pressure from low-priced imports from Korea and Taiwan are the significant factors in determining prices in the 13-inch market. Further, it is clear that prices in the overall market for color receivers are determined by competitive forces other than imports from Japan.

The effect of the antidumping order on pricing of imported receivers from Japan is a key consideration. Given the record in this case, it would be too speculative to attempt an analysis of what the pricing situation would have been had the dumping order not been in place. The majority also does not attempt such an analysis. In any event, the hard facts of the changed circumstances in this case make such an analysis unnecessary. A discussion of what would have happened during the last five years in the absence of the dumping order would be an academic exercise in the face of establishment of significant Japanese plants in the United States during the period. As for future impact of revoking the order, the possibility of sales at LTFV arriving in volumes 17/ which would have a significant depressing effect on domestic prices is countered by the presence of Japanese-owned domestic facilities currently supplying about one-fourth of total U.S. demand. These firms have made a substantial investment in capital equipment and facilities and expect earnings which they would be unlikely to jeopardize by bringing in large volumes of dumped goods. And domestic producers -- Japanese-owned and U.S.-owned alike -- would feel any price depressing effect that might result from such a practice hypothetically occurring. The economic reality, however, given the presence of Japanese-owned production facilities in the United States is that they are expected to share in benefits from increases in domestic demand for television receivers that is projected for 1981-85. Managers of Japanese-owned firms in the U.S., like any other astute businessmen, will take advantage of a period of strong demand and seek to maximize their profits through price increases rather than risk suppressing or depressing the overall level of prices in the U.S. market by selling at LTFV. Thus, there is no incentive to resume sales at LTFV, and there is an obvious deterrent -- the loss of substantial profits by the U.S. affiliates of Japanese producers.

The record demonstrates that any dumping which might occur would only minimally impact overall market prices.

Changes in the volume of imports -- From 1971 to 1974, U.S. imports for consumption of complete color television receivers from Japan averaged approximately one million units a year and were subject to dumping duty assessments in accordance with T.D. 71-76. In February 1975, the dumping finding against Sony Corp. was revoked. Imports from Japan, excluding those of Sony 18/,

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17/ The question of volume is further discussed in the next section, "Changes in the volume of imports."

18/ All discussion in this opinion of imports from Japan since 1975 excludes Sony receivers.

continued to increase reaching a peak of over two million units in 1976. A 1977 orderly marketing agreement (OMA) 19/ restricting imports of color television receivers to the U.S. resulted in a 25 percent drop in imports from Japan in 1977. This trend has continued as Japanese producers have begun production in U.S.-based facilities. By 1980, imports from Japan were only nine percent of their 1976 level and two percent of U.S. consumption. 20/

The downward trend in imports from Japan was interrupted in the first four months of 1981 as imports from Japan increased for the first time in five years. Although the majority of these imports were concentrated in the 12-inch-and-under screen sizes, a portion of the imports were 13-inch receivers which the Commission majority's analysis emphasizes. Much of the increase in imports of these units appears to be a reaction to domestic parts shortages rather than a change in marketing strategy.

All of the Japanese-owned domestic producers 21/ of color receivers purchase all or part of their picture tube requirements from U.S. tube producers. Late in 1980, it became apparent to these firms that a picture tube shortage of unknown

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19/ Color Television Receivers and Subassemblies Thereof, Inv. No. TA-201-19 (1977).

20/ The decline in imports from Japan were accompanied by a change in the mix of screen sizes. In 1976, over 55 percent of such imports from Japan were in screen sizes of 18 and 19 inches. When Japanese-owned producers began operations in the United States their production was concentrated in these screen sizes. As these U.S. plants began to supply a larger share of the market, imports in the 18-inch and 19-inch screen sizes declined sharply. By 1980, such imports represented less than ten percent of imports from Japan. The bulk of imports from Japan were in screen sizes of 12 inches and below. Included in this category were numerous units with screen sizes of less than 10 inches; comparable units were not being produced in the United States in 1980. Since 1977, 13-inch screen size receivers have become an important part of the U.S. color receiver market, increasing from about four percent of the value of total consumption in that year to ten percent in 1980. U.S. producers reacted to this demand and began production of these units.

21/ Except Sony Corp. which produces its own picture tubes.

duration was developing. In order to supply demand for 13-inch receivers, which was at peak levels in January-March 1981, some of these firms imported either 13-inch picture tubes or 13-inch receivers from Japan. Freight costs for shipping tubes and sets are roughly comparable; however, tube imports are dutiable at 15 percent ad valorem while receivers are dutiable at five percent. It would, therefore, be economically feasible to supplement domestic production with receiver imports on a short-term basis. It is apparent, however, that prior to the picture tube shortage, Japanese producers had already made decisions to locate 13-inch receiver production in their U.S. facilities. It is anticipated that as soon as the effects of the tube shortage have been overcome they will supply the bulk of their U.S. demand for this screen size from their U.S. production facilities in order to utilize their U.S. capacity most effectively.

In summary, imports from Japan remained at relatively high levels in the early years of the antidumping order (1971-74). By 1976 such imports had risen sharply to a record high despite the outstanding dumping order which imposed penalty duties on less-than-fair-value sales. In 1977, following the establishment of an OMA with Japan, there was a significant decline in imports, a trend which was secured as Japanese firms began to acquire or build productive facilities in the United States. The downward trend in imports continued through 1980 but was interrupted in 1981 as imports increased in the first four months. Such increases, however, responded to short-term disruptions in the Japanese-owned domestic producers' ability to meet strong demand in light of the picture tube shortage. There is nothing on the record demonstrating that these imports, which still represent less than three percent of total apparent consumption, are harbingers of a shift back to large-scale imports from Japan. It is always treacherous to project import trends on the basis of short-term data, and in this case it would be particularly so since the short-term rise diverges from the long-term trend.

The effect of imports from Japan on the domestic industry 22/ -- Projection of a reverse in the long-term decline in imports on the basis of the January-March 1981 rise in imports is particularly inadvisable given the healthy state of the domestic industry. Assessing the first quarter of 1981 as compared to first-quarter 1980 for the indicators available reveals continuing strength in the industry despite the increase in imports in the latter period. Production increased 6.5 percent, shipments increased three percent, and shipments by domestic producers of 13-inch receivers increased 31 percent. This indicates that the increased imports of the first quarter of 1981 did not adversely impact the domestic industry.

The majority attaches great importance to the import rise in the first quarter of 1981 and almost no importance to performance of the industry over the first quarter of 1981 and over a much longer period. Careful analysis does not permit one to skip from citing volume of imports for one quarter of 1981

22/ With respect to the impact of imports on the domestic industry, section 771(7)(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 instructs the Commission to examine all relevant economic factors including, but not limited to, actual and potential declining output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, utilization of capacity, factors affecting domestic prices, and actual and negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment. It is appropriate for the same factors to be considered in a review case. See Polish Golf Cars, supra. n. 8 at 23-26.

to developing scenarios for the future, without assessing the hard facts on the record which indicate that this increase in imports appears to be a short-term phenomenon unlikely to signify impending material injury.

Turning to the consistent long-term patterns in the data, one finds that domestic production of color television receivers increased dramatically from 5.9 million units in 1976 to 10.7 million units in 1980, or by 80 percent. U.S. producers' domestic shipments increased about 70 percent from 1976 to 1980. Shipments of 13-inch screen size receivers increased from 197,000 units in 1976, or three percent of total domestic shipments, to 1.3 million units in 1980, or 14 percent of total shipments. Domestic producers' share of the U.S. market increased from 67 percent in 1976 to 88 percent in 1980. Capacity utilization based on operating one shift per day, five days per week increased steadily from 60.2 percent in 1976 to 87.6 percent in 1980. 23/

Both U.S. producers and U.S. importers of color television receivers reported declines in year-end inventories as a share of shipments from 1976-80. On December 31, 1980, U.S. producers' inventories were equal to 7.6 percent of their 1980 domestic shipments whereas the corresponding figure for importers' inventories was 7.1 percent.

23/ U.S. capacity to produce television receivers can be increased easily by adding additional shifts. The current restraint on increasing capacity would be the availability of an adequate work force.

U.S. producers of color television receivers reported declining profits during 1976-79, culminating in a slight loss in 1979. Much of this is attributable to new Japanese-owned firms commencing television production in the United States during this period. Due to high start-up costs, these firms reported lower profits than the remainder of the industry. Profitability improved in 1980 with the overall industry reporting a return on net sales of 2.0 percent. Profitability of U.S. and Dutch-owned firms, measured by return on net sales, declined from 1976 to 1978, then remained stable at about 1.7 percent through 1980. Japanese-owned firms had a poorer financial experience resulting in losses in 1979, the peak year for entry of these firms into the market. Profitability in 1980 rebounded sharply with a return on net sales of 2.3 percent. Having absorbed the losses associated with start-up costs, Japanese-owned firms are now in a position to profit from strong demand in the U.S. market.

The number of production and related workers employed in the manufacture of color television receivers declined by 20 percent from 1976 to 1980 as U.S. producers continued to import labor-intensive components manufactured by foreign subsidiaries and to install labor-saving automated equipment in their domestic facilities. The decline in employment, however, is in no way attributable to imports from Japan, but is the result of a marked increase in productivity. Output of sets per man-hour increased from .1117 sets in 1976 to .2391 in 1980. 24/

24/ Despite the decline in the number of workers producing color television receivers during 1976-80, there was an overall increase in the wages paid during the period -- a 20 percent decline in the number of workers was accompanied by a 26 percent increase in total compensation.

U.S. demand for color television receivers was at an all time high in 1980, and first-quarter sales in 1981 are ahead of last year's record pace. Industry sources, including the Electronic Industries Association, estimate U.S. demand will increase by an additional 40 to 50 percent from 1981 to 1985. In view of this large increase in demand and the fact that the U.S. industry is favorably positioned to capitalize on it, the future prospects for the domestic industry are particularly promising.

This healthy outlook for the industry was foreseen by the Commission in May 1980 when it unanimously determined that termination of the quantitative restrictions on complete and incomplete television receiver imports from Japan would not have an adverse economic effect on the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products. In its letter to the President advising him of that decision, the Commission stated:

> Japan has dramatically altered its presence in the U.S. market by investing in domestic facilities for producing complete sets from sub-assemblies. Most Japanese producers are now part of the U.S. domestic industry. Thus, imports of Japanese sets no longer pose a serious concern to the domestic industry. 25/

I had no reservation about this statement then and today, approximately 13 months later, I am confident that it remains correct.

25/ Report to the President on Inv. No. TA-203-6, Color Television Receivers and Subassemblies Thereof, May 1980, p. 1. I recognize that this recommendation was based on a standard of "a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry," which is not the standard applied in a section 751 review case. However, it is similar in that it is a prospective determination, a determination of the likelihood of future injury. It is clear to me that a threat of material injury would pose a serious concern to any industry. And as the Commission states in its conclusion to the recommendation, "Japanese producers having become part of the domestic industry are unlikely to resume massive imports."

Intentions of importers after revocation

Having explained the standards for a section 751 review case and applied them in my analysis of the record to demonstrate why I have concluded an affirmative case has been made under the statute and the Commission's rules for removal of the antidumping order, I am compelled to offer my comments on some of the analysis which led the majority to a determination that the anti-dumping order should not be revoked or modified. I offer these comments reluctantly, but feel that the basic unfairness of the Commission's adopting a standard which the petitioner could not have been expected to anticipate and then making adverse inferences against the petitioner for failure to provide inherently speculative information required to meet the changed standard necessitates close scrutiny.

The law requires that substantial evidence found in the record must be the basis of all of our determinations; however, the majority determination in this investigation is largely premised on the notion that there is a lack of specific information in the record. I agree with the majority that more information on the intention of the importers of Japanese receivers as to price and volume levels would have been "helpful." However, the petitioners made their case by showing that rational business behavior for this industry would not lead to large-scale dumping capable of injuring the domestic industry; it did not have to rely on a showing of intent. That is, in effect, the same analysis which was used by the Commission in Electric Golf Cars from Poland and Potassium Chloride from Canada. 26/

26/ Supra. n.8.

The record contains conflicting testimony on the intentions of the importers. In review cases, however, there is no burden of proof on the petitioner after institution of the investigation. 27/ Therefore, I do not believe that if the Commission has been amiss in its responsibility to develop a complete record that the Commission can in effect make an adverse inference against the petitioner. This is especially so in light of the fact that the Commission postponed this investigation for several months in order to obtain information during which time specific questions as to intent could have been posed to the petitioners. Moreover, the Commission never sought to use its power to subpoena information for the purpose of filling any critical gap in the record. However, the majority seems to have drawn an adverse inference against the petitioner and then reasons that if there can be any showing of capability to increase imports, the dumping order should remain in place.

On the basis of an adverse inference regarding Japanese intent and some slight indications regarding their capability, the majority then develops some potential scenarios by which resumed dumping could materially injure the domestic industry.

One argument is made that there is the potential for LTFV Japanese imports to materially injure the domestic industry through price suppression. This is completely incompatible with the projected increases in U.S. demand for color television receivers which will provide Japanese-owned domestic producers with an opportunity to maximize the return on their substantial U.S.

27/ The petitioner has the burden of showing "changed circumstances" to support institution of a section 751 review investigation. The Commission is responsible for developing a record on which to base a determination.

investment through increased sales at the higher prices that would be expected in a growth market. Any resumption of LTFV sales would suppress the prices of all producers and adversely impact the performance of their U.S.-based facilities. This is the best assessment available of the intentions of the Japanese to export LTFV color television receivers in the United States.

Moreover, such a scenario suffers the internal contradiction of arguing price suppression derived from a global Japanese strategy at the same time that the majority concludes that Japanese-owned U.S. producers should not be excluded from the domestic industry as "related parties" because they would not behave differently from domestic producers who are not related to importers or exporters of sets covered by the order.

Another hypothesis advanced was that Japanese-owned U.S. firms could systematically follow a practice of increasing market share by supplementing production with LTFV imports. This hypothesis holds true only if Japanese import practices for the first quarter of 1981 is indicative of future strategy when they are unable to meet a spurt in demand. However, the market growth projected for color television receivers appears to be neither short-term nor cyclical. Japanese-owned U.S. producers have in the past been operating on a one-shift basis. Production capacity could be steadily increased by adding additional shifts although time would have to be alloted for recruitment and training of additional workers. Most of the Japanese-owned plants are relatively new and equipped with the latest technology; large infusions of labor would not be necessary to increase the output of these plants. Sharp, for example, built its plant, recruited and trained employees, and set up production -- all in a single year. Adding another shift could presumably be accomplished in even less time.

Yet another theory posits some form of injury resulting from problems in another industry -- picture tubes. However, Japanese-owned domestic producers have typically obtained their picture tube requirements from two sources -- U.S. tube manufacturers and imports from Japan when screen sizes were not available domestically. Following these sourcing patterns, these producers have successfully competed in the U.S. market. This indicates that U.S.-produced picture tubes are price competitive with tubes produced in Japan. This is further indicated by the fact that Sony, the first Japanese producer to begin production in the United States, currently produces the bulk of its tube requirements from its own U.S. facilities rather than importing them. Although Sony utilizes a different type of tube in its receivers which is not available from other U.S. tube producers, the fact remains that Sony apparently finds it more cost efficient to produce in the U.S. than import from Japan. As long as U.S. tube manufacturers adequately supply the requirements of the Japanese-owned producers, no significant shifts in supply would be expected.

In short, the type of analysis utilized in reaching the majority's determination causes me great concern. It is a clear departure from the standards heretofore used by the Commission in determining likelihood of future injury. It puts great emphasis on a type of information which is inevitably speculative -- after all, businesses continually change their plans in the face of changing market conditions.

I am also seriously concerned that the majority has drawn an adverse inference from petitioner's failure to bring forth information to questions which, had they been posed, would probably have elicited self-serving and unprovable answers. In spite of the fact that the majority does not state they are drawing an adverse inference as to intent, it is in effect doing so or the question of Japanese capabilities would not have been reached. The Commission did not make an aggressive effort to gather the relevant information; nevertheless we have a majority analysis regarding Japanese export production capability for the U.S. market on the basis of what could generously be described as a paucity of information on the record.

My concern with the majority analysis becomes strong dissent when that analysis begins projecting various scenarios on the basis of such findings as to intent and capability.

Conclusion

In a non-review case no duties will be assessed if the Commision finds that there is no present or threatened material injury due to LTFV imports. In a review case, there are two conceptual paths which define the boundaries of the route to termination of duties. One is a finding that with the order in place the industry is so strong that no prospective dumping upon removal of the duties could injure it materially. The second is that the structure of the case is such as to be persuasive that no significant dumping is likely in the absence or modification of duties already in force. The course I have followed in this case has been a combination of these two conceptual paths.

In the face of a record which shows that future conditions will not make it advantageous for significant levels of LTFV Japanese imports to enter the United States and clear evidence of a continuing improvement in the condition of the dramatically transformed domestic industry, I find that an industry in the United States would not be materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of television receiving sets from Japan covered by the antidumping order if the order were revoked.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Introduction

On March 4, 1971, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was being injured by reason of imports of television receivers from Japan that were being, or were likely to be, sold at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of the Antidumping Act, 1921. 1/ 2/ On July 28, 1980, an application for a review of this determination was filed under section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1675(b), by Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd., and Sanyo Electric, Inc. This application requested the Commission to determine, in light of changed circumstances, whether an industry in the United States would be materially injured, or would be threatened with material injury by reason of imports of the television receivers covered by the antidumping order, if the order were to be modified or revoked. Similar applications were filed in August 1980 by Matsushita Electronics Industries Co., Ltd., Matsushita Electric Corp. of America, Panasonic Hawaii, Inc., Panasonic Sales Co., Hitachi Ltd., Hitachi Sales Corp. of America, and Hitachi Sales Corp. of Hawaii. Letters supporting the applications were also filed in August by Victor Co., Mitsubishi Electronics Corp., and Sharp Electronics Corp. Memorandums opposing institution of the investigation were filed in the same month by Zenith Radio Corp. and counsel for the Electronic Industries Association and the Committee to Preserve American Color Television (COMPACT).

The Commission voted on September 16, 1980, to institute an investigation pursuant to section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 and section 207.45 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 207.45. 3/ A hearing was held on November 12 and 13, 1980.

The date originally set for the Commission's determination was January 13, 1981. However, on December 12, 1980, the Commission voted to indefinitely postpone its administrative deadline because it had not received sufficient questionnaire responses to make an informed determination in this case. 4/ On January 29, 1981 the Commission adopted a revised work schedule which set a new administrative deadline for its determination of April 15, 1981. On March 10, 1981, the Commission once again postponed its administrative deadline until such time as the final results of the Commerce Department's administrative review of the television antidumping order are made available to the Commission.

An amendment to the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure was proposed on August 6, 1980, which, if adopted, would change the language in the final determinations on investigations under the provisions of section 751. The proposed amendment was adopted on March 18, 1981. It requires the Commission to determine in this case whether an industry in the United States

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1/ 19 U.S.C. 160-171 (replaced by Tariff Act of 1930, sections 731-740, effective Jan. 1, 1980, 19 U.S.C. 1673-1673i).

2/ Television Receiving Sets from Japan . . ., inv. No. AA1921-66, TC Pub. 36 (1971).

3/ A copy of the Commission's notice of investigation and hearing and a list of witnesses appearing at the hearing are presented in app. A.

4/ A copy of the Commission's notice of postponement is presented in app. B.

would be materially injured, or would be threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States would be materially retarded, by reason of imports of television receivers from Japan if the antidumping order were revoked.

The Product

Description and uses

The scope of the Commission's original antidumping investigation (No. AA1921-66) included monochrome and color television receiving sets imported from Japan, whether assembled or not assembled, and whether finished or not finished, 1/ provided for in item 685.20 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). In the years following that investigation, the composition of the imports from Japan has undergone substantial change as a result of technological advances and worldwide rationalization of television production.

The imported articles that are the subject of this investigation are defined by the coverage of the dumping finding on television receivers (T.D. 71-76). The Commerce Department has advised the Commission that any product imported from Japan or transshipped through countries other than Japan that is capable in its imported state of receiving a broadcast television signal and producing a video image (or can do so with the addition or assembly of insignificant parts) is covered by the dumping finding. 2/ Exceptions to this are combination units that include components other than television receivers, such as radio receivers and tape recorders.

For purposes of this investigation, the imported articles that are the subject of the investigation are classified as follows:

A) Complete (finished) receivers which are fully assembled and ready to function when plugged into a source of power. These articles are entered under TSUS item 685.11.

B) Incomplete (unfinished, unassembled) receivers which while not in finished form are capable of receiving a broadcast television signal and producing a video image.

1/ Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated, general headnote 10(h), p. 8.

2/ A copy of a letter from Leonard Shambon, U.S. Department of Commerce, to Michael Jennison, Office of the General Counsel, is presented in app. C.

Included in this are "kits" which contain all the parts necessary for assembly into complete receivers. These articles are entered under TSUS items 685.13 and 685.14. 1/

In addition to complete and incomplete receivers, subassemblies and parts are imported into the United States and then assembled with other components into complete receivers. Such articles are classified in TSUS items 685.15 through 685.18 but are not covered by the dumping finding.

For purposes of this report, data have been aggregated on (1) complete television receivers, (2) incomplete receivers, and (3) subassemblies and parts which will be referred to as subassemblies.

U.S. tariff treatment

Imported complete television receivers are classified under TSUS item 685.11 at a rate of 5 percent ad valorem if from a most-favored-nation (MFN) country. 2/ Imported incomplete monochrome receivers are classified under item no. 685.13 at 4.7 percent ad valorem and imported incomplete color receivers are classified under item No. 685.14 at 5.0 percent ad valorem. All of the foregoing articles are dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem if imported from non-MFN countries.

Articles imported under TSUS items 685.11 thru 685.18 are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the provisions of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). 3/ Television receivers manufactured or assembled abroad in whole or in part of U.S.-fabricated components may be admitted under TSUS item 807.00. The duty on such imports is assessed on their full value less the cost of the U.S.-fabricated components contained therein.

In addition to the statutory duty rate, imports of television receivers from Japan have been subject to special duty assessments since September 1970. If it is determined that such imports have been sold for export to the U.S. at LTFV, they are subject to special dumping duties in accordance with Treasury Decision 71-76. Television receivers manufactured by all Japanese firms except the Sony Corp. (Tokyo) are subject to these special dumping duty assessments.

1/ TSUS items 685.13 and 685.14 also include assemblies which have a picture tube but may not be capable of receiving a broadcast television signal and producing a video image without the addition of significant parts. Such imports would be considered outside the scope of the dumping finding but only after a case-by-case analysis by the U.S. Customs Service. For the purpose of analysis, all assemblies imported under TSUS items 685.13 and 685.14 will be considered incomplete receivers covered by the dumping finding.

2/ MFN rates are applicable to imported products from all countries except those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(b) of the TSUS. Imports from such countries and areas are subject to non-MFN rates.

3/ The GSP, under title V of the Trade Act of 1974, provides duty-free treatment of specified eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries.

Since April 1977, liquidation has been suspended for entries of television receivers produced by certain affiliates or subsidiaries of Japanese firms in Taiwan and the Republic of Korea. This suspension was put into effect to examine possible circumvention of the original dumping finding by Japanese manufacturers that shipped television receivers in kit form to these countries for assembly. Such television receivers were then exported to the United States as products of Korea and Taiwan. To the extent that such television receivers are found to be essentially the product of Japan, they will be assessed special dumping duties.

Past Commission investigations

On March 22, 1968, a petition was filed with the Treasury Department on behalf of certain American television manufacturers and unions alleging that monochrome and color television sets produced in Japan were being sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The Department of the Treasury on December 5, 1970, determined that sales at LTFV were occurring (35 F.R. 1854), and the matter was referred to the Commission for a determination of injury. In March 1971, the Commission determined that a domestic industry was being injured. 1/ The Commission's unanimous determination was based on three factors: (1) imports of television receivers from Japan which Treasury determined had been sold at LTFV had increased to supply a substantial share of the U.S. market; (2) the sellers of the LTFV Japanese receivers had for the most part undersold U.S. manufacturers of television sets in the domestic market; and (3) sales of the LTFV television sets had contributed substantially to declining prices of domestically produced television receivers. 2/ On March 10, 1971, a finding of dumping was published by the Treasury Department, T.D. 71-76 (36 F.R. 4597).

Subsequent to the finding of dumping, a number of petitions were filed at the Commission under different theories of relief. 3/ GTE-Sylvania filed a complaint with the Commission under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1337. 4/ Sylvania alleged "(1) the existence of predatory pricing schemes resulting in below-cost and unreasonably low-cost pricing of such television sets in the United States and (2) economic benefits and incentives from the Government of Japan contributing to below-cost and unreasonably low-cost pricing in the United States in the color television industry." 5/ The complaint was amended to add allegations of restraints of trade and commerce and attempted monopoly. 6/ In spite of Treasury Department objections that the section 337 investigation would duplicate the previous antidumping investigation, 7/ the Commission instituted an investigation on the basis of the amended complaint.

1/ Television Receiving Sets from Japan . . ., inv. No. AA1921-66, TC Pub. 367 (1971).

2/ Id., p. 3.

3/ A complete list of these investigations is presented in app. D.

4/ Certain television receiving sets, inv. No. 337-TA-23, 1976.

5/ 41 F.R. 14014.

6/ 41 F.R. 22864.

7/ Letter from William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, to Chairman Leonard of the Commission (Sept. 24, 1976). For additional information see Nevin, Enforcing the Antidumping Laws: The Television Dumping Case, 6 J. of Legis. 3, footnote 16 (1979).

In addition to the section 337 investigation directed at unfair imports of color televisions from Japan, the Commission on April 8, 1976, instituted an investigation under section 603 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2482) to survey overall worldwide conditions in the television industry. The investigation was suspended on December 20, 1976, because of the section 201 investigation described below.

In October 1976, following the receipt of a petition from a number of television manufacturers and unions, the Commission instituted an investigation under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether the imports of television receivers were in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry. In March 1977, the Commission determined by a unanimous vote that color television receivers, assembled or not assembled, finished or not finished, provided for in TSUS item 685.20 were being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry. By an evenly divided vote, the Commission also determined that there was serious injury to the United States monochrome television receiver industry. Also by an evenly divided vote, the Commission found injury to that portion of the domestic industry producing subassemblies of color television receivers, of the type provided for in TSUS item 685.20. 1/

In May 1977, as a result of these decisions, the President negotiated an orderly marketing agreement (OMA) with the Government of Japan limiting, for a period of 3 years beginning July 1, 1977, the export from Japan to the United States of color television receivers and certain subassemblies thereof to 1.75 million units in each annual restraint period. 2/

In May 1977, as part of the OMA negotiations, the Special Trade Representative (STR) signed a side letter with the Japanese Government which pledged that the STR would recommend to the Commission that it confine its investigation under section 337 " to allegations of practices that are clearly not within the scope of the Antidumping Act of 1921 and the countervailing duty law." 3/ The ambassador took the position that the unfair trade practice allegations were inseparable from matters within the purview of the antidumping and countervailing duty laws and that, therefore, Commission jurisdiction was duplicative and inappropriate. The Commission terminated the section 337 investigation in July 1977 after a brief suspension during the section 201 investigation, on the basis of consent orders requiring the five respondents to submit yearly reports on their activities to the Commission designed to yield enough information to show whether respondents were engaging in any prohibited practice. 4/ The Unfair Import Investigations Division monitors the reports.

1/ Television Receivers, Color and Monochrome, Assembled or Not Assembled, Finished or Not Finished, and Subassemblies Thereof . . ., USITC Publication 808, 1977.
2/ Proclamation No. 4511, 3 CFR 34 (1977 compilation).
3/ Hearing before the Subcommittee on Trade, House Committee on Ways and Means, 95th Cong., 2d Sess. pp. 16-17 (1978) (letter submitted in statement of Robert S. Strauss).
4/ 42 F.R. 39492.

In January 1979, on the basis of the Commission's section 201 decision and his prior proclamation, President Carter announced that OMA's had been concluded with the Governments of Taiwan and Korea because imports from those countries had increased in such quantities so as to disrupt the effectiveness of the orderly marketing agreement with Japan. 1/

As the termination date of the OMA's drew near, a number of television manufacturers and unions petitioned the Commission on December 17, 1979, under section 203 (i)(3) of the Trade Act of 1974, for an investigation on the probable economic effect on the domestic industry if import relief with respect to color television receivers and subassemblies from Japan, Taiwan, and Korea were to be terminated. 2/ The Commission instituted investigation No. TA-203-6 on December 31, 1979. In May 1980, the Commission determined that termination of import relief with respect to television receivers from Korea and Taiwan would have an adverse effect but that termination of the import relief in regard to Japan would not because: "during the period of relief, Japan has dramatically altered its presence in the U.S. market by investing in domestic facilities for producing sets from subassemblies. Most Japanese producers are now part of the U.S. domestic industry. The imports of Japanese sets no longer pose a serious concern to the domestic industry." 3/ The Commission also stated that imports from Japan would be unlikely to increase if the OMA were not extended. The OMA with Japan expired on June 30, 1980.

In light of this determination, on July 2, 1980, President Carter announced the extension of OMA's with the Governments of Taiwan and Korea. The OMA's provide for consultations, perhaps leading to further restrictions, if there is a disruptive influx of imports from other countries. 4/

The Nature and Extent of LTFV Sales

Chronology of Customs-Treasury-Commerce actions and events since the Commission's determination

During the decade following the Tariff Commission's unanimous determination in March 1971 of injury in investigation No. AA1921-66, television receiving sets from Japan, a minimal amount of dumping duties have been collected. Liquidation of entries of television receivers from Japan for the period September 1970-March 1972 resulted in the collection of about $1

1/ Proclamation No. 4634, 3 CFR 4 (1979 compilation).

2/ A table showing import performance against quota for the Korean and Taiwan OMA's as well as the Japanese OMA is presented in app. E.

3/ Color Television Receivers and Subassemblies Thereof . . ., USITC Publication 1068, p. 1, 1980.

4/ This conclusion is supported by the press release issued on June 30, 1980, by the United States Trade Representative (USTR) regarding the extension of the OMA's with Taiwan and Korea, which stated " /T/he new OMA's provide, however, that should imports surge from Japan or any other source, the U.S. may consult with the exporting country government, and, if necessary, take appropriate action to limit imports." This statement supports the proposition that the President continues to have the authority to negotiate an OMA with Japan on television receivers, if necessary.

million in dumping duties. The entries of certain Japanese television manufacturers reflected no dumping margins for this period. No further liquidation of entries of television receivers from Japan was made until March 31, 1978. The dumping duties assessed at that time covered the period April 1972-June 1973 and amounted to $46 million. Japanese firms and importers, through counsel, filed protests of the amounts assessed, and payment was not collected although customs rules and regulations require payments before protest. 1/ The amounts of dumping duties assessed then and subsequently for the period through March 31, 1979, have been revised, and the validity of the assessed amounts is currently clouded by multiple litigation.

A chronology of Customs-Treasury-Commerce actions during the time period spanned by this case (1968-80) presents a recurrent picture of tardy, unreliable, and incomplete submissions of requested information by Japanese manufacturers of television receivers and by importers of such products. 2/ Controversy over adjustment allowances and verification of submitted data caused repeated delays in the liquidation of outstanding entries of imported television receivers from Japan. 3/ Evidence of widespread fraudulent invoicing of such imports caused suspension of liquidation proceedings early in 1977. 4/ With the transfer of administering authority to the Commerce Department an early effort was made to clear the backlog of unliquidated entries by means of an agreement between the Commerce and Treasury Departments and Japanese manufacturers and importers of Japanese television receivers as to the total amount of dumping duties assessed through March 1979. This attempt at settlement was enjoined by court action filed by domestic industry interests and remains unresolved. 5/

A summary of actions and events are presented below.

- March 22, 1968--A complaint was filed by counsel on behalf of the Tube Division, Electronic Industries Association alleging that monochrome and color television sets from Japan were being imported into the United States at LTFV.

- June 10-18, 1968--An Antidumping Proceeding Notice was published in the Federal Register, and questionnaires were sent to Japanese manufacturers.

1/ Sec. 153, U.S. Customs Regulations.

2/ U.S. Customs Service memorandum (File App-2-04CC:D RHA) dated Sept. 23, 1978, from the Commissioner of Customs to the General Counsel, U.S. Department of the Treasury, pp. 2 and 3.

3/ U.S. Customs Service memorandum (File App-2-04-0:D:T LB/mbb) dated Oct. 17, 1977, Subject: Japanese Television Dumping Case--Chronology of Significant Events, pp. 3 and 4.

4/ U.S. Customs Service memorandum dated April 1978 from V. Hahn, Acting Comm. of Customs to the Commissioner of Customs; also footnote 3 supra, pp. 4 and 5; U.S. Customs Service Memorandum dated Oct. 18, 1977 from Robert Chasen, Commissioner of Customs to Robert Mundheim, General Counsel of the Dept. of Treasury.

5/ A discussion of this and other litigation is presented in app. E.

- September 7, 1970--A notice of withholding of appraisement was published in the Federal Register. 1/

- December 4, 1970--The case was referred to the U.S. Tariff Commission for an injury determination.

- December 5, 1970--A Treasury determination of LTFV sales was published in the Federal Register. 2/

- March 4, 1971--The Tariff Commission notified the Secretary of the Treasury that the U.S. industry was being injured. 3/

- December 1971-January 1972--Sony Corp. made inquiry as to whether television components and subassemblies imported by Sony for assembly into finished sets were within the scope of the dumping finding. 4/

- November 21, 1972--Customs issued master lists of foreign-market value and exporters' sales prices for entries of television receivers from Japan from September 1970 through December 1971 with intructions to proceed with appraisement. 5/ During this period, claims for adjustments were made by various Japanese firms.

- March-December 1973--Several Japanese firms--Toshiba, Matsushita, and Sony--made requests for modification of the dumping finding. None were excluded at that time.

- 1973-1974--Issues and problems Customs faced with respect to margin calculations included tardy submissions, adjustment allowance decisions, and the impact on dumping duty assessments of yen revaluation and currency realinements, the import surcharge, and the U.S. price freeze.

- January-March 1974--Customs issued master lists covering entries by Sony Corp. and General Corp. during time periods in 1971 through March 1972.

- August 15, 1974--A tentative determination to revoke the dumping finding against Sony Corp. was published. 6/

- 1974-1975--Mitsubishi and Toshiba requested Customs to expedite its master list preparation for liquidating entries for the period April 1, 1971, through September 30, 1972.

1/ On Sept. 8, 1970, a Customs Information Exchange notice was sent to all Customs offices requiring posting of a 9-percent bond on all entries of television receivers from Japan.

2/ 35 F.R. 1854.

3/ T.D. 71-76, A finding of dumping was published in the Federal Register, Mar. 9, 1971 (36 F.R. 4597).

4/ Feb. 4, 1972, Treasury notifed Sony that such imports would be considered outside the dumping determination scope contingent on the transition by Sony to scheduled expansion of its U.S. operations to television receiver production.

5/ Entries of 15 Japanese exporters were involved.

6/ 39 F.R. 29391. A final notice was published on Feb. 13, 1975, removing Sony from the dumping finding, 40 F.R. 6647.

- Februrary-March 1976--Customs announces that television receivers manufactured by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., and imported between April 1, 1971, and September 30, 1972, were free of dumping liability. With the exception of three entries, Sanyo Corp. was also declared free of dumping liability.

- March 1976--In a civil antitrust action in the district court in Philadelphia, Zenith Radio Corp. and N.U.E. (formerly National Union Electric) alleged that Japanese manufacturers were granting secret rebates on U.S. imports of television receivers from Japan.

- August 1976--Several more supplemental instructions were issued by Customs to appraise and liquidate entries for the period April 1, 1971, through March 31, 1972. Entries by Sharp Electronics Corp. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp. during this period were declared free of dumping liability.

- August 1976--An internal Customs memorandum noted that all firms involved had been requested to submit current information but were reluctant to do so while the antitrust action was pending.

- September 27, 1976--Crown Radio Corp. submitted a letter of assurance to Customs that further export sales to the United States, if any, would not be at LTFV.

- November 1, 1976--Customs sent to Treasury a summary of dumping duties collected to that date.

- December 1976--Treasury informed exporters' counsel that data on pre-1975 entries must be received by December 31 or appraisement would be made on the basis of the best information available.

- January-February 1977--The widespread practice of fraudulent invoicing surfaces by the voluntary tender of duties submitted by Gamble Import Corp. and by Customs agents inspection of the public record of the Zenith-N.U.E. antitrust suit against the Japanese manufacturers in the Philadelphia district court.

- April 7, 1977--Customs notified the field to suspend all liquidation of Japanese television sets pending further advice from headquarters. At the same time, additional bonding requirements were adopted on entries of television receivers from Japan, as well as those from Korea and Taiwan shipped from Japan as kits for assembly by Japanese subsidiaries.

Mid-December 1977 to March 1978--A special U.S. Customs Service task force determined that antidumping duties of approximately $382 million were owed for unliquidated entries of television receivers from Japan through March 1977. As a result of the prolonged inability to obtain timely, accurate, and complete data on home-market value from Japanese television manufacturers, Customs used reports made by those firms in compliance with Japan's Commodity Tax Law as a basis for determining home-market values for use in computing the penalty duties owed. 1/ Liquidation notices for the subject entries were prepared and distributed for posting by U.S. Customs Service offices on March 31, 1978

March 27, 1978--The Government of Japan protested the use of the Commodity Tax reports as a basis for computing the dumping duties. In response, Treasury decided to delete all entries subsequent to June 30, 1973 from the notices already distributed for posting. The Commissioner of Customs recommended against limiting the notices of liquidation and for assessing dumping duties through March 1977. 2/

March 31, 1978--Entries through June 30, 1973, were liquidated. Antidumping duties of $46 million were assessed on those entries but were not collected by Customs. 3/

April 10, 1978--Congressmen Charles A. Vanik and Dan Rostenkowski criticized the Treasury action. 4/

September 1978--The Subcommittee on Trade of the House Ways and Means Committee held hearings on the assessment and collection of duties under the Antidumping Act, 1921. Treasury General Counsel testified that Customs "will move promptly to assess another portion of the backlog" and "will thereafter assess the remainder of the backlog as rapidly as its ability to process the full case permits." 5/

December 1978--Entries of three Japanese television manufacturers during the period from July 1, 1973, to January 1, 1976, were liquidated, and in June 1979, certain entries of television receivers from Japan were liquidated. Together, the assessed duties totaled about $32 million. Protests were lodged by importers in all three of the above-described liquidations.

Late 1979 to early 1980--The U.S. Customs Service denied some protest claims and upheld others, thus reducing the overall total amount of dumping penalties owed.

Action by the U.S. Department of Commerce.--The responsibility for administering the antidumping law was transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Commerce on January 2, 1980, in accordance with title I of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. On April 29, 1980, Mr. Homer Moyer, the General Counsel of the Department of Commerce, announced that an

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1/ Memorandum dated Oct. 18, 1977, from the Commissioner of Customs to Under Secretary of the Treasury and to the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury.

2/ Memorandum dated March 1978 from the Commissioner of Customs to the General Counsel of the Department of the Treasury.

3/ News release, Department of the Treasury, Mar. 31, 1978.

4/ News release, Congressmen Charles Vanik and Dan Rostenkowski (Apr. 10, 1978).

5/ Assessment and Collection of Duties Under the Antidumping Act of 1921: Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Trade of the House Committee on Ways and Means, 95th Cong., 2d Sess. p. 14 (1978) (Statement of Robert Mundheim, General Counsel, Department of the Treasury).

agreement had been signed between the Commerce Department and Treasury and by Japanese manufacturers and importers subject to the dumping finding that would permit the entries of television receivers from Japan to be liquidated. Commerce had completed its investigation and assessment of dumping duties owed and had concluded that $138.7 million was "the maximum claim of dumping duties that we (the administering authority) feel could be made by the government." 1/

Mr. Moyer noted that administration of the dumping determination reflects "longstanding disputes" 2/ and cumulative problems. For a variety of reasons, documentation on a transaction-by-transaction basis proved "not feasible for significant periods of time" covered by the dumping finding. 3/ Appraisement and liquidation were not made on a timely basis. Information necessary for timely appraisement and liquidation was not forthcoming with the administering authority's requests.

According to Mr. Moyer, unadjusted duty assessments made during 1977-1978, covering entries during 1973-77, amounted to $400 million to $700 million and were based on the so-called commodity tax method of computation. These assessed dumping duties were subject to the protest-decision process. Under this protest mechanism, 699 claims for adjustments were received by Customs/Commerce and "were allowed or disallowed" in individual cases. These allowed adjustments "as a result of protest decisions reduced (the gross assessments) in the range of 60 to 90 percent." 4/ A revised unadjusted duty assessment of $46 million covering entries for the period 1971-73 was "reduced to something under $8 million." 5/ In total, the protest-decision process reduced the unadjusted $440 million assessment for the period 1971-77 and assessed duties for the subsequent period through March 1979 to the total of $138.7 million.

A settlement figure of $75 million to $77 million was reached in agreements between respondent firms and Commerce/Treasury. Of this amount, $66 million related "solely to dumping duties" and $9 million to $11 million related to a settlement amount involved for section 592 cases, cases related to fraudulent invoicing practices associated with imports. 6/ Four companies--Sears Roebuck, Penneys, Montgomery Ward and White Stores--have executed settlement agreements with respect to civil cases instituted by Customs under section 592 of the Tariff Act of 1930, which allows assessments of penalties for the use of false statements or false practices against the commerce of the United States. 7/

Current adminsitrative review being conducted by the Department of Commerce.--Acting under the responsibility granted it in title VII, pursuant to section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, Commerce published a notice in

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1/ Statement to the press and interested parties by Mr. Moyer, General Counsel, U.S. Department of Commerce, Apr. 29, 1980, p. 8.
2/ Ibid., p. 6.
3/ Ibid., p. 16.
4/ Ibid., p. 7.
5/ Ibid.
6/ Ibid., p. 2.
7/ Ibid., p. 14.

the Federal Register on March 28, 1980, 1/ that it intended to conduct administrative reviews of all outstanding dumping findings. Subsequently, Commerce conducted such an administrative review of the dumping finding on television receivers imported from Japan (T.D. 71-76). The review covered the 12-month period from April 1, 1979, to March 31, 1980. 2/

On February 13, 1981, Commerce published a Notice of Preliminary Results of Administrative Review of Antidumping Finding on television receivers from Japan. 3/ The review covered 10 exporters of monochrome and color television receivers from Japan during the period from April 1, 1979, through March 31, 1980. Commerce is also investigating whether television receivers imported from Taiwan, Korea, and Singapore are, in fact, transshipments from Japan. If such a situation is found to exist, T.D. 71-76 would apply, and those entries would be covered by another administrative review by the Department of Commerce.

As a result of the comparison of U.S. price to foreign-market value, Commerce issued a preliminary determination that dumping margins expressed as weighted averages on all sales during the period of review exist as shown in the following tabulation:

Japanese exporter	Margin (percent)
General Corp	7.92
Hitachi Corp	.05
Matsushita Electric Ind., Ltd	-
Mitsubishi Electric	.40
Nippon Electric Corp	-
Otake Trading Co., Ltd. 1/	6.05
Sanyo Electric	-
Sharp Corp	.41
Toshiba Corp	-
Victor Co. of Japan	-

1/ A brief submitted on Apr. 1, 1981, stated that Otake Trading Co., Ltd., is the exclusive exporter of 5-inch and 9-inch color television receivers produced by Orion Electric Co., Ltd. Exports of such sets began in 1979. The smallest screen size color set produced in the United States is 13-inch.

The margins found on exports by Hitachi Corp., Mitsubishi Electric, and Sharp Corp. were considered as de minimus by Commerce.

1/ 45 F.R. 20511.
2/ The settlement agreements with major importers of television receivers from Japan announced by the Department of Commerce on Apr. 28, 1980, were intended to cover liquidation of all entries from Japan prior to Mar. 31, 1979.
3/ 45 F.R. 20511.

The U.S. industry

U.S. producers

The number of firms producing television receivers in the United States declined from 17 in 1970 to 12 in 1976, and then increased to the present 15 firms. The following is a list of all current U.S. producers and the locations of their assembly plants:

Firm	Location of television receiver assembly plant
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	Dallas, Tex.
General Electric Co	Portsmouth, Va.
GTE Sylvania, Inc	Smithfield, N.C.
Hitachi Consumer Products of America, Inc	Compton, Calif.
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	Jefferson City, Tenn.
Mitsubishi Consumer Electronics America, Inc. 1/	Santa Ana, Calif.
Matsushita Industrial Co. 2/	Chicago, Ill.
RCA Corp	Bloomington, Ind.
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	Forrest City, Ark.
Sharp Electronics Corp	Memphis, Tenn.
Sony Corp. of America	San Diego, Calif.
Tatung Co. of America Inc. 3/	Long Beach, Calif.
Toshiba America, Inc	Lebanon, Tenn.
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	Chicago, Ill.
Zenith Radio Corp	Chicago, Ill., and Springfield, Mo.

1/ Formerly Melco Sales, Inc.
2/ Formerly Quasar Electronics Co.
3/ Currently at pilot production stage.

The table on the following page lists U.S. firms and foreign-owned producers of television receivers in the United States during 1968-80.

U.S. producers of television receivers, 1968-80

Firm	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
U.S.-owned:													
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
General Electric Co	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GTE Sylvania Inc	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RCA Corp	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zenith Radio Corp	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Admiral Group 1/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Andrea Radio Corp	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Warwick Electronics Inc. 2/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co. 3/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Motorola, Inc. 4/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Philco Consumer Electronics Co. 5/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Teledyne Packard Bell Co	X	X	X	X	X	X							
TMA Co	X	X	X	X	X								
Setchel-Carlson	X	X	X	X	X								
Arvin	X	X	X										
Emerson	X	X	X										
Cortron 6/	X	X											
Foreign-owned:													
Sony Corp. of America					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Quasar Electronics Corp. 4/							X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co. 3/							X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp. 2/									X	X	X	X	X
Mitsubishi Electric Sales 7/										X	X	X	X
Toshiba America, Inc											X	X	X
Sharp Electronics Corp												X	X
Hitachi Consumer Products of America, Inc												X	X
Tatung Co. of America, Inc													X

1/ Rockwell International Corp. purchased Admiral Corp. (now Admiral Group) in 1974.
2/ Sanyo Electric, Inc. (Japan), purchased the television-manufacturing facilities of Warwick Electronics Inc., effective Dec. 31, 1976.
3/ North American Philips Corp. (subsidiary of the Philips Trust) purchased the Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co. in 1974.
4/ Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. (Japan), purchased the television receiver business of Motorola, Inc., in 1974 and renamed the business Quasar Electronics Co.
5/ GTE Sylvania purchased the "Philco" trademark in 1974; Philco discontinued television receiver production in 1974.
6/ Admiral Corp. (now Admiral Group), purchased Cortron in 1969.
7/ Wholly owned by Mitsubishi (Japan); markets under the label "MGA."

Source: Television Digest, various issues, 1968 to the present.

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U.S. production of monochrome television receivers has rapidly declined as the popularity of color televisions has increased. U.S. producers have turned to their lower cost, offshore facilities as sources of these receivers. In 1976, six U.S.- and one Dutch-owned firm produced monochrome television receivers in domestic facilities. All of these firms owned offshore facilities from which they imported complete monochrome receivers or subassemblies. By 1980, only three U.S.-owned firms * * * continued to produce monochrome receivers in domestic facilities. The largest of these, * * *, accounted for * * * percent of production in 1980. * * * assembles its sets from components imported from Taiwan and Singapore.

* * * ceased production of monochrome television receivers in the United States in 1977 and converted its production facilities to other product lines. * * * has almost ceased production of monochrome receivers in the United States and is utilizing its production facilities for subassemblies and color television operations. * * * is producing a small quantity of * * * inch screen receivers on one production line on a part-time basis. The production facilities of * * * for monochrome television receivers were either left idle or used for additional warehousing, and the facilities for monochrome picture tube production were sold to another firm which did not use the facilities for television operations. As stated, * * * continues to produce monochrome television receivers but reduced its production lines from * * * in 1974 to * * * in 1980.

The two largest U.S. producers of color television receivers are Zenith and RCA. During 1976-77, these two firms accounted for roughly * * * percent of total U.S. production of color television receivers. During 1978 and 1979, however, their combined share declined to about * * * percent; it continued to decline to * * * percent in 1980.

Other firms producing significant quantities of color television receivers are General Electric, GTE Sylvania (Sylvania and Philco brands), Magnavox, Quasar (formerly Motorola), Sony, Sanyo (formerly Warwick Electronics, Inc.), and Toshiba. These firms accounted for * * * percent of production in 1980. Five small producers--Curtis-Mathes, Wells-Gardner, 1/ Mitsubishi (formerly Melco Sales), Hitachi, and Sharp--accounted for approximately * * * percent of total U.S. production in 1980.

Ten U.S. producers are currently owned by foreign firms. Sony Corp. of America, a division of Sony Corp. of Japan, built a color television production facility in San Diego, Calif., in 1971. North American Philips Corp., a subsidiary of N.V. Philips, a large multinational corporation based in the Netherlands, purchased the Magnavox Electronics Co. in 1974. Matsushita Electrical Industrial Co., Ltd., a Japanese firm, purchased the television business of Motorola, Inc., in 1974, operating this business under the name of Quasar Electronics Co. Matsushita also produces Panasonic receivers. The television production facilities of Warwick Electronics, Inc., were purchased by Sanyo Electric, Inc., of Japan in 1976. In 1977, Melco

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1/ Wells-Gardner is involved in a joint venture with Teknika Electronics Corp. (Japan), in which it assembles color television receivers using imported Japanese chassis made by General Corp. (Japan). Teknika itself is a joint venture between General (70 percent) and C. Itoh & Co. (Japan) (30 percent).

Sales, Inc. (now Mitsubishi Electric Sales), owned by Mitsubishi Electric, commenced color television receiver production in Irvine, Calif.; this operation has since been relocated to Santa Ana, Calif. In 1978, Toshiba America, Inc., started color television receiver production in Lebanon, Tenn. In 1979, Hitachi Consumer Products of America, Inc., inaugurated production of color television receivers in Compton, Calif., and Sharp Electronics Corp. began production in Memphis, Tenn. In late 1980, Tatung Co. of America, Inc., began pilot production in Long Beach, Calif. 1/ In 1981, GTE Sylvania completed the sale of its television operations to North American Philips Corp. after beginning negotiations in October 1980. Data on GTE Sylvania's operations through 1980 are reported as a U.S.-owned producer.

As shown in the following tabulation, Japanese-owned firms have accounted for an increasing share of total domestic color receiver output. The share of output held by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms declined more rapidly between 1979 and 1980 than between any other year to year period, as shown in the following tabulation (in percent):

Firm ownership	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
U.S.- or Dutch-owned	***	82.3	80.3	***	69.7
Japanese-owned	***	17.7	19.7	***	30.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Domestic producers of color television receivers vary considerably in the size and complexity of their operations. Producers can generally be classified in one of two groups: those with picture tube production facilities and those without such production capability.

General Electric, GTE Sylvania, RCA, Sony, and Zenith, all among the largest domestic producers, produce color picture tubes in U.S. facilities. The remaining U.S. producers do not have this capability and normally purchase their requirements from one of these firms. Japanese-owned producers generally source additional components and subassemblies from their parent companies although firms like Sanyo and Sharp also produce certain components domestically. Magnovox, purchases its picture tubes from other U.S. firms but produces most other components in its own U.S. facility.

In an effort to lower costs, U.S.-owned producers have established foreign plants, principally in Mexico, Singapore, and Taiwan, where labor-intensive assemblies and components are made or assembled by low-wage labor from components exported to the foreign plant by the U.S. producer. After the labor-intensive work is completed in the foreign plant, these components and subassemblies are imported by the U.S. producer (using the provisions of TSUS item 807.00), tested and alined, and incorporated into the television receiver as it is manufactured.

1/ Data on Tatung's operations are not included in any of the industry data analyzed in this report.

U.S. importers

There are several hundred importers of television apparatus located in the United States; however, according to responses to Commission questionnaires and information provided by the U.S. Customs Service, 30 to 35 firms account for over 80 percent of all imports. These firms can be divided into four groups: (1) U.S. subsidiaries of Japanese television producers, (2) U.S.- or Dutch-owned television producers, (3) private-label retailers, and (4) U.S. subsidiaries of Taiwanese and Korean television producers. 1/

Complete monochrome television receivers are imported by all four groups because monochrome production in the United States has declined significantly during 1971-80. According to data for 1979 and January-June 1980, Japanese-owned subsidiaries accounted for 18 percent of all monochrome imports; U.S.- or Dutch-owned producers, 34 percent; private-label retailers, 12 percent; and Taiwan- and Korean-owned subsidiaries, 16 percent. Complete color television receivers are imported principally by Japanese, Korean, and Taiwan subsidiaries in the United States. Japanese subsidiaries accounted for 46 percent of color imports; Taiwanese and Korean subsidiaries, 32 percent; private-label retailers, 6 percent; and U.S.- or Dutch-owned producers, 3 percent. 2/

Incomplete receivers have been imported by a variety of firms including computer and data-processing firms. Of the television manufacturers which import incomplete receivers, Japanese-owned television producers accounted for about 37 percent of such imports. Only 1 percent of incomplete receivers were imported by U.S.- or Dutch-owned producers, the remaining 62 percent being accounted for by nontelevision producers.

Subassemblies of television receivers are imported mainly by either U.S.- or Dutch-owned producers or by Japanese-owned producers. These two groups accounted for 90 percent of all subassembly imports. The Japanese producers averaged 27 percent of all imports and U.S.- or Dutch-owned producers averaged 63 percent. During the surveyed period, the Japanese-owned producers' share of total subassembly imports increased from 25 percent in January-June 1979 to 31 percent in January-June 1980, which correlates with their increased production during this period.

The Foreign Industry

Japan

Eleven firms are known to produce television receivers in Japan. Seven of these firms also produce television receivers in the United States. In addition to the producers which have established television assembly plants in the United States, Nippon Electric Corp., General Corp., Orion Electric Co., Ltd., and Victor Co. of Japan also produce television sets in Japan.

1/ Substantial quantities of Korean and Taiwan television receivers are also imported by * * * .

2/ Imports by U.S.-owned producers are principally receivers imported by * * * from a subsidiary in Canada.

Japan's production of television sets has exceeded U.S. production each year since 1971 according to statistics published by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). These data are shown in the following tabulation (in thousands of units):

Year	Japanese production of--	
	Color television sets	Monochrome television sets
1971	6,872	5,378
1972	8,388	4,650
1973	8,756	3,681
1974	7,323	3,751
1975	7,472	3,153
1976	10,531	4,572
1977	9,631	4,710
1978	8,549	4,567
1979	9,391	4,212
1980	10,913	1/ 4,802

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

While U.S. exports of television sets represent a small percentage of U.S. production, Japanese exports represent a substantial percentage of production and are an important source of foreign-exchange earnings. In addition to the United States, Europe and South America are important export markets for Japanese color receivers. Exports of Japanese television receivers and picture tubes to Europe have been the subject of concern in the European Economic Community (EEC). Several member countries already have quota restrictions in place, and Japanese producers have been warned that the growing trade inbalance between the EEC and Japan could result in members using the General Agreements on Tariff and Trade (GATT) safeguard clause to further restrict imports into their markets. 1/ Japanese producers such as Sony, Toshiba, Hitachi, Matsushita, and Sanyo currently have color television receiver production operations in the United Kingdom and West Germany. Other EEC member countries, such as France, are concerned that their markets will become the target for exports of Japanese sets produced in these countries. 2/ The European Economic Community Commission has recently authorized France to use an EEC trade safeguard clause to limit color televisions from Japan imported via third party countries. 3/ Exports as a share of Japanese production are shown in the following tabulation (in percent):

1/ Journal of Commerce, Feb. 17, 1981.
2/ Economist of London, Apr. 12, 1980, p. 32.
3/ Electronic News, Mar. 9, 1981.

Year	Color television sets		Monochrome television sets	
	Japanese exports to the United States	Total Japanese exports	Japanese exports to the United States	Total Japanese exports
1971------	18.0	22.9	48.5	73.2
1972------	13.3	22.0	35.6	68.6
1973------	12.5	23.9	23.8	61.7
1974------	13.7	31.3	20.7	63.7
1975------	16.3	36.9	20.5	72.5
1976------	28.1	49.9	30.3	78.9
1977------	22.1	45.9	35.3	78.2
1978------	15.7	36.2	38.3	84.3
1979------	5.5	29.4	15.6	79.7
1980------	4.5	36.6	1/ 10.0	1/ 80.3

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

As this tabulation indicates, Japanese exports to the United States have declined in relation to total exports; however, Japan still exports more color television sets to the United States than to any other single country. In 1980, the People's Republic of China (China) was the major export market for monochrome television sets, and the United States was second.

In addition to facilities for the production of television receivers located in the United States and Japan, the parent companies of the seven Japanese-owned U.S. producers control such operations in other countries. The following table details location and production capacity of these firms in 1980.

Worldwide production capacity of Japanese-owned television facilities, 1/ by countries and by types of receivers, 1980

(In thousands of units)

Country	Color	Monochrome
Japan----------------------	7,110	1,406
Europe 2/ 3/---------------	198	54
United States--------------	2,834	0
All other 3/---------------	1,846	3,181
Total------------------	11,988	4,641

1/ Does not include facilities owned by Sony.
2/ Spain and the United Kingdom.
3/ Does not include Mitsubishi.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission staff requests.

Matsushita and Sanyo either own production facilities or have joint ventures in Korea and Taiwan. Sharp and Hitachi have facilities (owned or joint ventures) in Taiwan.

Data are not available to compute the profitability of the Japanese television industry, but the following general information has been summarized from the annual reports of several Japanese television producers. The Japanese economy for the first half of fiscal year 1978 (Apr. 1, 1978, to Mar. 31, 1979) was sluggish due to inflation and slow economic growth and, hence, a decline in consumer spending. The television business sector had reached market saturation, and sales were mostly in response to replacement demand. Sales of television sets recovered in the later-half of the year with the introduction of multiple sound broadcasting and other unique television modifications. Exports of television sets were affected adversely by the appreciation of the yen and by import restrictions imposed by several countries. Export penetration increased in some markets, especially in China, the Near East, and the Middle East. Japanese manufacturers continued to build new production facilities in the United States, Europe, and in other parts of the world.

Color television sets enjoyed strong domestic demand during fiscal year 1979 (Apr. 1, 1979, to Mar. 31, 1980) as the Japanese economy recovered with accompanying increases in consumer spending and capital investment. Consumers continued to purchase color television sets with unique features like sets with multisound, sets with dual screens equipped with microcomputers, and new energy-saving models. Export markets recovered and expanded in fiscal 1979 due to the weakening of the yen in overseas markets. Japanese manufacturers continued to build new plants in other countries, and local production was increased substantially in the United States and other countries. Overall, fiscal 1979 was reported to be an excellent year for most Japanese television producers.

Korea

Unlike the Japanese television industry, no Korean producers have to date begun production in the United States, but there are indications that this situation could change in the near future. Gold Star, a large Korean producer, is reported to be acquiring a plant site in Huntsville, Ala., for production of color television receivers. 1/ Construction is scheduled to start in the summer of 1981 with completion in June 1982. Production of 50,000 19-inch receivers is planned for the first year of operation with gradual expansion to 400,000 units annually.

The capacity of the Korean industry to produce color television receivers was 1.2 million sets in 1979; 418,000 units were produced in that year. In 1980, Korean production rose to 947,000 units. This surge in production was due to the Korean Government's decision in June 1980 to permit color broadcasting in Korea. According to testimony given at the Commission's public hearing in conjunction with investigation No. TA-203-6, such authorization of color television broadcasting would increase domestic

1/ *TV Digest*, vol. 21, No. 12, p. 15.

(Korean) demand to 1.0 million units by 1986. Korean color television production in 1980 was almost 950,000 units, and production in 1981 is approaching 120,000 units per month.

Exports to the United States of color television receivers from Korean are currently restricted by an OMA. Such exports declined from 520,000 units in 1978 to 222,000 units in 1979. Exports increased to 381,000 units in 1980 and are expected to remain near the quota level in 1981. In addition to the U.S. market, major Korean color television manufacturers have made significant efforts to develop third country markets for their exports, primarily in Central and South America. It is also expected that the manufacture of color sets for sale in Europe will begin in the near future. 1/

Taiwan

Although the total annual capacity of the Taiwan color television industry is unknown, such capacity is believed to be substantial. The Taiwan industry includes the former Admiral-owned facility which was sold to a Hong Kong business conglomerate in 1979 (now the Admiral Overseas Corp.), the RCA-owned and Zenith-owned facilities which currently produce assemblies for completion in the United States, and Hitachi and Sharp operations.

Production of television receivers in Taiwan is shown in the following tabulation:

Year	Color 1,000 units	Monochrome 1,000 units
1978	2,056	4,990
1979	1,145	4,724
1980	1,437	4,342

Several Taiwanese producers have announced tentative plans to assemble color television receivers in the United States. One of these firms, Tatung, is currently producing on a pilot basis at its plant in Long Beach, Calif. A second firm, Sampo, broke ground for an assembly plant near Atlanta, Ga., in August 1980. It expects to be producing television receivers by mid-1981. Initial capacity will be 10,000 sets per month, which will be expanded to 20,000 sets per month by 1982.

The U.S. market

The market for television receivers in the United States is relatively mature, with virtually all demand for first sets in existing households satisified. It is estimated that 99.8 percent of all U.S. households have at least one television set. The primary demand is for replacement sets and second or even third sets for individual households.

1/ Letter of Mar. 9, 1981, from Michael Bradfield on behalf of the Electronic Industries Association of Korea.

Apparent consumption

Apparent consumption of complete television receivers has increased from 14.4 million units in 1976 to 17.1 million units in 1980, representing an increase of 19 percent. The value of these sets increased from $3.0 billion in 1976 to $4.0 in 1980, or by 33 percent. 1/

Complete monochrome television receivers.--Apparent consumption of monochrome receivers increased from 5.8 million units in 1976 to 6.8 million units in 1978, before declining to 6.1 million units in 1980. The value declined from $396 million to $377 million in this period. Consumption of monochrome receivers in 1980 represented less than 40 percent, by quantity, of total television receiver consumption.

Examining consumption by screen sizes shows that 11- to 17-inch screen size sets have been in the greatest demand. This group contains the 12-inch set which has become the standard. Since 1976, the 11- to 17-inch group has accounted for more than 50 percent of the value of monochrome receiver consumption; this figure was 74 percent in 1980.

Color television receivers.--U.S. consumption of color television receivers increased steadily from 1976 to 1978, and then declined 3.9 percent in 1979. Domestic producers' shipments increased by 1.0 million sets in 1979, but a corresponding decline in imports from Japan and the imposition of quotas on imports from Korea and Taiwan effective February 1, 1979, resulted in the consumption decline. Apparent consumption increased again in 1980 to a 10-year high of 10.9 million units, valued at $3.7 billion.

Consumption of color television receivers in the U.S. market is concentrated in the 18- to 19-inch screen-size category, which represented 50.6 percent of total U.S. consumption in 1980, as shown in the following table.

1/ Detailed data on consumption, by types of receivers and by screen sizes, are presented in tables 1-3, app. G.

Color television receivers: Apparent U.S. consumption, by screen sizes, 1976-80

(In thousands of units)

Year	12 inches and under	13 inches	14 to 15 inches	16 to 17 inches	18 to 19 inches	20 inches and over	Total
1976 1/-----	***	609	***	***	3,865	2,495	8,569
1977 1/-----	***	610	***	***	4,201	2,859	9,239
1978--------	***	1,132	***	***	4,863	3,028	10,491
1979--------	***	1,286	***	***	4,963	2,684	10,085
1980 1/-----	***	1,721	2/	***	5,564	2,629	10,991

1/ Consumption derived from partially estimated import data.
2/ Separate data on screen sizes from 14 to 15 inches and 16 to 17 inches were not collected beginning in July 1980; 1980 data on 14- through 17-inch screen sizes are combined in the 16 to 17-inch screen size.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and official statistics of the Department of Commerce, except as noted.

The second largest screen-size category, 20 inches and over, represented 24.0 percent of consumption. Since 1971, these larger screen sizes have dominated the market. However, during this period, portable 18 to 19-inch receivers have grown in popularity, and console models, 20 inch and over, have shown a relative decline in market share. The fastest growing segment of the market is the 13-inch screen size, which increased from 609,000 units in 1976 to 1.7 million units in 1980 or by 179 percent. The growth in this category was at the expense of 14- to 17-inch screen sizes and 12 inches and under, both of which declined during the 1976-80 period.

During investigation No. TA-203-6, the staff received projections regarding future demand for television sets from the Electronics Industries Association (EIA). These estimates were the median of estimates provided to the EIA by member firms. The staff requested and received from the EIA an update of its projection which indicates U.S. consumption of 10.0 million color television receivers in 1981, increasing to 10.4 million in 1982.

Channels of distribution

U.S. producers and importers of television receivers distribute their product to the ultimate consumer through (1) private-label dealers, (2) mass merchandisers such as chain stores, (3) full-service dealers, or (4) wholesalers/distributors. Television producers also sell sets to buying groups, an association of retailers with members falling into both the mass-merchandiser and full-service dealer groups.

Private-label dealers such as Sears, J.C. Penney, or Montgomery Ward supply prospective producers with specifications for a particular model of television receiver or survey the specification of sets currently being produced and pick the models that represent the best quality for the price. These private-label dealers will then solicit bids from producers and negotiate contracts for particular receivers for a model year.

Full-service dealers purchase televisions either directly from producers or importers, or they buy them from a wholesaler/distributor. Mass merchandisers obtain receivers in a similar fashion.

A wholesaler/distributor of television receivers may purchase sets from domestic producers or import them from foreign producers. The wholesaler/distributor will then sell sets to firms operating at the retail level.

Consideration of Material Injury or Threat Thereof

In its memorandum opposing the request by Sanyo for a review of the Commission's injury determination in investigation No. AA1921-66, the Zenith Radio Corp. argued that "the affected 'industry,' for antidumping law purposes, should not include the Japanese-owned U.S. companies." 1/ Counsel for COMPACT also argued this view in their prehearing brief. 2/

Section 771(4)(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 states:

> "When some producers are related to the exporters or importers, or are themselves importers of the allegedly subsidized or dumped merchandise, the term "industry" may be applied in appropriate circumstances by excluding such producers from those included in that industry."

Since the Commission will consider whether Japanese-owned domestic producers are related parties, within the meaning of section 771, all data presented relating to injury to the domestic industry will allow the separation of Japanese-owned producers' data from that of other domestic producers.

U.S. production

Production of monochrome television receivers declined throughout 1976-80, as shown in the following tabulation:

1/ Memorandum of Zenith Radio Corp. in opposition to the request of Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd., and Sanyo Electric, Inc., pursuant to 19 CFR sec 207.45 for a review by the Commission of its determination of injury in television receivers from Japan, investigation No. AA1921-66, p. 14.

2/ Prehearing Brief submitted on behalf of Imports Committee, Tube Division, Electronic Industries Association; and The Committee to Preserve American Color Television (COMPACT), p. 64.

Year	Quantity (1,000 units)
1976	1,484
1977	1,068
1978	***
1979	***
1980	***

Production in 1980 was only * * * percent of its 1976 level. No Japanese-owned firms produced monochrome television receivers in the United States during 1976-80, and by 1980, only three U.S.-owned producers were still making monochrome sets according to the available data.

Total U.S. production of color television receivers increased generally, from 5.9 million units in 1976 to 10.7 million units in 1980, as shown in the following tabulation: 1/

Year	Quantity (1,000 units)
1976	5,870
1977	7,005
1978	8,282
1979	9,012
1980	10,660

Production data comparing U.S.- or Dutch-owned with Japanese-owned firms are presented in the following table.

Color television receivers: U.S. production, by firm ownerships, 1976-80

Item	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
1976 ----1,000 units--	***	***	5,870
1977 ----do----	5,762	1,243	7,005
1978 ----do----	6,649	1,633	8,282
1979 ----do----	***	***	9,012
1980 ----do----	7,433	3,227	10,660
Percentage increase--			
1977 from 1976 ----percent----	***	***	19.3
1978 from 1977 ----do----	15.4	31.4	18.2
1979 from 1978 ----do----	***	***	8.8
1980 from 1979 ----do----	***	***	18.3
1980 from 1976 ----do----	***	***	81.6

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

1/ Detailed data on U.S. production, by screen sizes and by firm ownerships, are presented in tables 4 and 5.

Between 1976 and 1980, the quantity of color television receivers produced by all U.S. manufacturers increased by 82 percent. The large percentage increase (*** percent) in production by Japanese-owned firms in the United States during this period may be principally explained by the fact that since 1976, four Japanese firms have opened color television assembly plants in the United States, and one U.S.-owned plant was purchased by a Japanese color television producer. Production by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms increased by *** percent during 1976-80, even though one producer ceased production and another was purchased by a Japanese producer, as noted above.

Throughout the period, the larger screen sizes have accounted for the bulk of production. Recent trends show that the 18- and 19-inch screen size is the largest group. This size accounted for 41 percent of production in 1976, and by 1980 its percentage had increased to 54 percent. The 17-inches-and-under category also increased from 17 to 21 percent during 1976-80; however, the 20-inches-and-over category, which includes consoles, declined from 42 percent to only 25 percent of production during this period. Since it is believed that the 20-inches-and-over category is the most profitable one, this decline in its relative share (and in absolute numbers since 1978) will continue to impact the profitability of the domestic industry.

A significant difference between U.S.- or Dutch-owned and Japanese-owned firms is the degree to which the Japanese-owned firms have concentrated on the 18- and 19-inch screen sizes. By 1980, these screen sizes accounted for 67 percent of their production, while it was only 49 percent of production by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms.

Major input factors in color television assembly

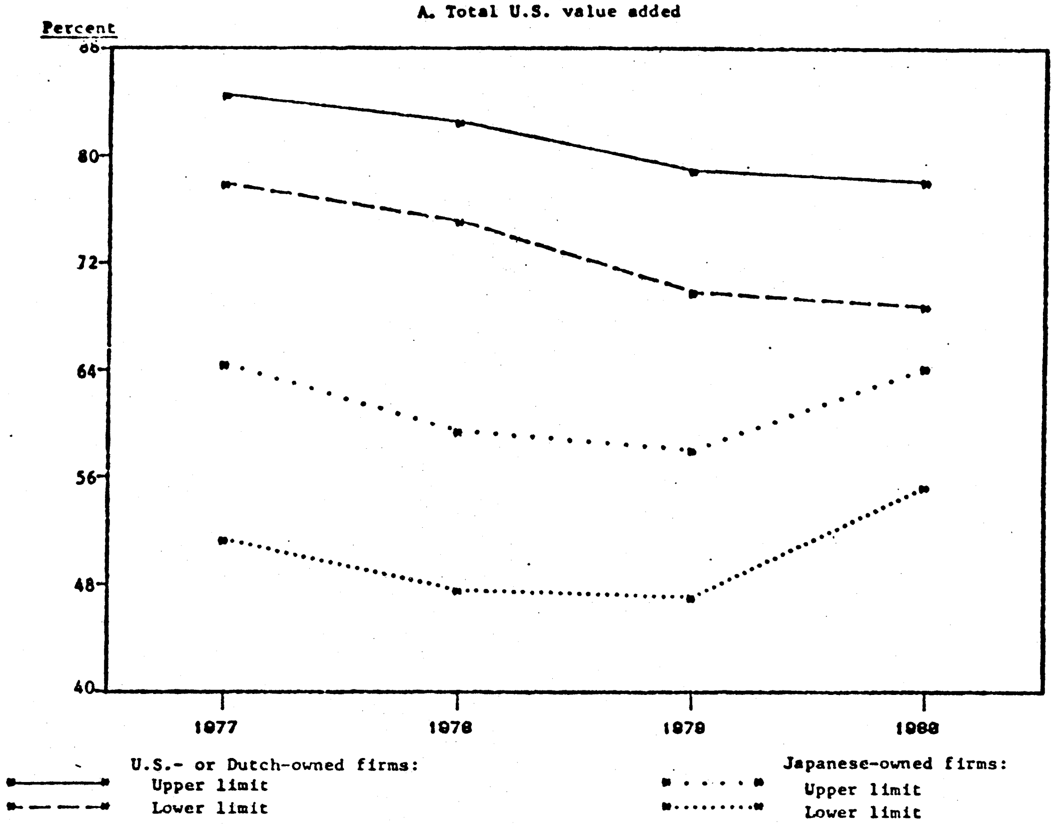
The Commission, through investigations Nos. 332-95 and 332-112, has monitored such major inputs in color television assembly as purchases of imported articles, purchases of U.S.-made articles, and direct labor. These data indicate the value of U.S.-made products and labor as a percentage of the total value of shipments. 1/

The first section of figure 1 shows the range of U.S. value added by U.S.- or Dutch-owned and Japanese-owned firms. This range represents the limits within which U.S. value added may vary. The upper limit shows U.S. value added as a share of the total value of shipments, and the lower limit shows U.S. value added as a share of prime costs (purchases of raw materials and direct labor). The differences between the total value of shipments and prime costs is accounted for by such items as overhead, general, selling, and administrative expenses, other miscellaneous expenses, and profit. U.S. value added by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms has declined steadily since 1977, and U.S. value added by Japanese-owned firms declined until 1979 but increased in 1980. Even though U.S. value added by Japanese-owned firms increased in 1980, these firms added approximately 14 percent less value in the United States than did U.S.-or Dutch-owned firms.

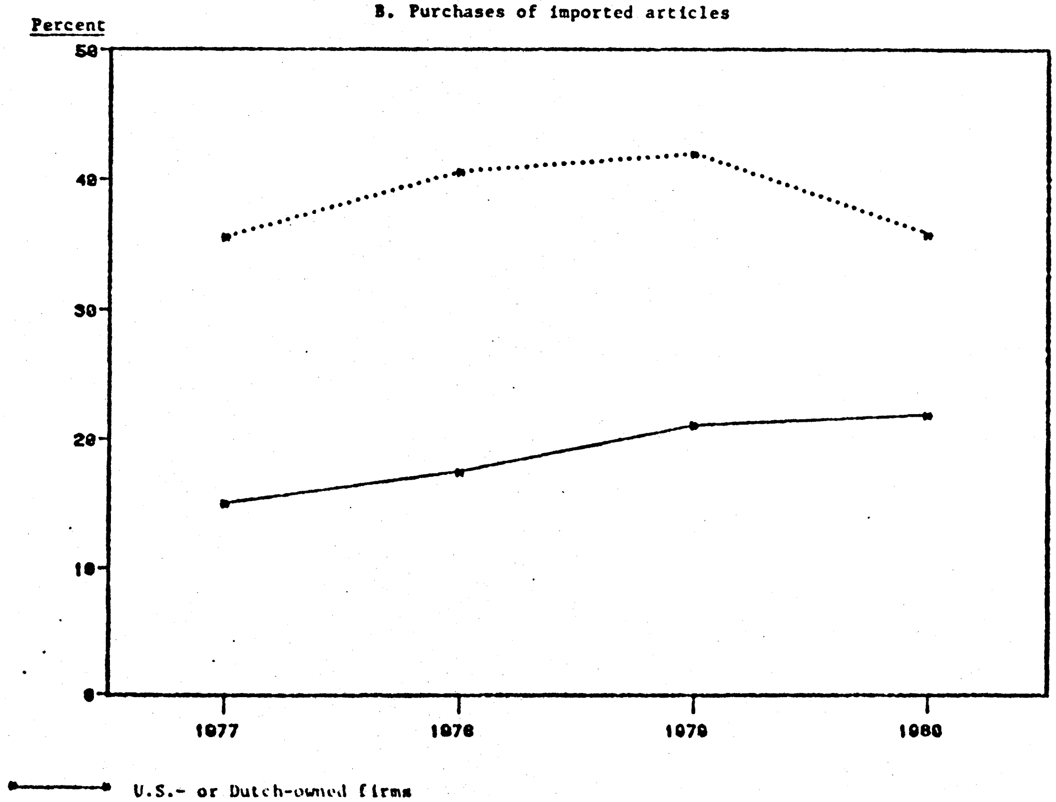
1/ Data presented in table 6.

Figure 1.--Major input factors as a share of the total value of shipments of color television receivers, by firm ownerships, 1977-80

A. Total U.S. value added



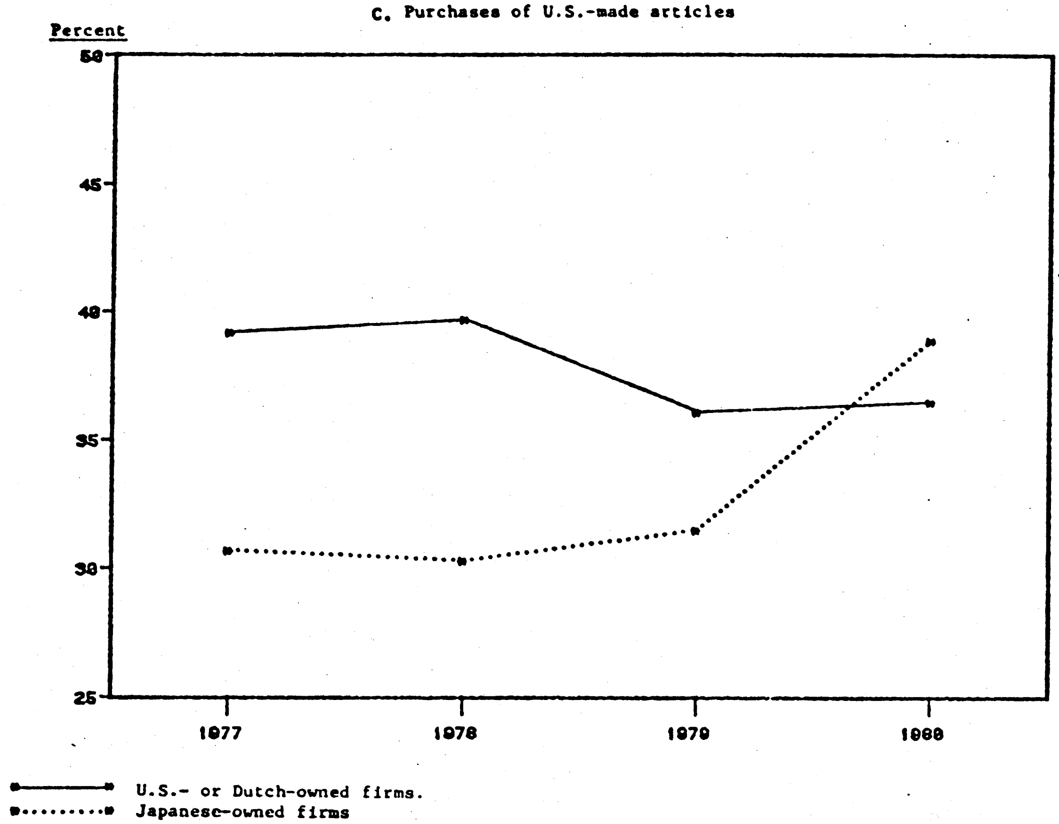
B. Purchases of imported articles



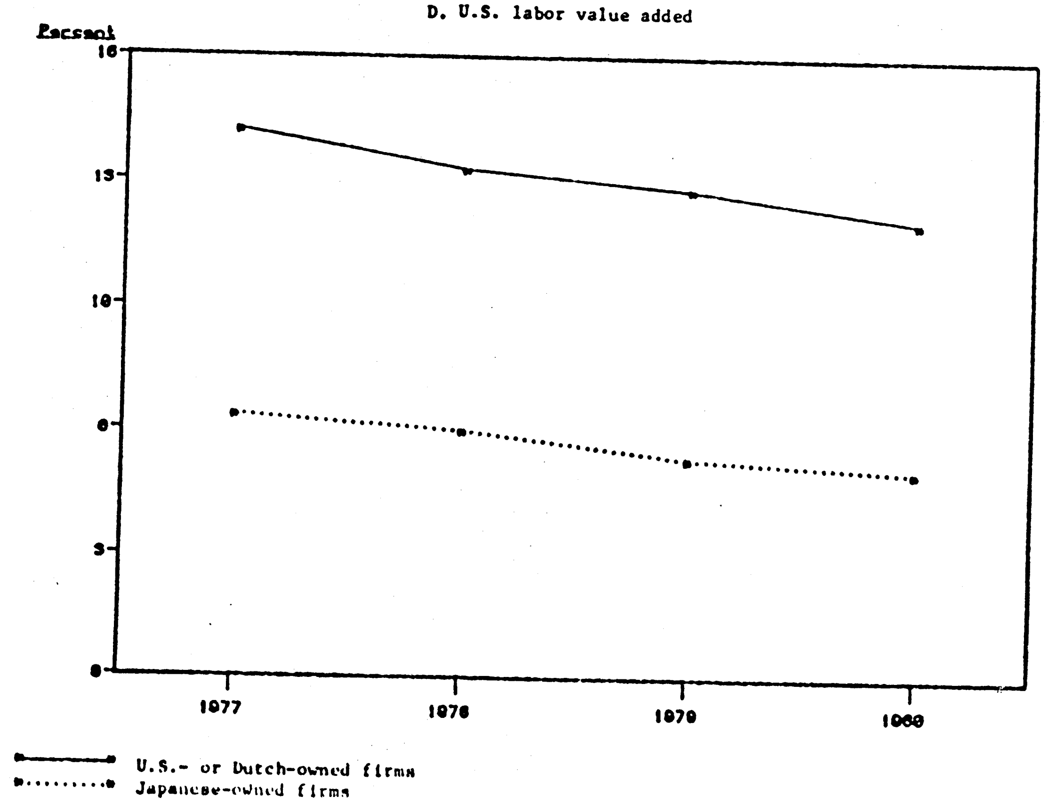
The remainder of figure 1 shows data on purchases of imported articles, U.S.-made articles and direct labor. It is shown that imported articles are accounting for a higher percentage of the value of shipments of U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms, and U.S.-made articles are accounting for a smaller percentage. In Japanese-owned firms the reverse is the case; imported articles are declining, and U.S.-made articles are increasing as a percentage of the value of shipments. In both groups of firms, value added by direct labor is declining as a percentage of the value of shipments; however, labor value added in U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms is almost twice that added in Japanese-owned firms.

Figure 1.--Major input factors as a share of the total value of shipments of color television receivers, by firm ownerships, 1977-80--Continued.

C. Purchases of U.S.-made articles



D. U.S. labor value added



Capacity and capacity utilization 1/

The theoretical capacity of U.S. producers to make color television receivers is based on an operating schedule of one shift a day, 5 days a week, with no change in the product mix from that actually being produced during the reporting period. Total theoretical capacity, production, and capacity utilization are shown in the following tabulation: 2/

Year	Capacity 1/	Production	Capacity utilization
	1,000 units		
1976	9,748	5,870	60.2
1977	10,295	7,005	68.0
1978	10,406	8,282	79.6
1979	11,259	9,012	80.0
1980	12,170	10,660	87.6

1/ Capacity based on operations of assembly plants 1 shift a day, 5 days a week, assuming no change in the product mix.

As shown in the preceding tabulation, capacity, production, and capacity utilization have increased each year since 1976. The 1980 capacity utilization figure of 87.6 percent is the high for the period.

Total theoretical capacity increased by 5.6 percent between 1976 and 1977, 1.1 percent between 1977 and 1978, 8.2 percent between 1978 and 1979, and 8.1 percent between 1979 and 1980. The increase in total theoretical capacity between 1976 and 1980 is 24.8 percent. This increase is due almost entirely to the establishment of Japanese-owned facilities. The capacity of U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms increased by only 3.6 percent between 1976 and 1980, while the capacity of Japanese-owned firms increased by 190 percent.

Capacity utilization by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms and Japanese-owned firms is shown in the following tabulation (in percent):

1/ Capacity data on monochrome television receiver operations are not available.
2/ Detailed data on capacity and utilization by firm ownership are presented in table 7.

Year	Capacity utilization	
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned
1976	***	***
1977	66.9	73.7
1978	78.9	82.7
1979	***	***
1980	83.0	100.3

Because capacity is measured on a basis of one shift per day, it is possible for a company to operate in excess of 100 percent capacity if it operates more than one shift per day. Three Japanese-owned companies have reported that they did operate on more than one shift during 1980, and this is the reason that the capacity utilization of Japanese-owned firms is slightly over 100 percent.

U.S. shipments and exports

Domestic shipments.--U.S. producers' domestic shipments of monochrome television receivers have declined from approximately 1.5 million units, valued at $141 million, in 1976 to an estimated * * * units, valued at * * *, in 1980. Data on monochrome receivers are shown in the following table. 1/

Monochrome television receivers: U.S. domestic shipments, 1976-80

Year	Quantity	Value
	1,000 units	1,000 dollars
1976	1,465	140,917
1977	1,052	96,003
1978	***	***
1979	***	***
1980 1/	***	***

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

1/ Detailed data on domestic shipments by screen size and firm ownership are presented in tables 8-9.

During the period, U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms accounted for all monochrome receivers shipped. * * *.

U.S. producers' domestic shipments of color television receivers followed the same trend as production, increasing from 5.7 million units, valued at $2.1 billion, in 1976 to 9.7 million units, valued at $3.4 billion, in 1980. Total U.S. domestic shipments of color televisions, 1976-80, are shown in the following tabulation:

Year	Quantity	Value
	1,000 units	Million dollars
1976	5,744	2,071
1977	6,700	2,386
1978	7,716	2,668
1979	8,716	2,984
1980	9,703	3,361

As shown above, in terms of both quantity and value, 1980 was a record year for U.S. domestic shipments. Domestic shipments by U.S.- or Dutch and Japanese-owned firms and the percentage increases in those shipments are shown in the following tables.

Color television receivers: U.S. domestic shipments, by firm ownerships, 1976-80

Year	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
	Quantity (1,000 units)		
1976	***	***	5,744
1977	5,541	1,159	6,700
1978	6,218	1,498	7,716
1979	***	***	8,716
1980	6,761	2,942	9,703
	Value (million dollars)		
1976	***	***	2,071
1977	1,949	437	2,386
1978	2,136	532	2,668
1979	***	***	2,984
1980	2,382	979	3,361

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Color television receivers: Increases in domestic shipments, by firm ownerships, 1976-80

(In percent)

Period	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
	Quantity		
Percentage increase--			
1977 from 1976---------	***	***	16.6
1978 from 1977---------	12.2	29.3	15.2
1979 from 1978---------	***	***	13.0
1980 from 1979---------	***	***	11.3
1980 from 1976---------	***	***	68.9
	Value		
Percentage increase--			
1977 from 1976---------	***	***	15.2
1978 from 1977---------	9.6	21.7	11.8
1979 from 1978---------	***	***	11.8
1980 from 1979---------	***	***	12.6
1980 from 1976---------	***	***	62.3

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

The slight decline in the quantity of shipments by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms in 1980 is due to a 6-percent decline in shipments of sets in the 20-inches-and-over screen-size category. The large percentage increase in shipments by Japanese-owned firms since 1976 may again be explained by the increase in the number of Japanese-owned producers.

Data on domestic shipments, by screen sizes, for 1976-80 are presented in the following table.

Color television receivers: Percentage distribution of domestic shipments, by screen sizes, 1976-80

Screen size	1976			1977			1978		
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
	Quantity								
17 inches and under----	***	***	16.7	***	***	15.3	***	***	15.2
18 to 19 inches--------	***	***	40.7	***	***	42.6	***	***	46.2
20 inches and over-----	***	***	42.6	***	***	42.1	***	***	38.6
Total--------------	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Value								
17 inches and under----	***	***	11.9	***	***	10.6	***	***	10.5
18 to 19 inches--------	***	***	34.8	***	***	35.9	***	***	39.3
20 inches and over-----	***	***	53.3	***	***	53.5	***	***	50.2
Total--------------	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Screen size	1979			1980		
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
	Quantity					
17 inches and under----	***	***	18.6	***	***	20.4
18 to 19 inches--------	***	***	51.3	***	***	53.5
20 inches and over-----	***	***	30.1	***	***	26.1
Total--------------	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Value					
17 inches and under----	***	***	13.2	***	***	14.5
18 to 19 inches--------	***	***	45.0	***	***	48.0
20 inches and over-----	***	***	41.8	***	***	37.5
Total--------------	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Data on shipments, by firm ownerships, are presented in the following table. These data show that Japanese-owned firms have been accounting for an increasing percentage of domestic shipments. Since 1977, U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms have held most of their share of shipments in the 20-inches-and-over screen-size category but have lost share to Japanese-owned firms in the two smaller screen sizes, particularly in the 18- and 19-inch screen size.

Color television receivers: Percentage of domestic shipments, by firm ownerships, 1976-80

Screen size	1976			1977			1978		
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
	Quantity								
17 inches and under	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0
18 to 19 inches	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0
20 inches and over	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0
Total	***	***	100.0	82.7	17.3	100.0	80.6	19.4	100.0
	Value								
17 inches and under	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0
18 to 19 inches	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0
20 inches and over	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0
Total	***	***	100.0	81.7	18.3	100.0	80.1	19.9	100.0

Screen size	1979			1980		
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
	Quantity					
17 inches and under	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0
18 to 19 inches	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0
20 inches and over	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0
Total	***	***	100.0	69.7	30.3	100.0
	Value					
17 inches and under	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0
18 to 19 inches	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0
20 inches and over	***	***	100.0	***	***	100.0
Total	***	***	100.0	70.9	29.1	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

U.S. exports.--Exports of monochrome television receivers have declined from 132,000 units, valued at $11 million, in 1976 to * * * units, valued at * * *, in 1980. Export data are shown in the following tabulation:

Year	Quantity	Value
	1,000 units	1,000 dollars
1976	132	10,874
1977	110	8,898
1978	***	***
1979	***	***
1980 1/	***	***

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

U.S. exports of color television receivers increased from 160,000 units, valued at $58 million, in 1976 to 698,000 units, valued at $231 million, in 1980. These data, compiled from responses to Commission questionnaires, are presented in the following tabulation:

Year	Quantity	Value
	1,000 units	1,000 dollars
1976	160	57,792
1977	195	67,099
1978	416	136,168
1979	451	141,127
1980	698	230,613

Between 1976 and 1977, exports accounted for 2 to 3 percent of the quantity of total shipments. They increased to 5 percent in 1978 and 1979, and increased again to 7 percent of total shipments in 1980. The following table shows exports by U.S.- or Dutch-owned and Japanese-owned firms for 1976-80.

Color television receivers: U.S. exports, by firm ownerships, 1976-80

Year	U.S.- or Dutch-owned		Japanese-owned	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 units	1,000 dollars	1,000 units	1,000 dollars
1976	***	***	***	***
1977	185	64,064	10	3,035
1978	343	112,870	73	33,298
1979	***	***	***	***
1980	497	161,137	201	69,478

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaries of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

In 1976 and 1977, U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms exported 3 percent of their total shipments, and Japanese-owned firms exported less than 1 percent of theirs. In 1978-80, exports accounted for roughly the same percentage of total shipments for both groups.

According to official statistics 1/, Canada was the largest market for U.S. exports of color television receivers from 1976 to 1979. Over 50 percent of all reported color receiver exports went to Canada; however, during 1980, Venezuela became the largest export market. Other significant export markets are Mexico, Panama, Chile, and Argentina.

Inventories

U.S. producers' inventories of U.S.-made monochrome television receivers declined during 1976-80, as shown in the following tabulation:

Year	End-of-period inventories (1,000 units)
1976	156
1977	116
1978	***
1979	***
1980 1/	***

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

1/ Export statistics as reported by the Department of Commerce are higher than those reported to the Commission. The difference may be attributable to the inclusion of items other than television receivers (as defined by the Commission). Commerce statistics would also include exports by firms other than producers.

U.S. producers' end-of-period inventories of U.S.-made color television receivers fluctuated without any apparent trend during 1976-80, as shown in the following table. Color television producers typically adjust their inventories on the basis of expected future shipments. During 1980, quarterly ending inventories were equal to about 4 to 6 weeks of shipments.

Color television receivers: Inventories of U.S.-produced color television receivers, by firm ownerships, 1976-80

(In thousands of units)

Year	U.S.- or Dutch owned	Japanese-owned	Total
1976	***	***	532
1977	402	203	605
1978	437	259	696
1979	***	***	510
1980	551	190	741

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

End-of-period inventories of imported color television receivers, as reported by firms responding to the Commission's questionnaires, 1/ have declined since 1976. Inventories of imported monochrome receivers have generally increased since 1976; imports of such receivers have increased as domestic production has declined. These data are presented in the following table.

Television receivers: End-of-period inventories of imported receivers, by types, 1976-80

(In thousands of units)

Year	Color	Monochrome
1976	549	427
1977	297	486
1978	373	871
1979	196	730
1980	92	1/ 951

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

1/ Commission questionnaries surveyed over 70 percent of all imports.

Imports 1/

Complete monochrome television receivers.--For 1971-80, imports of complete monochrome television receivers ranged from a high of 5.9 million units, valued at $350 million, in 1978 to a low of 3.0 million units, valued at $181 million, in 1975, a recession year. Imports, by countries, in 1976-80 are presented in the table on the following page.

During 1971-80, imports of monochrome receivers from Japan declined irregularly from 2.5 million units in 1971 (61 percent of all monochrome imports) to 333,000 units in 1980, or 6.0 percent of total imports. The decline in imports from Japan has been accompanied by sharp increases in imports from Taiwan and Korea. In 1971, Taiwan and Korea accounted for 31 percent of the volume of monochrome imports; this figure increased to 92 percent in 1980.

On an adjusted-value basis, 2/ monochrome imports increased from $251 million in 1976 to a high of $346 in 1978, but declined in both 1979 and 1980; however, the adjusted value of monochrome imports exceeded that of color imports in both 1979 and 1980.

Complete color television receivers.--Imports of color receivers from Japan averaged approximately 1 million sets annually in 1971-75, but increased to 2.5 million sets in 1976. As shown in the table on the following page, color imports from Japan have declined from this peak and amounted to 435,000 units in 1980. This decrease was attributable in part to the OMA initiated in 1977 between the United States and Japan which restricted exports from Japan to 1.56 million units in each restraint period. The establishment of Japanese-owned production facilities in the United States also influenced import levels.

As imports from Japan declined, those from Korea and Taiwan increased. In 1978, imports from these two countries accounted for 1.1 million sets, or 38 percent of total color imports. As a result of this increase in imports, OMA's were also negotiated with Taiwan and Korea which went into effect in February 1979.

The adjusted value of color television imports has fluctuated during 1976-80 from a high of $554 million in 1978 to a low of $294 million in 1979. These fluctuations coincide with the initiation of OMA's with Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. The adjusted value of color imports increased in 1980, principally due to increased imports from nontraditional sources.

1/ Detailed data on U.S. imports are presented in tables 10-29. In this section and in the accompanying appendix tables, imports from Japan include imports by Sony Corp. of America unless otherwise noted.

2/ To arrive at an accurate measure of the value of foreign content, the value of U.S. goods returned to the United States duty free has been subtracted from the total value of imports. The remainder represents the foreign value added, which will hereinafter be referred to as the adjusted value.

Complete monochrome receivers, total: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Taiwan	2,477,820	2,542,283	3,294,751	3,487,286	3,221,148
Kor Rep	428,516	757,127	1,154,982	1,776,269	1,876,671
Japan	1,411,807	1,572,185	1,412,511	574,104	333,272
Canada	4,040	3,509	6,484	13,267	46,977
Singapr	15	6,003	4	10,761	55,782
Hg Kong	2,920	4,927	18,127	2,990	7,914
Nethlds	240	312	360	432	448
FR Germ	1,463	1,130	3,173	1,564	418
All other	201	20,311	40,865	7,426	241
Total	4,327,022	4,907,787	5,931,257	5,874,099	5,542,871
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Taiwan	142,860	152,955	190,636	204,358	192,455
Kor Rep	23,005	39,559	58,702	89,193	97,934
Japan	86,773	97,471	93,521	42,621	27,766
Canada	1,141	1,066	1,671	3,174	8,456
Singapr	1	326	1	574	3,081
Hg Kong	172	320	956	149	429
Nethlds	171	226	276	365	408
FR Germ	568	483	710	680	299
All other	46	1,412	4,384	1,532	223
Total	254,736	293,819	350,858	342,644	331,052
	Unit value				
Taiwan	$57.66	$60.16	$57.86	$58.60	$59.75
Kor Rep	53.68	52.25	50.82	50.21	52.18
Japan	61.46	62.00	66.21	74.24	83.31
Canada	282.36	303.86	257.75	239.20	180.00
Singapr	59.00	54.35	286.50	53.30	55.24
Hg Kong	58.91	64.91	52.76	49.71	54.24
Nethlds	713.80	724.11	767.48	844.37	911.41
FR Germ	388.08	427.48	223.64	435.06	716.03
All other	229.06	69.52	107.28	206.31	927.19
Average	58.87	59.87	59.15	58.33	59.73

1/ Less than 500.

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

Complete color television receivers, total: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Japan-------	2,530,098	2,029,119	1,433,639	513,389	435,188
Taiwan------	235,406	321,941	624,456	367,525	303,198
Kor Rep-----	47,544	96,474	436,885	314,039	292,934
Canada------	15,587	74,028	211,561	90,887	125,965
Singapr-----	3,580	14,633	61,341	73,332	85,405
FR Germ-----	854	1,157	3,688	7,079	32,823
Mexico------	0	107	1	16	6,374
Belgium-----	10	61	284	596	2,420
All other---	659	1,176	3,001	1,737	3,314
Total---	2,833,738	2,538,696	2,774,856	1,368,600	1,287,621
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-------	470,243	405,553	317,175	128,857	123,239
Taiwan------	38,821	56,928	116,269	70,314	58,821
Kor Rep-----	7,135	14,570	71,657	53,497	54,538
Canada------	4,139	20,574	58,717	30,001	38,981
Singapr-----	625	2,400	10,564	15,281	15,387
FR Germ-----	330	509	1,777	3,111	15,085
Mexico------	-	68	1	22	1,913
Belgium-----	13	113	145	728	1,679
All other---	211	403	785	753	1,083
Total---	521,516	501,118	577,089	302,564	310,725
	Unit value				
Japan-------	$185.86	$199.87	$221.24	$250.99	$283.19
Taiwan------	164.91	176.83	186.19	191.32	194.00
Kor Rep-----	150.06	151.03	164.02	170.35	186.18
Canada------	265.54	277.92	277.54	330.09	309.46
Singapr-----	174.65	164.04	172.21	208.39	180.16
FR Germ-----	386.87	440.07	481.77	439.46	459.58
Mexico------	-	632.23	704.00	1,371.44	300.09
Belgium-----	1,257.00	1,860.49	511.76	1,221.72	693.70
All other---	319.64	342.52	261.52	433.42	326.72
Average--	184.04	197.39	207.97	221.08	241.32

1/ Less than 500.

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

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Incomplete receivers.--Imports of incomplete receivers (both color and monochrome) which are subject to the dumping finding increased from an estimated $1.8 million in 1976 to $15.3 million in 1979 on an adjusted-value basis. They then declined to $13.8 million in 1980. Imports of incomplete color sets accounted for the bulk of the value in 1976-79, but in 1980, the value of incomplete monochrome imports was about 2.5 times the value of incomplete color imports. Japan has been the principal source of incomplete receivers, but Korea and Taiwan have increased their exports to this country in the past 2 years. Throughout the period, incomplete receivers have never amounted to more than about 1 percent of the total value of imports of television receivers and subassemblies.

Subassemblies.--Imports of subassemblies that are outside the scope of the dumping finding have increased annually from $408 million in 1976 to $937 million in 1980 on an adjusted-value basis. This represents an increase of approximately 130 percent. This large increase is a result of Japanese color television producers establishing assembly plants in the United States and U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms sourcing more labor-intensive parts from off-shore. The four largest sources of subassemblies in 1980, based on the volume of imports, were, in order of predominance, Mexico, Japan, Singapore, and Taiwan. Imports from Mexico and Japan have increased by more than 100 percent since 1976, but imports from Singapore have increased by more than 500 percent, representing the largest increase from any source during the period.

Total television imports on an adjusted-value basis are summarized in the following table.

Television receivers: Adjusted value of U.S. imports of complete and incomplete receivers, and subassemblies, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Complete receivers:					
Color	1/ 517,591	492,585	554,334	293,650	304,256
Monochrome	1/ 250,858	291,089	345,577	336,770	325,519
Subtotal	1/ 768,449	783,674	899,911	630,420	629,775
Incomplete receivers:					
Color	1/ 1,632	1/ 2,899	10,182	11,353	3,977
Monochrome	1/ 126	1/ 71	1,031	3,934	9,819
Subtotal	1/ 1,758	1/ 2,970	11,213	15,287	13,796
Subassemblies	1/ 407,565	1/ 421,701	580,513	763,107	936,512
Total	1,177,772	1,208,345	1,491,637	1,408,813	1,580,083

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

As shown in the preceding table, imports of complete receivers are declining and imports of subassemblies are increasing. This shift is due in large part to the shift toward subassembly imports from Japan. Complete receivers have declined from 65 percent of total imports in 1976 to 40 percent in 1980, and imports of subassemblies have increased from 35 to 59 percent over the same period.

Related-party transactions.--Imports between related parties are a measure of the flow of material between parent firms and their foreign subsidiaries. Related-party transactions (as defined in the Tariff Act of 1930), as a share of total imports, by major sources, are shown in the table on the following page. The data clearly show that the bulk of U.S. imports of television receivers and subassemblies involve transactions between related parties. The share of related-party transactions in complete color receivers from Japan has increased each year since 1976.

Television receivers: Related-party transactions as a share of total transactions, by product lines and by principal sources, 1976-80

(In percent)

Source	1976 1/	1977 1/	1978	1979	1980
	Complete color television receivers				
Japan	58.3	59.7	69.9	89.4	91.3
Taiwan	90.5	93.0	81.9	83.1	77.5
Korea	91.5	83.4	59.6	62.9	85.4
Mexico	-	88.4	100.0	97.9	2.1
Singapore	100.0	97.7	62.2	90.0	95.8
Canada	97.6	96.1	97.4	92.7	51.1
All other	10.3	23.6	13.4	2.3	3.7
Total	61.4	65.7	73.4	82.3	77.3
	Complete monochrome television receivers				
Japan	71.9	76.3	71.3	82.8	82.8
Taiwan	87.9	79.5	88.1	85.5	88.7
Korea	30.0	44.7	32.8	42.1	56.4
Mexico	-	100.0	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	0	93.0	94.1
Canada	2.7	8.8	5.7	1.2	.7
All other	50.1	69.7	41.8	50.6	19.2
Total	76.7	74.8	73.2	72.8	76.2
	Incomplete color television receivers				
Japan	96.0	99.8	92.9	99.9	94.7
Taiwan	100.0	100	99.1	0	37.9
Korea	-	90.6	0	0	100.0
Mexico	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	0
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	62.2	0	75.6	98.4	95.0
All other	96.8	90.6	17.4	0	25.5
Total	98.3	99.6	93.1	95.7	87.7

See footnote at end of table.

Television receivers: Related-party transactions as a share of total transactions, by product lines and by principal sources, 1976-80--Continued

(In percent)

Source	1976 1/	1977 1/	1978	1979	1980
	Incomplete monochrome television receivers				
Japan	80.5	74.2	93.4	45.0	81.5
Taiwan	99.9	100.0	100.0	88.8	98.4
Korea	100.0	100.0	-	8.4	13.9
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	0	22.8	74.5	15.1
All other	-	99.9	0	30.3	51.9
Total	98.7	82.1	74.6	48.9	80.9
	Subassemblies of television receivers				
Japan	81.6	89.4	88.6	91.0	90.8
Taiwan	95.4	94.4	93.1	89.0	81.9
Korea	4.5	19.9	10.9	9.1	9.2
Mexico	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.6
Singapore	99.9	99.7	99.4	99.8	98.5
Canada	40.6	18.4	28.0	29.1	36.4
All other	73.8	64.9	34.8	63.5	79.1
Total	92.3	92.7	93.9	94.7	94.0

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Imports entered under TSUS item 807.00.--TSUS item 807.00 provides for the duty-free treatment of U.S. goods which are first exported to another country for further assembly or processing and are then returned to the United States. The ratio of the value of television imports entering duty-free under TSUS item 807.00 to the total value of television imports has fluctuated during 1976-80, as shown in the following tabulation:

Year	Ratio of duty-free value to total import value (percent)
1976	9.7
1977	8.5
1978	11.6
1979	12.8
1980	10.7

The bulk of U.S. color television imports entered under TSUS item 807.00 are from Mexico. In percentage terms, importers of Taiwanese receivers and subassemblies were the second largest users of this provision during 1980.

Employment 1/

Average number of production and related workers.--The average number of production and related workers employed in the production of monochrome television receivers has declined by * * * percent from 1,294 in 1976 to * * * in 1980. The primary reason for this large drop in employment is because most firms no longer produce monochrome sets, but instead, source them from offshore. In 1971, 11 producers made monochrome television sets in the United States, but in 1980, only 3 were still producing monochrome sets here. Data on monochrome employment are presented in the following tabulation:

Year	Average number of workers	Percentage decrease from previous year
1976	1,294	-
1977	939	-27.4
1978	***	***
1979	***	***
1980	***	***

1/ Detailed data on employment and man-hours worked, by individual firms, are presented in tables 30-31.

The average number of production and related workers employed in the production of color television receivers declined from 26,957 in 1976 to 21,679 in 1980, or by about 20 percent. These figures are shown in the following tabulation:

Year	Average number of workers	Percentage decrease from previous year
1976	26,957	-
1977	24,985	-7.3
1978	23,854	-4.5
1979	22,470	-5.8
1980	21,679	-3.5

The following tabulation shows employment by U.S.- or Dutch-owned and Japanese-owned firms:

Year	U.S.- or Dutch-owned		Japanese-owned	
	Production and related workers	Percentage decrease from previous year	Production and related workers	Percentage increase from previous year
	Number		Number	
1976	***	-	***	-
1977	21,685	***	3,300	***
1978	20,056	-7.5	3,798	15.1
1979	***	***	***	***
1980	16,767	***	4,912	***

The large increase in employment in Japanese-owned firms between 1976 and 1977 can be primarily attributed to the purchase of Warwick Electronics Inc. by Sanyo. This ownership transfer was also the principal reason for the decline in employment by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms in that period. In 1980, employment in Japanese-owned firms increased by * * * percent over employment in 1979. This correlates with the large increase in production by Japanese-owned firms. Employment in Japanese-owned firms has increased from * * * percent of total employment in 1976 to 23 percent in 1980.

Man-hours worked by production and related workers.--Man-hours worked by production and related workers on monochrome sets declined from 1.8 million in 1976 to * * * in 1980. This represents a decrease of * * * percent. Data on man-hours worked on monochrome sets are presented in the following tabulation:

Year	Man-hours	Percentage decrease from previous year
	Number	
1976	1,789	-
1977	1,370	-23.4
1978	***	***
1979	***	***
1980	***	***

The total number of man-hours worked by production and related workers engaged in the production of color television receivers declined from 52.5 million hours in 1976 to 44.6 million hours in 1980, as shown in the following tabulation:

Year	Man-hours	Percentage decrease from previous year
	1,000 hours	
1976	52,554	-
1977	50,354	-4.2
1978	48,292	-4.1
1979	46,194	-4.3
1980	44,592	-3.5

Man-hours worked in U.S.- or Dutch-owned and Japanese-owned firms closely followed trends in employment, as shown in the following tabulation:

Year	U.S.- or Dutch-owned		Japanese-owned	
	Man-hours worked by production and related workers	Percentage decrease from previous year	Man-hours worked by production and related workers	Percentage increase from previous year
	1,000 hours		1,000 hours	
1976	***	-	***	-
1977	44,069	***	6,285	***
1978	41,657	-5.5	6,635	5.6
1979	***	***	***	***
1980	33,838	***	10,754	***

Man-hours worked in Japanese-owned firms reflect the substantial increase in production by these firms, especially in 1980. As a share of the total, man-hours worked in Japanese-owned firms increased from * * * percent in 1976 to 24 percent in 1980.

Wages.--Total wages paid to production and related workers have increased steadily since 1977. Wages paid by U.S.- or Dutch-owned and Japanese-owned firms are shown in the following table.

Television receivers: Wages paid to production and related workers, by firm ownerships, 1977-80

Year	U.S.- or Dutch-owned			Japanese-owned	Total
	Monochrome	Color	Total	Color	
	1,000 dollars				
1977	***	***	254,236	30,866	285,102
1978	***	***	264,813	41,859	306,672
1979	***	***	***	***	309,381
1980	1/ ***	***	270,613	89,485	360,098

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission, except as noted.

Wages paid by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms have fluctuated, and wages paid by Japanese-owned firms have increased without interruption. In 1977, wages paid by Japanese-owned firms were 10.8 percent of total wages. This percentage increased to 13.6 in 1978, * * * in 1979, and 24.9 in 1980.

Output per man-hour.--In order to compare production with man-hours, the total yearly output of color television receivers was divided by the total man-hours worked by production and related workers to obtain output per man-hour. This ratio, together with an index, is presented in the following tabulation:

Year	Sets per man-hour	Index (1976=100)
	Units	
1976	0.1117	100.0
1977	.1391	124.5
1978	.1715	153.5
1979	.1951	174.7
1980	.2391	214.1

The trend in sets per man-hour increased throughout the entire period. The largest increase in the index occurred in 1980, when it rose 39.4 points over the index for 1979. The simplification of final assembly operations through increased use of large and essentially complete imported subassemblies and increased utilization of printed circuit boards are believed to be the primary reasons for the large increases in output per worker.

A comparison of output per man-hour for U.S.- or Dutch-owned and Japanese-owned firms is presented in the following tabulation:

Year	U.S.- or Dutch-owned		Japanese-owned	
	Sets per man-hour	Index 1976=100	Sets per man-hour	Index 1976=100
	Units		Units	
1976	***	100.0	***	100.0
1977	.1308	***	.1976	***
1978	.1595	***	.2461	***
1979	***	***	***	***
1980	.2197	***	.3001	***

The preceding tabulation shows that Japanese-owned firms have a higher output per man-hour than U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms. This is to be expected since all but two of the Japanese-owned firms assemble their televisions in relatively modern plants (i.e., built since 1971) and use substantially complete subassemblies imported from their parent companies in Japan and elsewhere.

Profit-and-loss experience of domestic producers 1/

Monochrome television receivers.--Profit-and-loss data were received from three of the four monochrome receiver producers that were operating during 1976-78, and from two of the three producers operating during 1979-80. Reporting firms represent over 95 percent of the domestic production of monochrome television receivers. The remaining producer, * * *, reported net sales data only which are not included in the aggregate data. All domestic producers of monochrome television receivers are U.S.- or Dutch-owned.

Total net sales of monochrome television receivers by reporting firms decreased each year from $68.9 million in 1976 to * * * million in 1979, or by * * * percent. Net sales during January-September 1980, * * *, represented an * * * percent decline compared with net sales for the corresponding period of 1979. The primary reason for the declining sales was discontinuation of major production of monochrome television receivers in the United States and shifting of such production to offshore locations, mainly in Taiwan and Korea.

1/ Detailed data on the profit-and-loss experience of domestic producers, by firms, are presented in tables 32-33.

All U.S. producers of monochrome television receivers who provided data reported losses each year except for * * *, which earned a slight profit in both 1977 and 1978. Net operating loss on monochrome operations decreased from $3.7 million in 1976 to * * * in 1978, but then increased to * * * in 1979. The industry reported increased net operating losses of * * * during January-September 1980 compared with * * * for the corresponding period of 1979. The ratio of net operating loss to net sales declined from 5.4 percent in 1976 to 2.1 percent in 1977 and * * * percent in 1978, but then rose to * * * percent in 1979. The ratio for January-September 1980 was * * * percent compared with * * * percent for the corresponding period of 1979.

Color television receivers.--Profit-and-loss data were received from 11 producers in 1976, 12 in 1977, 13 in 1978, and 14 in 1979 and 1980. 1/ The reporting firms accounted for virtually all U.S. production during those years. The financial data presented in this section reflect U.S. producers' color television receiver operations only.

Aggregated data, by specified ownerships and years, are presented in the following table and show that total sales of color television receivers increased from $2.6 billion in 1976 to $3.6 billion in 1980, or by 36 percent. The Japanese-owned firms contributed over * * * of this increase. Net sales by such firms increased by * * * percent from * * * million in 1976 to $980 million in 1980. Net sales by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms increased from * * * billion in 1976 to $2.6 billion in 1980, or by * * * percent. The Japanese-owned firms' net sales accounted for * * * percent of total net sales of color television receivers in 1976, but by 1980, had increased to 27 percent. The increased share of total net sales by the Japanese-owned firms was attributable to the entry of four new firms--Mitsubishi Electric Sales (1977), Toshiba (1978), Sharp (1979), and Hitachi (1979)--into the industry, and the purchase of Warwick Electronics Co., a U.S.-owned firm, by Sanyo Electric, Inc., in December 1976.

Total net sales of color television receivers by the 14 U.S. producers increased by 11 percent from $3.2 billion in 1979 to $3.6 billion in 1980. The Japanese-owned firms contributed 89 percent of this increase in total net sales as a result of a 50 percent increase in their net sales in 1980 compared with their net sales of 1979, while U.S.- and Dutch-owned firms reported a nominal increase of 1.6 percent in their net sales in 1980 over those in 1979. Further, the net sales reported by three Japanese-owned firms accounting for about 41 percent of its' group net sales and 11 percent of total net sales were to their selling division, and hence, the value of such sales are somewhat understated.

1/ Tatung Co. of America, Inc., a Taiwan-owned firm, started pilot production in 1980. The firm, whose profit-and-loss data are not included in aggregate data, reported net sales of * * * and * * * of operating * * * for the first year.

Profit-and-loss experience of U.S. producers on their color television receivers operations only, by specified ownerships, 1976-80 1/

Ownership and year	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit	General, selling, and administrative expenses	Net operating profit or (loss)	Other net income or (expense)	Net profit or (loss) before taxes	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales
	1,000 dollars							Percent
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:								
1976	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1977	2,395,324	2,008,630	386,694	318,954	67,740	(51,213)	16,527	2.8
1978	2,429,964	2,079,729	350,235	306,557	43,678	(33,169)	10,509	1.8
1979	2,547,053	2,189,788	357,265	316,571	40,694	(32,996)	7,698	1.6
1980	2,586,821	2,234,377	352,444	307,604	44,840	2/	2/	1.7
Japanese-owned:								
1976	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1977	512,863	418,510	94,353	81,115	13,238	(3,933)	9,305	2.6
1978	588,434	497,984	90,450	89,455	995	(13,135)	(12,140)	.2
1979	652,316	605,472	46,844	63,538	(16,694)	(15,994)	(32,688)	(2.6)
1980	980,179	853,324	126,855	104,450	22,405	2/	2/	2.3
Total								
1976	2,625,427	2,175,295	450,132	353,881	96,251	(59,414)	36,837	3.7
1977	2,908,187	2,427,140	481,047	400,068	80,979	55,146	25,833	2.8
1978	3,018,398	2,577,713	440,685	396,012	44,673	(46,304)	(1,631)	1.5
1979	3,199,369	2,795,260	404,109	380,109	24,000	(48,990)	(24,990)	(.8)
1980	3,567,000	3,087,701	479,299	412,054	67,245	2/	2/	1.9

1/ The number of reporting companies is 11 in 1976, 12 in 1977, 13 in 1978, and 14 in 1979 and in 1980.
2/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

The following table presents the percentage distribution of each firm's net sales to aggregated net sales as well as to its specified ownership group's net sales. * * *. * * *. In both markets, that is within ownership group and total market, other U.S.-owned firms' share of market increased except for the smallest producer * * *, while * * * share increased through 1978, maintained its share in 1979 and declined in 1980. * * *. * * *.

Aggregate net operating profit of U.S. producers on their color television receiver operations declined each year from $96.3 million in 1976 to $24 million in 1979 or by 75 percent but then increased sharply in 1980 to $67.2 million, an increase of 180 percent over 1979. The trend in the net operating margin--i.e., the ratio of net operating profit to net sales--closely parallels that of net operating profit, declining from 3.7 percent in 1976 to 0.8 percent in 1979 and then increasing to 1.9 percent in 1980. The improved profit picture in 1980 was mainly due to the superior performance of Japanese-owned firms which reversed their financial position from the operating loss of $16.7 million or 2.6 percent of net sales in 1979 to an operating profit of $22.4 million or 2.3 percent of net sales. The U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms showed a 10-percent increase in their profit from $40.7 million in 1979 (1.6 percent of net sales) to $44.8 million in 1980 (1.7 percent of net sales). The U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms were, on average, more profitable than Japanese-owned firms, which experienced substantial start-up costs during 1976-79.

Net operating profits for U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms decreased from * * * in 1976 to $40.7 million in 1979, or by * * * percent. The ratio of net operating profit to net sales also declined from * * * percent in 1976 to 1.6 percent in 1979.

* * * * * * *

Japanese-owned firms reported net operating losses of * * * and $16.7 million (2.6 percent of net sales) in 1976 and 1979, respectively. * * *. * * *. Some of the Japanese-owned firms reported profit-and-loss data for their manufacturing division only; hence, their net operating profit may be understated.

Color television receivers: Percentage distribution of U.S. producers' share of total net sales and net sales, by specified ownership groups and by firms, 1976-80

(In percent)

Specified ownership and firm	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Share of specified ownership group sales	Share of total net sales	Share of specified ownership group sales	Share of total net sales	Share of specified ownership group sales	Share of total net sales	Share of specified ownership group sales	Share of total net sales	Share of specified ownership group sales	Share of total net sales
U.S.- or Dutch-owned										
Admiral Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Warwick Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	100.0	***	100.0	***	100.0	***	100.0	***	100.0	***
Japanese-owned:										
Hitachi Consumer Products of America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Melco Sales, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar/Matsushita Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp of America	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese owned	100.0	***	100.0	***	100.0	***	100.0	***	100.0	***
Total	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaries of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

As shown in the following tabulation, television producers' average net profit margins were significantly below those reported for two broader categories of electronic products as well as the average reported for all manufacturing corporations:

Item	Ratio of net operating profit to net sales				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Percent				
Color television receivers	3.7	2.8	1.5	0.8	1.9
Electrical and electronic equipment 1/	8.6	8.7	8.1	7.5	2/ 7.5
Electronic components and accessories 3/	8.7	6.1	7.6	7.3	8.2
All manufacturing corporations 1/	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.7	2/ 6.9

1/ Averaged from data published in Quarterly Financial Report by the Federal Trade Commission.
2/ Ratio based on 3 quarters.
3/ Data compiled from annual statement studies published by Robert Morris Associates.

To provide an additional measure of profitability, domestic producers were asked to supply information on their investment in productive facilities. For the period 1976-78, due to cessation of television business and change in ownership of some of the firms, their investment data were not available. Further, such data are only available for 1979 and January-September 1980. 1/ The ratio of net operating profit to original cost of fixed assets for January-September 1980 followed the same trend as did the ratio of net operating profits to net sales, increasing to 7.8 percent from 5.0 percent in the corresponding period of 1979. The ratio based on book value increased from 11.1 percent to 16.4 percent. U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms' return on investment in productive facilities showed a declining trend; Japanese-owned firms reported an improving trend. The ratio of net operating profit to investment in productive facilities should not be construed as a return on total investment. Total investment includes, in addition to investment in productive facilities, investment in working capital, non-productive facilities, and other related joint investments.

Capital expenditures and research and development costs 2/

Monochrome television receivers.--Two U.S.-owned producers of monochrome receivers reported capital expenditures. Almost all of the capital expenditures were for machinery, equipment, and fixtures incurred for facilities outside the United States. They are presented in the following table.

1/ Detailed data are presented in table 34.
2/ Detailed data on capital expenditures and research and development costs, by firms, are presented in table 35.

Monochrome television receivers: Capital expenditures for foreign facilities that are used in production or assembly, by firms, 1976-79, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Item and firm	1976	1977	1978	1979	January-September--	
					1979	1980
Machinery, equipment, and fixtures:						
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	***	***	***	***	***	***
Building leasehold improvements:						
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***

* * * could not provide a breakdown of its capital expenditures for monochrome and color television operations. * * * did not incur any capital expenditures for monochrome operations.

Color television receivers.--As shown in the following table, U.S. producers' total capital expenditures for machinery, equipment, and fixtures for production facilities within the United States increased annually from $30.7 million in 1976 to $58.7 million in 1980. Approximately * * * of the increase in expenditures was attributable to Japanese-owned firms, reflecting the initial investment required by new plants. The U.S.- or Dutch- owned firms incurred * * * percent of such expenses in 1976 and 64 percent in 1980. Capital expenditures for machinery, equipment, and fixtures for production facilities outside the United States 1/ increased each year from $5.0 million in 1976 to $14.9 million in 1980. * * *.

Capital expenditures for land, land improvements, building, leasehold improvements, and other miscellaneous items within the United States peaked at $13.8 million in 1979 before falling to $9.5 million in 1980. U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms' expenditures on such items fluctuated each year during 1976-80, decreasing from * * * in 1976 to $2.9 million in 1978, but then increasing to $6.2 million in 1980. Expenditures on such items by Japanese-owned firms * * * to $10.0 million in 1978 from * * * in 1976, and then declined to $3.4 million in 1980. The increased expenditures between 1976 and 1978 reflect the entry of new Japanese-owned firms. The total expenditures on such items outside the United States amounted to * * * in 1976 and then declined roughly to half of that amount during the years 1977-79

1/ Such expenditures by the Japanese parent companies were not reported by their U.S. subsidiaries and are therefore unknown.

Capital expenditures and research and development costs for facilities that are used primarily in the production or assembly of color television receivers and/or parts thereof, by types of expenditures and by specified ownerships, 1976-80 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Specified ownership and year	Machinery, equipment, and fixtures		Research and development	Land, building, improvements, and others	
	Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States		Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:					
1976	***	***	***	***	***
1977	29,005	***	86,550	3,563	***
1978	34,154	***	108,449	2,867	***
1979	32,390	***	89,435	3,966	***
1980	37,815	13,661	67,478	6,164	2,360
Japanese-owned:					
1976	***	***	***	***	***
1977	3,983	***	4,130	714	***
1978	13,372	***	3,798	10,017	***
1979	18,857	***	3,525	9,878	***
1980	20,931	1,254	6,271	3,382	955
Total					
1976	30,678	5,004	86,288	10,424	3,396
1977	32,988	7,659	90,680	4,277	1,825
1978	47,526	8,515	112,247	12,884	1,876
1979	51,247	11,167	92,960	13,844	1,509
1980	58,746	14,915	73,749	9,546	3,315

1/ The number of reporting companies was 11 in 1976, 12 in 1977, 13 in 1978, and 14 in 1979 and 1980.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

but then increased to $3.3 million in 1980. The U.S.-owned firms reported all such expenses for foreign facilities during the period 1976-79 and roughly * * * of total expenditures in 1980.

U.S. producers' research and development expenses are involved with the development of new products, the improvement of present products, testing of competitors' products, development of new or improved manufacturing methods, development of new and special machines, the testing of raw materials, and pure research. Research and development costs increased from $86.3 million in 1976 to $112.2 million in 1978, but then steadily declined to $93.0 million in 1979 and $73.7 million in 1980. Over * * * percent of such expenses were incurred by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms during 1976-79, but then declined to 91 percent in 1980. The largest contributors were * * * and * * * throughout 1976-80; * * * and * * * shared one-fourth of total such expenses in 1976-77. Much of the research for the Japanese-owned firms is performed by the parent companies in Japan.

Consideration of the Causal Relationship Between LTFV Imports and Material Injury or Threat

Market penetration by imports 1/ 2/

Monochrome television receivers.--Import penetration by monochrome receivers from Japan has declined annually since 1976. In that year, Japanese imports represented * * * percent of apparent consumption by quantity. Penetration declined to * * * percent by quantity in 1980.

Import penetration by Japanese receivers has been highest in screen sizes 10 inches and under; such imports accounted for * * * percent of consumption in 1980. Since there is no domestic production of monochrome receivers in this screen-size group, one would expect that this screen size would show the largest import penetration.

Total import penetration has increased since 1971, as most U.S. television producers ceased making monochrome sets. In 1971, import penetration was 57 percent, but by 1980, it had increased to * * * percent. As imports from Japan have decreased, those from Taiwan and Korea have increased. These two countries are now the major sources for monochrome television receivers. In 1971, import penetration for Taiwan was 17 percent, and for Korea it was 1 percent. By 1980, these figures had increased to 58.1 percent and 33.9 percent, respectively.

Color television receivers.--The penetration of the U.S. color television receiver market by imported complete receivers from Japan covered by the dumping finding declined from a peak of * * * percent (based on quantity) in 1976 to * * * percent in 1980, as shown in the following table.

1/ For the purposes of this section, only imports from Japan that were subject to the dumping finding are considered. Because Sony was excluded from the dumping finding in 1975, its imports have been subtracted from the total number of imports from Japan, and it is the adjusted import figure that was used to calculate market penetration by imports from Japan.

2/ Detailed data on market penetration by imports are presented in tables 36-40.

Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports, and apparent consumption, 1976-80

Year	Domestic shipments: U.S.- or Dutch-owned (1)	Domestic shipments: Japanese-owned (2)	Domestic shipments: Total (3)	Imports: From Japan 1/ (4)	Imports: Total (5)	Apparent consumption (6)
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
1976	***	***	5,744	***	2,825	8,569
1977	5,541	1,159	6,700	***	2,539	9,239
1978	6,218	1,498	7,716	***	2,775	10,491
1979	***	***	8,716	***	1,369	10,085
1980	6,761	2,942	9,703	2/ ***	1,288	10,991

Year	Ratio (percent) of-- (1) to (6)	(2) to (6)	(3) to (6)	(4) to (6)	(5) to (6)	(2) + (4) to (6)
1976	***	***	67.0	***	33.0	***
1977	60.0	12.6	72.5	***	27.5	***
1978	59.3	14.3	73.6	***	26.4	***
1979	***	***	86.4	***	13.6	***
1980	61.5	26.8	88.3	***	11.7	***

1/ Imports from Japan less those imported by Sony. Imports from Japan by Sony are included in apparent consumption and have been added into the ratio of shipments by Japanese-owned firms plus imports from Japan, (2) + (4), to apparent consumption.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

The share of apparent consumption accounted for by imports from Japan subject to the dumping finding declined sharply as domestic shipments by Japanese-owned producers increased. Shipments by U.S.- or Dutch-owned domestic producers increased from * * * units, valued at * * *, in 1976 to * * *, in 1979, or by * * * percent by quantity . Shipments by these firms declined slightly to 6.76 million units in 1980, valued at $2.4 billion.

If domestic shipments by Japanese-owned firms are grouped with imports from Japan (including those of Sony), they represent 30.7 percent of apparent consumption in 1980. Other foreign producers, especially those in Korea and Taiwan, have been able to increase their participation in the U.S. color receiver market during this period. However, such imports are currently under quota restriction provided by OMA's and have declined 33 and 51 percent, respectively, since 1978, as shown in the following table.

Color television receivers: U.S. imports for consumption of complete receivers, by countries, 1976-80

(In thousands of units)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Japan 1/	2,530	2,029	1,434	513	435
Taiwan	235	322	624	368	303
Korea	48	96	437	314	293
Canada	16	74	212	91	126
Singapore	4	15	61	73	85
All other	1	3	7	10	46
Total	2,834	2,539	2,775	1,369	1,288

1/ Includes imports of Sony receivers.

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

The increases in imports from Canada and Singapore are attributable to the export activities of both Japanese- and U.S.-owned subsidiaries of major U.S. producers.

As shown in the following table, market penetration in different screen sizes varies markedly according to the source of the imports.

Color television receivers: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries and by screen sizes, and apparent U.S. consumption, by screen sizes, 1980

Screen size	Imports			Apparent U.S. consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption		
	Japan (1) 1/	Korea (2)	Taiwan (3)	(4)	(1) to (4)	(2) to (4)	(3) to (4)
	1,000 units				Percent		
12 inch and under	***	23	24	523	***	4.4	4.6
13 inch	***	140	133	1,721	***	8.1	7.7
14 to 17 inch	***	1	4	541	***	.2	.7
18 and 19 inch	***	130	143	5,564	***	2.3	2.6
20 inch and over	***	2/	2/	2,629	***	3/	3/

1/ Does not include imports from Sony.
2/ Less than 500 units.
3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and official statistics of the Department of Commerce.

The largest penetration by imports from Japan covered by the dumping finding occurred in the 12-inch-and-under screen-size category, where such imports accounted for * * * percent of apparent consumption in 1980. Likewise, the greatest penetration by imports from Korea and Taiwan was in the 13-inch screen-size category. Approximately * * * percent of total Japanese imports in 1980 were of screen sizes of 13 inches or under. Imports from Korea and Taiwan were almost evenly split between the 13-inch-and-under category and 19- inch screen size. About 95 percent of the receivers imported from Singapore have screen sizes of 13 inches and under; over 90 percent of the imports from Canada are in the 18-inch-or-over category, which includes console sets.

The comparative sales volume and prices of domestic and imported television receivers

A basic consideration for the Commission is the question of whether imported television receivers subject to the dumping finding have been or are underselling like or competitive domestic television receivers and, if so, to what degree. The following analysis, based on data compiled from responses to Commission questionnaires, presents a comparison, by screen sizes and by class of customers, of the volume of sales and of the range and weighted average net selling prices of domestic and imported television receivers and the absolute and percentage amount of under or overselling by the imported product. These sales volume and market price comparisons are for direct sales by domestic producers and importers to retailers as well as to wholesalers in those cases in which domestic producers or importers utilize a two-tier system of distribution.

The data base for the analysis was compiled from responses to Commission questionnaires by 14 domestic producers and 26 importers of television receivers. Producers and importers were asked to provide data, by classes of customers, on the sales volume and net selling prices of their three largest volume models at three levels of their product line--top-of-the-line (T), midrange (M), and low-end-of-the-line (L). Data were received on 1979 sales of almost 8.3 million television receivers, valued at about $1.9 billion, and on sales during January-September 1980 of 6.8 million receivers, valued at nearly $1.6 billion. Sales figures and prices covered screen sizes which account for the bulk of domestic sales and for which there are competing imports, specifically, 12-inch monochrome, and 13-inch, 19-inch, and 25-inch color television receivers. Respondents identified quantities sold and net selling prices to four classes of customers--distributors, independent retailers, mass merchandisers, 1/ and private-label retailers. Because volume of sales, prices and patterns of competition differ markedly in these four market segments, each is analyzed separately. 2/

Producers and importers were also asked to identify competitors' models equivalent to those models selected from their respective product lines. Building on this base of competing models, the staff designed a matrix of comparability to enable comparisons of sales volume and net selling prices of like or competing models in order to analyze the impact of imports in terms of

1/ Includes discount houses, department stores, and catalogue houses.
2/ Data presented and analyzed in these sections do not include Sony Corp., as that firm was excluded from the dumping finding in 1975.

volume and margins of underselling. The number of models submitted by producers and importers for use in this matrix of comparability totaled more than 300.

U.S. producers and importers were also requested to furnish cost estimates on principal features of television receivers. The estimates were intended for use in evaluating differences in average prices developed between 10 categories of receiver models (T1-T3, M1-M4, and L1-L3). The estimates are constructed by using low-end-of-the-line-model features as the base. The range of estimates reported in the following table covers tuning systems, color controls, and cabinet details.

In response to Commission questionnaries, 60 retail dealers provided data on the prices paid for the largest volume models purchased of each brand name television receiver line handled by the respective stores. (Prices covered top-of-the-line, midrange and low-end-of-the-line models.) These respondent firms are, for the most part, key accounts in the retail market structure and include independent retailers, discount houses, department stores, mass merchandisers, and catalogue houses. Responses, in aggregate, numbered 2,639 individual purchases of monochrome or color television receivers, providing a data base on quantity purchased, base price, allowances, and net purchase price, by model numbers. Data cover two time periods, January-June 1980 and July-September 1980. The resultant matrix of comparability enables an analysis of the range and weighted average prices of imported and domestic models and of margins of underselling or overselling by imports. Further, this comparison of cost prices paid by retail dealers solves the problem of selling price comparisons that involve two types of distribution--sales by producers and importers to distributors and sales direct to retailers. 1/

1/ Dealers' purchase prices capture sales to retailers by distributors of Zenith, RCA, and other brand names, a dimension not included in producers' and importers' selling prices.

Domestic producers' and importers' estimates of the cost range of the principal features of color and monochrome television receivers

Feature	Range
Color receivers:	
Tuning system:	
Mechanical tuners	0-Base.
Random access	$40-60
Push-button (12 to 20 channels)	20-33
1-knob electronic (12 to 20 channels)	15-20
1-knob electronic (82 channels)	25-40
Remote control:	
Push-button scan (12 to 20 channels)	50-65
Push-button scan (20 to 82 channels)	60-70
Random access	80-100
Color control:	
Separate color and tint	0-Base.
Automatic color	5-20
VIR	10-20
Automatic color with light sensor	15-20
Cabinet:	
Enamel/plain vinyl	0-Base.
Woodgrain vinyl	5-10
Monochrome receivers:	
Cabinet:	
Enamel/plain vinyl	0-Base.
Woodgrain vinyl	5-10
AC/DC operation	2-6

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

The matrix of comparability.--The construction of the matrix by the staff became necessary due to the limited usefulness of the data on comparability of models received from domestic producers and importers. The limitation of the data resulted from both a general disagreement among producers and importers over which receiver models compete with each other and from the small number of models on which there was agreement on comparability in relation to the large number of models produced or imported. The matrix, based on technology differences, serves as a meaningful method of developing valid price comparisons on like and competing models.

The segregation of both monochrome and color receivers for comparability purposes is permitted by the constructed matrix. In the matrix, color receivers are divided into three broad classes (top-of-the-line, middle-of-the-line, and low-end-of-the-line), with each class determined by the tuning system and color controls employed, by cabinet detail, and whether the receivers are capable of remote control operation. Monochrome receivers are also divided into three model classes, principally by AC/DC operation capability and by two cabinet detail classifications. The three classes of color receivers are further segregated into 10 categories, with top-of-the-line models divided into 3 categories, middle-of-the-line models divided into 4 categories, and low-end-of-the-line models divided into 3 categories. Each of the 10 categories of color receivers and 3 categories of monochrome receivers is discussed below to insure sufficient understanding of each receiver class.

Top-of-the-line receivers (T1-T3) are limited to models featuring random-access-tuning systems with 82-105 channels. The tuning system incorporates a monolithic microprocessor which provides all UHF, VHF, and midband channel frequencies. Other features of top-of-the-line models are automatic color controls, automatic color tracking (vertical interval reference (VIR)), and room-light-level sensing. T1 models also feature remote control capability.

Middle-of-the-line color receivers (M1-M4) are designated by four different tuning systems. M1 (which also feature remote control) and M2 models feature 12-20 channels, pot-tuned push-button or sequential-scan tuners, M3 models feature a one-knob, phase-lock-loop electronic tuner with 82 UHF, VHF, and midband channels, and M4 models feature a one-knob, phase-lock-loop tuner with 12-20 channels. Middle-of-the-line receivers offer less automatic color controls than top-of-the-line receivers, principally the absence of broadcast digital code (VIR).

Low-end-of-the-line color receivers (L1-L3) are characterized by separate UHF and VHF mechanical tuners and by a separate control for both color and tint. In addition, cabinet detail is a distinguishing feature of low-end-of-the-line models.

Monochrome receivers (T1, M1, L1) are also characterized by separate UHF and VHF mechanical tuners and are segregated by their capability to operate on either AC line current or on batteries (DC). Cabinet detail is the only other feature used in segregating monochrome models. A summary of the criteria for the segregation of color and monochrome receiver classes is shown in the following table.

Color and monochrome television receivers: Criteria for segregation by tuning systems, color controls, and cabinet details

Item	Top end			Middle				Low end		
	T1	T2	T3	M1	M2	M3	M4	L1	L2	L3
Color receivers:										
Remote control------	X			X						
Tuning system:										
Random acess, 82-105 channels-----	X	X	X							
Push button, 12-20 channels-----				X or	X or					
Scan-----------				X	X	X or	X or			
1-knob electronic, 82 channels-----						X				
1-knob electronic, 12-20 channels--							X			
2-knob mechanical---								X	X	X
Color control:										
Auto tracking (VIR)--------	X	X	X or	X				X or		
Auto light sensor-------	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X or	
Auto color-----	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X or		
1-knob color---								X	X	
Cabinet:										
Wood-----------	X or	X or	X or							
Wood grain vinyl--------	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Enamel/plain vinyl--------										X
Monochrome receivers:										
AC/DC operation----	X									
Tuning system:										
2-knob mechanical---	X			X				X		
Cabinet:										
Wood grain vinyl--------	X			X						
Enamel/plain vinyl--------								X		

Source: Compiled by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Analyzing competition in a complex market

Strong efforts at product differentiation--from basic chassis and tuner technology to cosmetic features--characterize the market for television receivers, as do the two distinct modes of distribution--the two-tier system that uses a distributor network for market coverage and the single-tier system of direct sales to three rather distinct retail market segments--independent retailers, mass merchandisers, and private-label retailers. The result is a complex market with sharply varied patterns of competition between and among domestic producers and importers.

Five categories of like or competing models were selected for detailed analysis--the classification (L1) accounting for the largest volume of 12-inch monochrome television receiver sales and the two classification (L2 and M1) which contributed the largest sales volume of 13-inch and 19-inch color television receivers. The detailed analysis of these five classifications of like or competing models will be transmitted to the Commission in a supplemental submission. This submission will cover the pattern of competition, by screen sizes, in each of the four market segments--distributor, independent retailer, mass merchandiser, and private-label retailer--between domestic producers and importers sourcing from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. A detailed analysis of margins of underselling or overselling will also be made with reference to specific importing firms' sales at prices sharply above or below competing domestic models. Dominant firms in specific markets are identified, and negligible sales of TV sets imported from Japan are noted. In recognition of the fact that margins of underselling (where they exist) by imports have little significance without reference to volume of such sales, a detailed tabular presentation of the volume of sales for each submarket and for each time period will also be included. A summary of the analysis of each of these five model classifications, by screen sizes, is presented in the following sections.

The market for 12-inch monochrome television receivers

Producers' and importers' sales volume, prices, and margins of underselling. 1/--Based on the Commission survey of sales of the three largest volume models, more than 90 percent of the 12-inch monochrome television receivers sold were sourced from abroad; less than 2 percent were imported from Japan in 1979, and only a negligible number, in January-September 1980. * * *. Low-priced leader models accounted for about 75 percent of 12-inch monochrome sales during the period under analysis. 2/ Most sales of 12-inch leader models are direct to the retail outlet; Japanese firms, sourcing largely from their Taiwan plants, dominated this market. At the distributor level, dominated by * * *, there are no domestic models competing for sales, and sales by Japanese firms are minimal. Data on margins of under or overselling by imports are shown in the following table. Imports from Japan in 1979 undersold competing domestic models by 15 percent in sales to independent retailers and by 8 percent in sales to private-label retailers. In both instances, * * *.

1/ Commission classification L1, price leader models with mechanical tuners.
2/ The quantity and percent share of sales of 12-inch monochrome receivers by domestic producers and importers are presented in table 41.

12-inch monchrome television receivers (price leader models 1/): Margins of underselling or overselling (-) by imports, total, and from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980

Customer and period 2/	Margins of underselling or oversellings (-) of all domestic sets by imports								Margin of underselling or overselling (-) of U.S.- and Dutch-owned firms' sets by imports							
	Total		From Japan		From Korea		From Taiwan		Total		From Japan		From Korea		From Taiwan	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Independent retailer:																
January-June 1979	$9	12	$-1	-1	$8	11	$9	12	$9	12	$-1	-1	$8	11	$9	12
July-December 1979	10	13	12	15	11	15	9	13	10	13	12	15	11	15	9	13
January-June 1980	13	16	-	-	16	21	11	15	13	16	-	-	16	21	11	15
July-September 1980	13	16	-	-	14	18	12	15	13	16	-	-	14	18	12	15
Mass merchandiser: 3/																
January-June 1979	7	10	-	-	9	13	2	3	7	10	-	-	9	13	2	3
July-December 1979	8	11	-	-	10	14	1	1	8	11	-	-	10	14	1	1
January-June 1980	8	12	-	-	11	15	2	3	8	12	-	-	11	15	2	3
July-September 1980	10	13	-	-	13	17	2	3	10	13	-	-	13	17	2	3
Private-label retailer:																
January-June 1979	6	10	5	8	7	11	6	9	6	10	5	8	7	11	6	9
July-December 1979	6	9	-	-	8	13	5	8	6	9	-	-	8	13	5	8
January-June 1980	3	5	-	-	-1	-2	7	10	3	5	-	-	-1	-2	7	10
July-September 1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Commission classification L1.
2/ No distributor sales were reported.
3/ Includes discount houses, department stores, and catalogue houses.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

The average selling prices of individual firms for 12-inch leader models sold to independent retailers, January-June 1979 and January-June 1980, respectively, are shown in the following tables and figures 2 and 3.

Retail dealers' purchase prices. 1/--Data on prices paid by retail dealers for brand name, 12-inch, price-leader monochrome television receivers for January-June 1980 and margins of underselling are shown in tables 42 and 43. 2/ The range of prices paid for imported sets was broader ($98-$55) than those paid for domestic models ($74-$67). A comparison of average purchase prices, however, shows that imported 12-inch sets undersold competing domestic receivers by $6 to $8, or by 9 to 12 percent. Margins of underselling by imports from Korea were larger (13 to 15 percent); there were lower margins of underselling (4 to 7 percent) on 12-inch sets imported from Japan. Generally, purchase price data corroborate selling price data from producers and importers. The low end of the price range and the average price for purchases of domestic sets, however, was about $7, or 10 percent lower than the figures for domestic producers' selling prices. 3/

1/ Commission classification L1, price-leader models with mechanical tuners.
2/ These price data are based on total retail dealers' purchases of almost 256,000 12-inch (L1) monochrome TV receivers.
3/ The fact that a broader number of 12-inch models was contained in purchasers' data than in producers' data may, in part, explain this pattern.

12-inch monochrome television receivers: Average net selling prices of domestic and imported price-leader models 1/ sold to independent retailers, by firms and by sources, January-June 1979

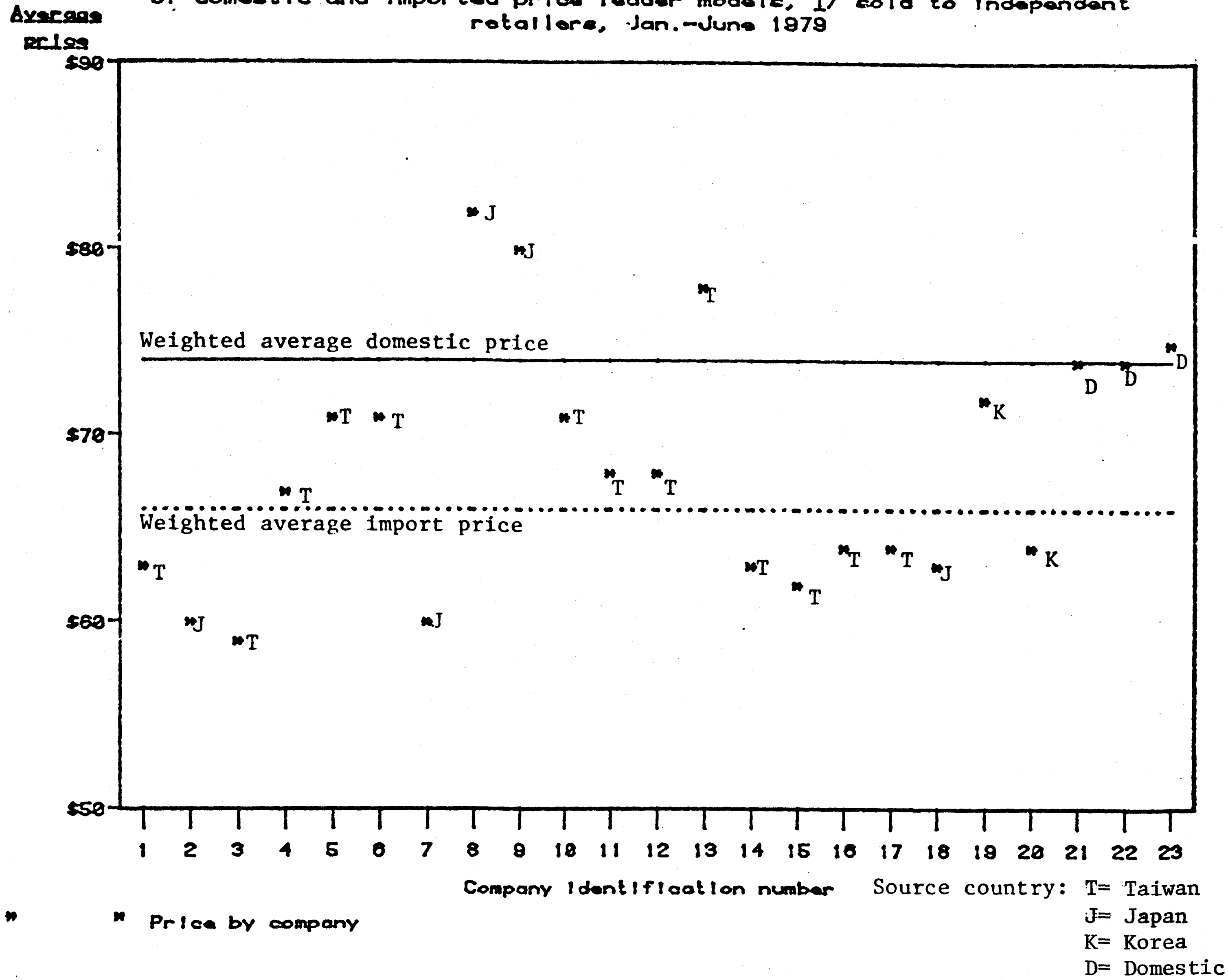
Identification No.	Vendor	Net selling price	Source
1	* * *	$63	Taiwan.
2	* * *	60	Japan.
3	* * *	59	Taiwan.
4	* * *	67	Taiwan.
5	* * *	71	Taiwan.
6	* * *	71	Taiwan.
7	* * *	60	Japan.
8	* * *	82	Japan.
9	* * *	80	Japan.
10	* * *	71	Taiwan.
11	* * *	68	Taiwan.
12	* * *	68	Taiwan.
13	* * *	78	Taiwan.
14	* * *	63	Taiwan.
15	* * *	62	Taiwan.
16	* * *	64	Taiwan.
17	* * *	64	Taiwan.
18	* * *	63	Japan.
19	* * *	72	Korea.
20	* * *	64	Korea.
21	* * *	74	Domestic.
22	* * *	74	Domestic.
23	* * *	75	Domestic.

1/ Commission classification L1.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note.--The weighted average domestic price is $74; the weighted average import price is $66.

Figure 2.--12-inch monochrome television receivers: average prices of domestic and imported price leader models, 1/ sold to independent retailers, Jan.-June 1979



1/ L1 classification of like or competing models.

12-inch monochrome television receivers: Average net selling prices of domestic and imported price-leader models 1/ sold to independent retailers, by firms and by sources, January-June 1980

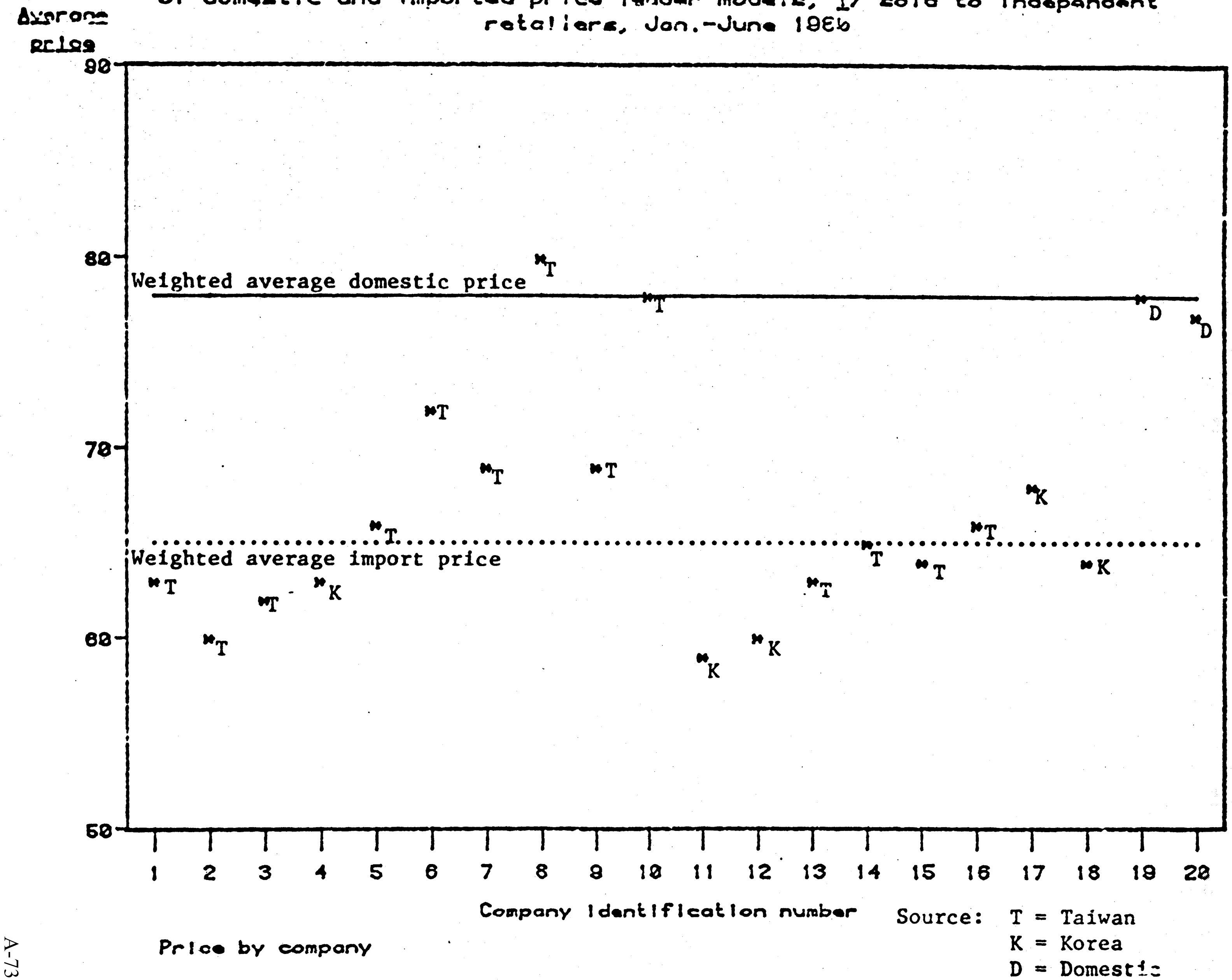
Identification No.	Vendor	Net selling price	Source
1	* * *	$63	Taiwan.
2	* * *	60	Taiwan.
3	* * *	62	Taiwan.
4	* * *	63	Korea.
5	* * *	66	Taiwan.
6	* * *	72	Taiwan.
7	* * *	69	Taiwan.
8	* * *	80	Taiwan.
9	* * *	69	Taiwan.
10	* * *	78	Taiwan.
11	* * *	59	Korea.
12	* * *	60	Korea.
13	* * *	63	Taiwan.
14	* * *	65	Taiwan.
15	* * *	64	Taiwan.
16	* * *	66	Taiwan.
17	* * *	68	Korea.
18	* * *	64	Korea.
19	* * *	78	Domestic.
20	* * *	77	Domestic.

1/ Commission classification L1.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note.--The weighted average domestic price is $78; the weighted average import price is $65.

Figure 3.--12-inch monochrome television receivers: average prices of domestic and imported price leader models, 1/ sold to independent retailers, Jan.-June 1986



1/ L2 classification of like or competing models.

The market for 13-inch price-leader color television receivers

Producers' and importers' sales volume, prices, and margins of underselling 1/.--Sales of imported 13-inch color television receivers as a share of total 13-inch sales volume decreased from 1979 to January-September 1980, but remained a significant competitive factor in the market. Price-leader models accounted for between 40 and 50 percent of total 13-inch volume throughout the period. 2/ Sales of leader models imported from Japan declined sharply from 18 percent of imports' share in 1979 to 7 percent in 1980 because Japanese firms switched to assembling 13-inch receivers in their U.S. plants. Sales of leader models by * * * to distributors dwarf the combined sales to distributors by Japanese-owned domestic firms as well as imports' share. In contrast, imports' share and Japanese-owned domestic firms' share are strong in direct sales to retailers. Data on margins of under or overselling by imports are shown in the following table. Price-leader 13-inch color TV models imported from Japan undersold competing domestic models by 3 to 12 percent in direct sales to independent retailers. In sales to mass merchandisers, 13-inch color sets imported from Japan were priced 5 to 10 percent above average domestic prices. Imports from Korea and Taiwan, however, undersold domestic models by as much as 13 percent ($29) 3/.

The following tables and figures 4 and 5 show the selling prices of individual firms for 13-inch leader models sold to independent retailers, the market in which import competition is strongest, during January-June 1979 and January-June 1980, respectively.

Retail dealers' purchase price. 1/--The range of prices and the weighted average price paid by retail dealers for brand name, 13-inch, price-leader color TV sets for January-September 1980 and margins of underselling are shown in tables 45 and 46. 4/ Prices paid for 13-inch domestic models ranged from a high of $277 to a low of $208 compared with import models priced from $250 to $189. Purchase prices for 13-inch leader model color television receivers imported from Japan ranged from $250 to $194. Imported 13-inch color sets undersold competing domestic models by $31, or about 13 percent. During January-June 1980, the average price paid by dealers for 13-inch models imported from Japan was 8 percent or $19 lower than the average price of domestic models. The margin of underselling by imports from Japan doubled to $38, or 16 percent, during July-September 1980. Average purchase prices reported by retail dealers and selling prices of producers and importers to independent retailers correlate. With respect to models imported from Japan, however, the weighted average retail dealers' purchase prices ($219 during

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1/ Commission classification L2, price-leader models with mechanical tuners.

2/ The quantity and share of sales of 13-inch color receivers by domestic producers and importers are presented in table 44.

3/ * * * sold 13-inch leader models imported from Singapore. * * *, accounted for most of the import sales volume, with large sales direct to retailers of 13-inch color receivers imported from Korea and Taiwan.

4/ These price data are based on total retail dealers' purchases of 45,000 13-inch (L2) color television receivers.

13-inch color television receivers (price leader models 1/): Margins of underselling or overselling (-) by imports, total and from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980

Customer and period	Margins of underselling or oversellings (-) of all domestic sets by imports								Margin of underselling or overselling (-) of U.S.- and Dutch-owned firms' sets by imports							
	Total		From Japan		From Korea		From Taiwan		Total		From Japan		From Korea		From Taiwan	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Distributor:																
January-June 1979-----	$18	8	$6	3	-	-	$33	15	$17	8	$5	2	-	-	$33	15
July-December 1979----	0	-	-4	-2	-	-	24	11	0	-	-5	-2	-	-	24	11
January-June 1980-----	30	13	-2	-1	30	13	34	14	29	13	-3	-1	29	13	33	14
July-September 1980---	15	7	-	-	23	10	18	8	13	6	-	-1	21	9	16	7
Independent retailer:																
January-June 1979-----	23	10	16	7	27	12	28	12	23	10	16	7	27	12	28	12
July-December 1979----	20	9	7	3	27	12	25	11	18	8	4	2	25	11	23	10
January-June 1980-----	25	11	29	12	31	13	21	9	22	10	26	11	28	12	18	8
July-September 1980---	20	8	27	11	39	16	27	11	17	7	24	10	36	15	24	10
Mass merchandiser: 2/																
January-June 1979-----	26	11	0	-	29	13	31	13	21	10	-4	-2	25	11	26	12
July-December 1979----	20	9	-12	-5	27	12	24	11	16	7	-15	-7	23	10	21	9
January-June 1980-----	13	6	-22	-10	17	8	7	3	17	8	-18	-8	21	9	11	5
July-September 1980---	26	12	-	-	29	13	28	12	33	14	-	-	36	15	35	15
Private-label retailer:																
January-June 1979-----	-6	-3	-2	-1	-	-	-9	-5	-7	-4	-3	-2	-	-	-10	-6
July-December 1979----	-10	-6	-	-	-	-	-10	-6	-14	-8	-	-	-	-	-14	-8
January-June 1980-----	-5	-2	-	-	-	-	-5	-2	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
July-September 1980---	4	2	-	-	5	2	-1	-1	6	3	-	-	7	4	1	1

1/ Commission classification L2.
2/ Includes discount houses, department stores, and catalogue houses.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

January-June 1980 and $201 during July-September 1980) were more than 10 percent lower than the importers' average selling prices ($243 and $237, respectively) to mass-merchandiser accounts. 1/

13-inch color television receivers: Average net selling prices of domestic and imported price-leader models 1/ sold to independent retailers, by firms and by sources, January-June 1979

Identification No.	Vendor	Net selling price	Source
1	* * *	$204	Korea.
2	* * *	265	Singapore.
3	* * *	203	Taiwan.
4	* * *	206	Taiwan.
5	* * *	225	Japan.
6	* * *	206	Taiwan.
7	* * *	211	Japan.
8	* * *	248	Japan.
9	* * *	237	Domestic.
10	* * *	239	Domestic.
11	* * *	227	Domestic.
12	* * *	216	Domestic.
13	* * *	263	Domestic.
14	* * *	245	Domestic.

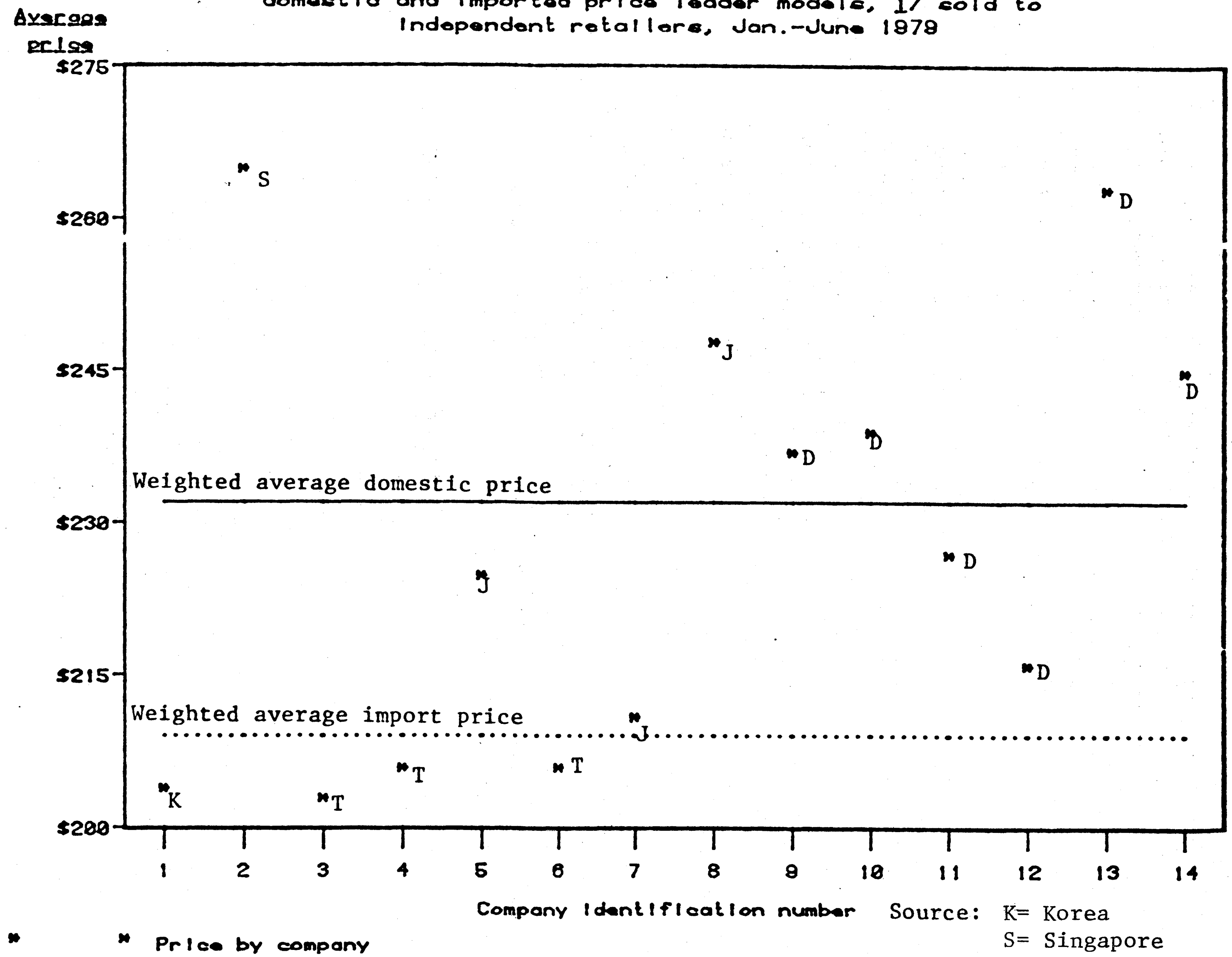
1/ Commission classification L2.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note.--The weighted average domestic price is $232; the weighted average import price is $209.

1/ Prices to mass merchandisers ordinarily are less than prices to independent retailers. Mass merchandisers are strongly represented in the 60 purchasers that make up the sample and may well contribute to a low weighted average price by their large-volume purchases.

Figure 4.--13-inch color television receivers: average prices of domestic and imported price leader models, 1/ sold to independent retailers, Jan.-June 1978



Source: K= Korea
S= Singapore
T= Taiwan
J= Japan
D= Domestic

1/ L2 classification of like or competing models.

13-inch color television receivers: Average net selling prices of domestic and imported price-leader models 1/ sold to independent retailers, by firms and by sources, January-June 1980

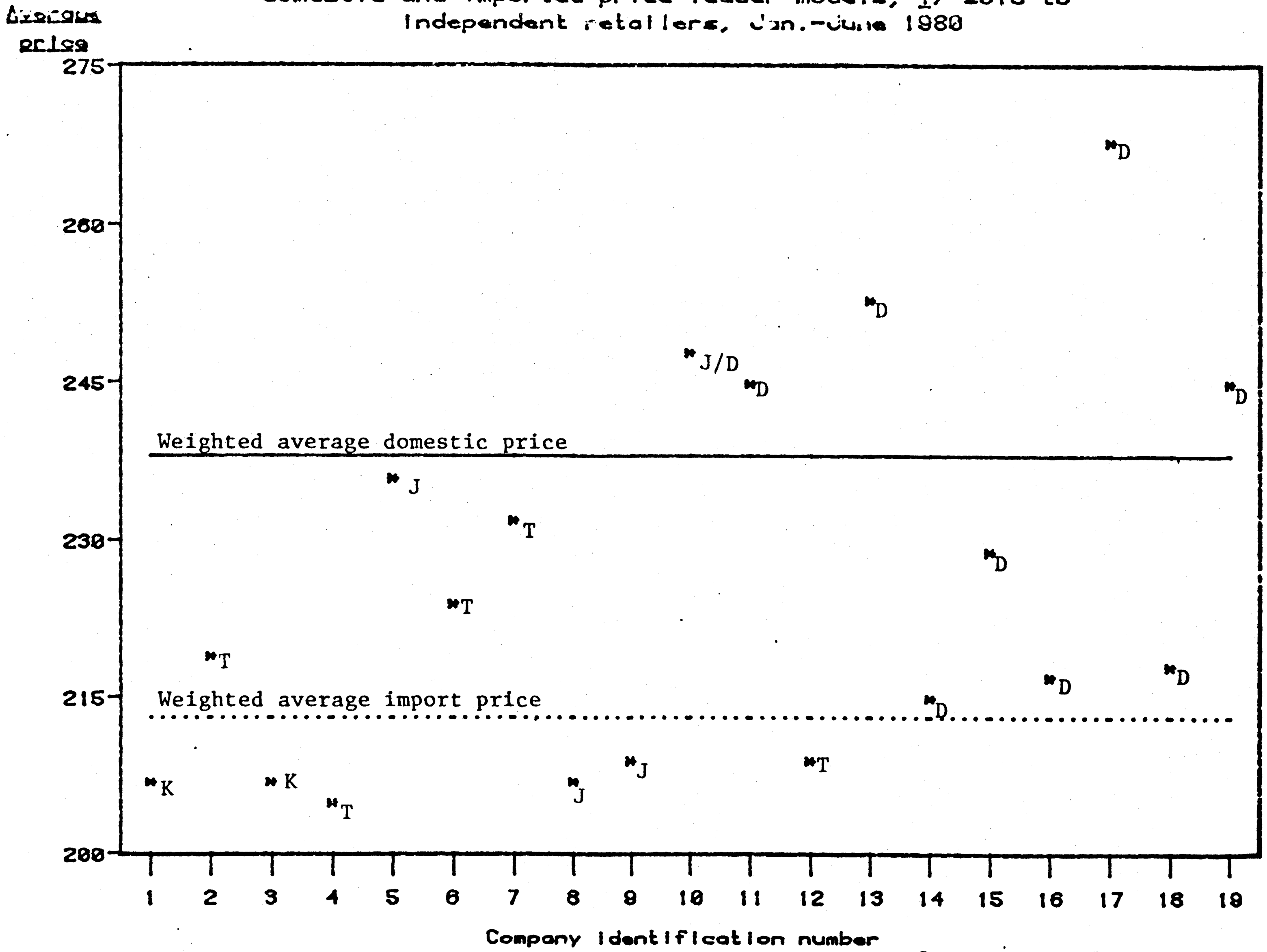
Identification No.	Vendor	Net selling price	Source
1	* * *	$207	Korea.
2	* * *	219	Taiwan.
3	* * *	207	Korea.
4	* * *	205	Taiwan.
5	* * *	236	Japan.
6	* * *	224	Taiwan.
7	* * *	232	Taiwan.
8	* * *	207	Japan.
9	* * *	209	Japan.
10	* * *	248	Japan/Domestic.
11	* * *	245	Domestic.
12	* * *	209	Taiwan.
13	* * *	253	Domestic.
14	* * *	215	Domestic.
15	* * *	229	Domestic.
16	* * *	217	Domestic.
17	* * *	268	Domestic.
18	* * *	218	Domestic.
19	* * *	245	Domestic.

1/ Commission classification L2.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note.--The weighted average domestic price is $238; the weighted average import price is $213.

Figure 5.--13-inch color television receivers: average prices of domestic and imported price leader models, 1/ sold to independent retailers, Jan.-June 1980



*. Price by company

Source: J = Japan
T = Taiwan
K = Korea
D = Domestic

1/ L2 classification of like or competing models.

The market for 13-inch remote control color television receivers

Producers' and importers' sales volume, prices, and margins of underselling 1/.--Rapid growth in demand for remote control models has made such color television receivers the second largest segment of the 13-inch TV market. During the subject period, 20 percent of the annual sales of 13-inch color receivers were remote control models. 2/ Imports have maintained a strong presence, accounting for 17 to 23 percent of total volume; sales by Japanese-owned domestic firms have increased sharply at the expense of U.S.- and Dutch-owned domestic firms whose sales volume fell proportionally. Japanese firms, whether with imports or domestic models, compete primarily in sales direct to retailers. Sales of remote control 13-inch color sets imported from Japan have declined from half to about one-fifth of total sales of imported models. Data on margins of underselling or overselling by imports are shown in the following table. In 1980, most sales of 13-inch remote control models imported from Japan were to independent retailers at prices averaging 15 percent ($50) below prices of competing domestic models. Sales to mass merchandisers of sets imported from Japan were made at average prices 4 percent above the domestic average. Imports from Korea and Taiwan undersold competing domestic models by margins of as much as 16 and 13 percent, respectively, in sales direct to retailers 3/.

The prices of individual firms for 13-inch remote control color television receivers sold direct to independent retailers, the market in which import presence was strongest, January-June 1979 and January-June 1980, are presented in the following tables and figures 6 and 7, respectively.

Retail dealers' purchase prices. 4/--Data on prices paid by retail dealers for 13-inch remote control color TV sets during January-September 1980 and margins of underselling are presented in tables 45 and 46. 5/ At the low end of the price range, retailers paid about the same price for imported models ($233) as for domestic models ($236). At the high end of the range, the price of imported models ($337) was $22 lower than the price for domestic models ($359). Dealers paid an average price of $284 for imported 13-inch color television receivers with remote control compared with $308 for competing domestic models. Most of these imported models came from Japan, and the margin of underselling in January-June 1980 was 8 percent or about $23. The margin of underselling increased sharply during July-September 1980 to a 13- percent price differential, with the average price paid by dealers for imported 13-inch models $41 lower than the price for domestic models.

1/ Commission classification M1, remote control models with limited access, push-button or scan electronic tuners.

2/ The quantity and share of sales of 13-inch remote control receivers by domestic producers and importers are presented in table 47.

3/ * * * sold 13-inch remote models imported from Singapore. No Japanese firms sold 13-inch remote control color sets imported from Taiwan and Korea.

4/ Commission classification M1, remote control models with limited access, push-button or scan electronic tuners.

5/ These price data are based on total retail dealers purchases of about 8,000 13-inch (M1) color television receivers.

13-inch color television receivers (remote control models 1/): Margins of underselling or overselling (-) by imports, total and from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980

Customer and period	Margins of underselling or oversellings (-) of all domestic sets by imports								Margin of underselling or overselling (-) of U.S.- and Dutch-owned firms' sets by imports							
	Total		From Japan		From Korea		From Taiwan		Total		From Japan		From Korea		From Taiwan	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Distributor:																
January-June 1979------	$3	1	$-5	-2	-	-	$21	8	$3	1	$-5	-2	-	-	$21	8
July-December 1979-----	-3	-1	-6	-2	-	-	14	5	-4	-1	-6	-2	-	-	13	5
January-June 1980------	10	3	9	3	32	11	31	10	10	3	9	3	32	11	31	10
July-September 1980----	12	4	-	-	29	10	25	8	10	3	-	-	27	9	23	8
Independent retailer:																
January-June 1979------	-2	-1	4	1	-	-	32	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July-December 1979-----	11	3	-1	0	-	-	30	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
January-June 1980------	36	11	49	15	60	18	30	9	45	13	59	17	69	21	39	12
July-September 1980----	44	13	51	15	53	16	53	16	39	12	46	14	49	15	49	15
Mass merchandiser: 2/																
January-June 1979------	1	0	-7	-2	-	-	48	15	-30	-10	-38	-13	-	-	17	6
July-December 1979-----	-17	-6	-31	-11	-	-	10	4	-28	-10	-42	-16	-	-	-1	0
January-June 1980------	-8	-3	-12	-4	35	12	25	9	-1	0	-5	-2	42	14	33	11
July-September 1980----	21	7	-	-	47	15	39	13	20	6	-	-	45	15	37	12
Private-label retailer:																
January-June 1979------	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July-December 1979-----	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-10	-4	-	-	-	-	-10	-4
January-June 1980------	-10	-4	-	-	-10	-4	-13	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July-September 1980----	-13	-5	-	-	-12	-5	-16	-6	-6	-2	-	-	-5	-2	-9	-3

1/ Commission classification Ml.
2/ Includes discount houses, department stores, and catalogue houses.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

13-inch color television receivers: Average net selling prices of domestic and imported models with remote control 1/ sold to independent retailers, by firms and by sources, January-June 1979

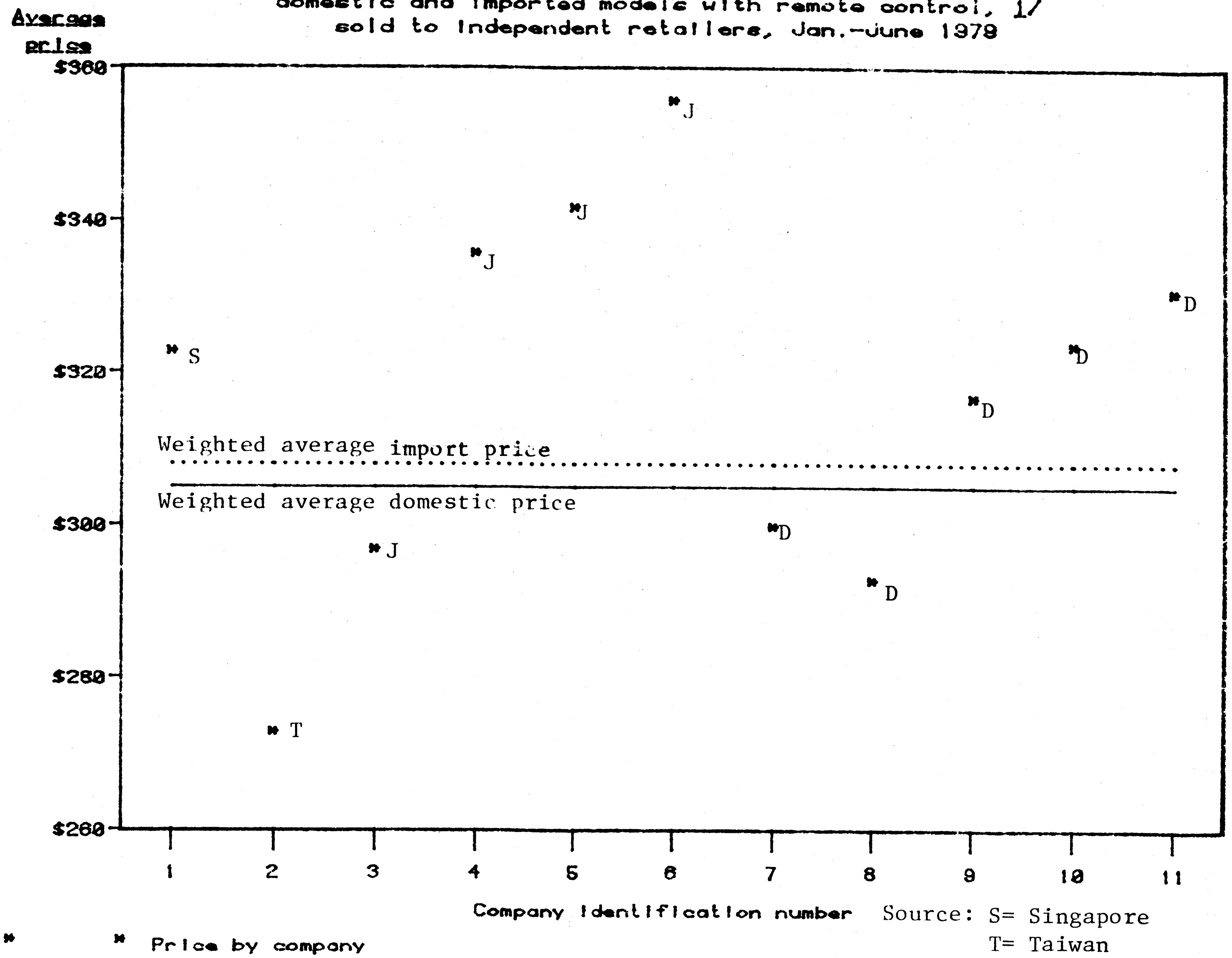
Identification No.	Vendor	Net selling price	Source
1	* * *	$323	Singapore.
2	* * *	273	Taiwan.
3	* * *	297	Japan.
4	* * *	336	Japan.
5	* * *	342	Japan.
6	* * *	356	Japan.
7	* * *	300	Domestic.
8	* * *	293	Domestic.
9	* * *	317	Domestic.
10	* * *	324	Domestic.
11	* * *	331	Domestic.

1/ Commission classification M1.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note.--The weighted average domestic price is $305; the weighted average import price is $308.

Figure 6.--13-inch color television receivers: average prices of domestic and imported models with remote control, 1/ sold to independent retailers, Jan.-June 1978



Source: S= Singapore
T= Taiwan
J= Japan
D= Domestic

1/ MI classification of like or competing models.

13-inch color television receivers: Average prices of domestic and imported models with remote control 1/ sold to independent retailers, by firms and by sources, January-June 1980

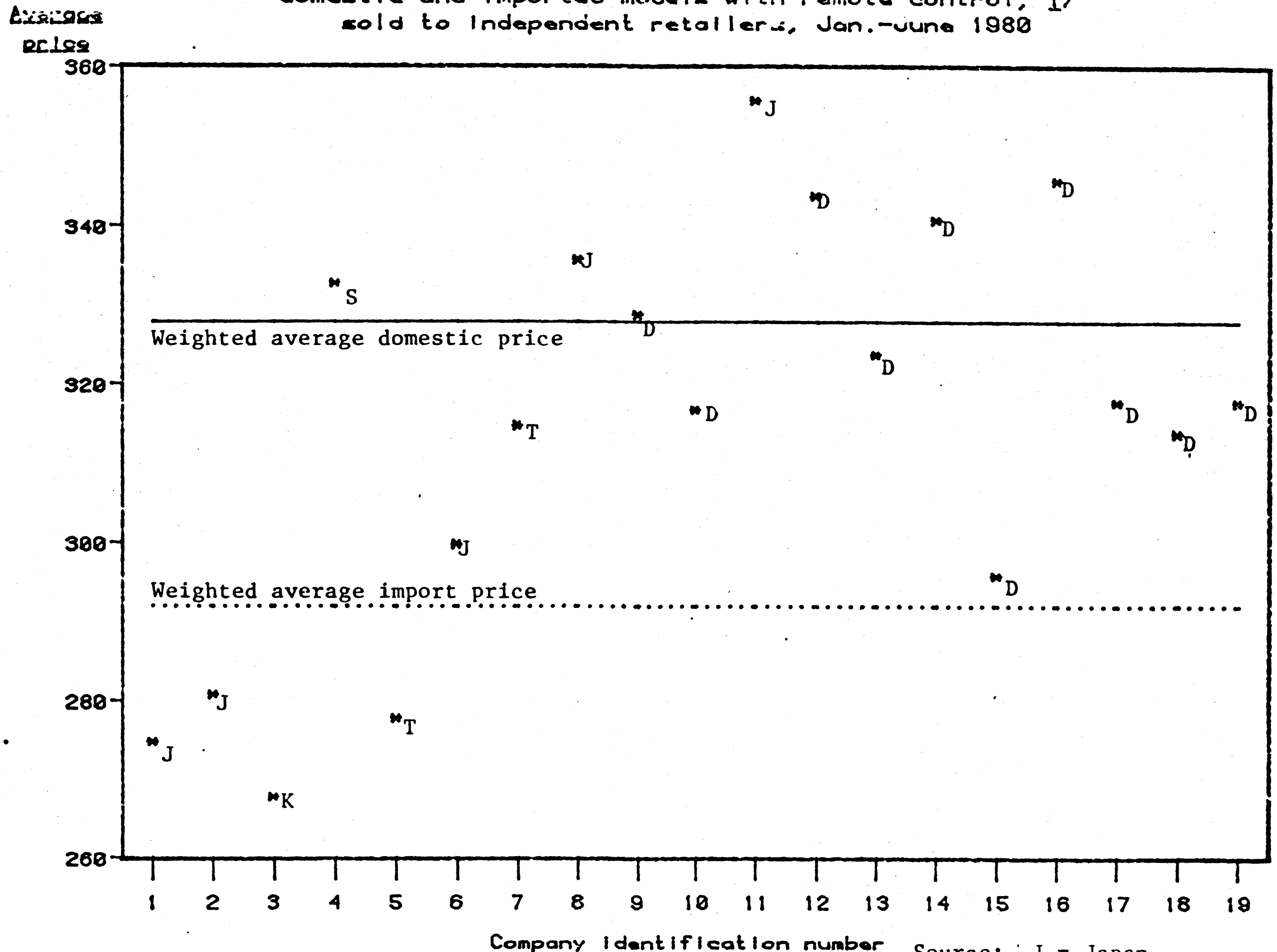
Identification No.	Vendor	Net selling price	Source
1	* * *	$275	Japan.
2	* * *	281	Japan.
3	* * *	268	Korea.
4	* * *	333	Singapore.
5	* * *	278	Taiwan.
6	* * *	300	Japan.
7	* * *	315	Taiwan.
8	* * *	336	Japan.
9	* * *	329	Domestic.
10	* * *	317	Domestic.
11	* * *	356	Japan.
12	* * *	344	Domestic.
13	* * *	324	Domestic.
14	* * *	341	Domestic.
15	* * *	296	Domestic.
16	* * *	346	Domestic.
17	* * *	318	Domestic.
18	* * *	314	Domestic.
19	* * *	318	Domestic.

1/ Commission classification M1.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note.--The weighted average domestic price is $328; the weighted average import price is $292.

Figure 7.--13-inch color television receivers: average prices of domestic and imported models with remote control, 1/ sold to independent retailers, Jan.-June 1980



Source: J = Japan
T = Taiwan
K = Korea
D = Domestic

* Price by company

1/ M1 classification of like or competing models.

The market for 19-inch price-leader color television receivers

Producers' and importers' sales volume, prices, and margins of underselling. 1/--Although the technology of electronic tuning has advanced rapidly, the largest volume of 19-inch color television receiver sales came from price-leader models with mechanical tuners. Based on Commission data for sales of largest volume models, sales of 876,000 price-leader 19-inch sets in 1979 accounted for 29 percent of total 19-inch sales and almost that share of January-September 1980 sales volume. 2/ Imports' share of this sales volume fell sharply from 20 to less than 10 percent during the subject time period. Sales of 19-inch price-leader models imported from Japan were negligible; most imported price-leader models sold were imported from Taiwan and Korea. Japanese firms competed in the 19-inch market both as importers and domestic producers. Japanese-owned domestic firms maintained about a 40-percent share of sales of domestic models throughout the period. In contrast, sales of imported models by Japanese firms dwindled, while at the same time, sales of imported Taiwan and Korean receivers increased. Data on margins of underselling or overselling by imports are shown in the following table. Imported price-leader model 19-inch color sets undersold domestic sets in three market segments--distributor, independent retailer, and mass merchandiser. Margins of underselling ranged from an early period low of 4 to 6 percent ($10-$16) to a high of 13 to 16 percent ($39-$48) in 1980.

The following tables and figures 8 and 9 show the prices of individual firms for 19-inch price leader models sold direct to independent retailers, Jan.-June 1979 and 1980, respectively.

Retail dealers' purchase prices. 3/--Data on prices paid by retail dealers for 19-inch price-leader color television sets and margins of underselling are presented in tables 49 and 50. 4/ A broader range of prices was paid for domestic models ($345-$225) than for imported sets ($320-$231). The average price of imported models during January-June 1980 ($264) was $19, or 7 percent, lower than that of domestic 19-inch sets ($282); that margin of underselling increased to $23, or 8 percent, in July-September 1980. Price-leader models imported from Japan, however, were purchased by dealers early in 1980 at prices somewhat higher than the average price of imported 19-inch price-leader models. Thus, a 2-percent ($5) margin of overselling appeared for the period January-June 1980, but in July-September 1980, there was a 5-percent ($14) margin of underselling. Purchase prices recorded from retail dealers reflect almost the same price pattern observed in net selling prices of producers and importers.

1/ Commission classification L2, price-leader, mechanical tuner models.
2/ Quantity and share of sales of 19-inch price-leader receivers by domestic producers and importers are presented in table 48.
3/ Commission classification L2, price-leader, mechanical tuner models.
4/ These data are based on purchases of 60,000 color sets (L2) by retail dealers during January-September 1980.

19-inch color television receivers (price leader models 1/): Margins of underselling or overselling (-) by imports, total and from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980

Customer and period	Margins of underselling or oversellings (-) of all domestic sets by imports								Margin of underselling or overselling (-) of U.S.- and Dutch-owned firms' sets by imports							
	Total		From Japan		From Korea		From Taiwan		Total		From Japan		From Korea		From Taiwan	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Distributor:																
January-June 1979-----	$32	11	$32	11	-	-	$31	11	$32	11	$32	11	-	-	$31	11
July-December 1979----	16	6	5	2	46	16	16	5	16	6	5	2	46	16	16	5
January-June 1980-----	39	13	-	-	53	18	34	11	39	13	-	-	53	18	34	11
July-September 1980---	44	15	-	-	49	17	39	13	45	15	-	-	50	17	40	14
Independent retailer:																
January-June 1979-----	10	4	$9	3	32	11	6	2	10	4	9	3	32	11	6	2
July-December 1979----	12	4	-3	-1	48	17	11	4	15	5	0	0	50	17	14	5
January-June 1980-----	42	14	2/ -83	2/-28	52	18	26	9	38	13	2/ -87	2/ -30	47	16	22	8
July-September 1980---	48	16	2/ -76	2/-25	53	18	43	14	36	12	2/ -88	2/ -30	41	14	31	11
Mass merchandiser: 3/																
January-June 1979-----	20	7	11	4	28	10	5	2	17	6	8	3	25	9	2	1
July-December 1979----	6	2	-32	-12	24	9	7	3	25	9	-13	-5	43	15	26	9
January-June 1980-----	27	10	-	-	41	15	20	7	35	12	-	-	49	17	28	10
July-September 1980---	37	13	-	-	44	16	30	10	41	14	-	-	49	17	34	12
Private-label retailer:																
January-June 1979-----	-5	-2	-	-	-	-	-5	-2	-7	-3	-	-	-	-	-7	-3
July-December 1979----	-4	-2	-	-	-	-	-4	-2	-9	-4	-	-	-	-	-9	-4
January-June 1980-----	-17	-7	-	-	-	-	-17	-7	-20	-9	-	-	-	-	-20	-9
July-September 1980---	-14	-6	-	-	-	-	-14	-6	-16	-7	-	-	-	-	-16	-7

1/ Commission classification L2.
2/ Negligible sales by * * * at prices outside market range.
3/ Includes discount houses, department stores, and catalogue houses.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

19-inch color television receivers: Average net selling prices of domestic and imported price leader models 1/ sold to independent retailers, by firms and by sources, January-June 1979

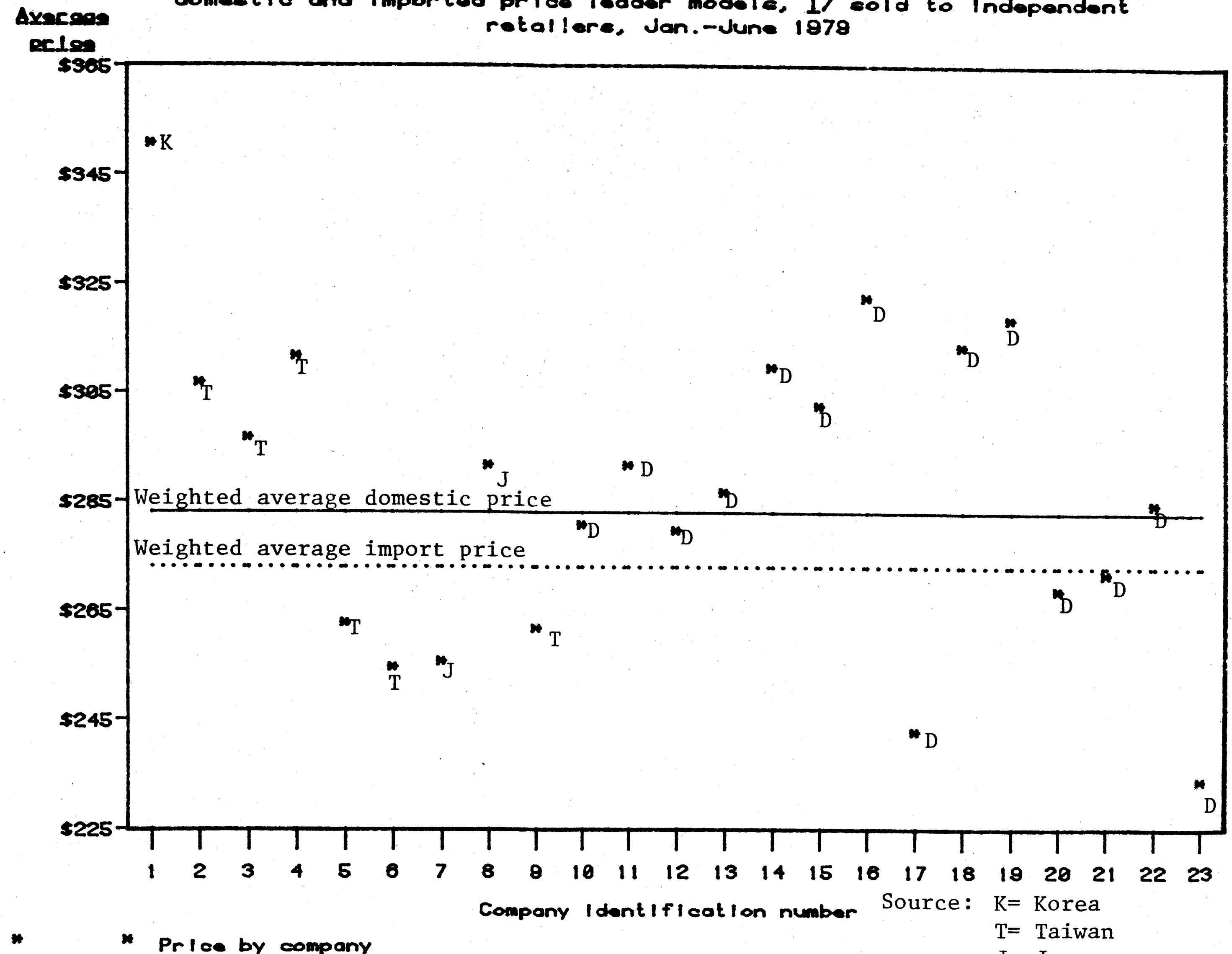
Identification No.	Vendor	Net selling price	Source
1	* * *	$351	Korea.
2	* * *	307	Taiwan.
3	* * *	297	Taiwan.
4	* * *	312	Taiwan.
5	* * *	263	Taiwan.
6	* * *	255	Taiwan.
7	* * *	256	Japan.
8	* * *	292	Japan.
9	* * *	262	Taiwan.
10	* * *	281	Domestic.
11	* * *	292	Domestic.
12	* * *	280	Domestic.
13	* * *	287	Domestic.
14	* * *	310	Domestic.
15	* * *	303	Domestic.
16	* * *	323	Domestic.
17	* * *	243	Domestic.
18	* * *	314	Domestic.
19	* * *	319	Domestic.
20	* * *	269	Domestic.
21	* * *	272	Domestic.
22	* * *	285	Domestic.
23	* * *	234	Domestic.

1/ Commission classification L2.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note.--The weighted average domestic price is $283; the weighted average import price is $273.

Figure 8.--19-inch color television receivers: average prices of domestic and imported price leader models, 1/ sold to independent retailers, Jan.-June 1979



Source: K= Korea
T= Taiwan
J= Japan
D= Domestic

1/ L2 classification of like or competing models.

19-inch color television receivers: Average net selling prices of domestic and imported price leader models 1/ sold to independent retailers, by firms and by sources, January-June 1980

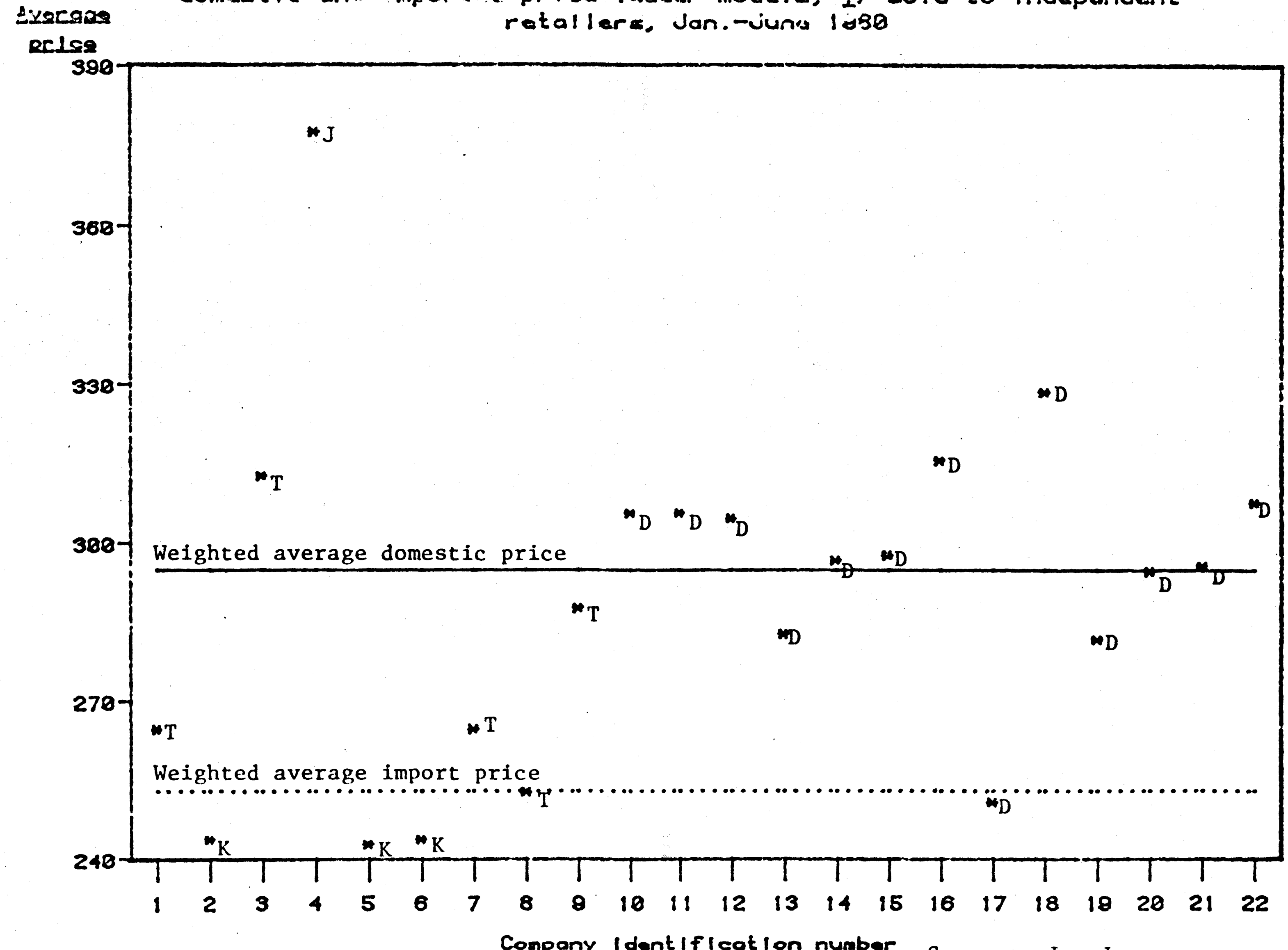
Identification No.	Vendor	Net selling price	Source
1	* * *	$265	Taiwan.
2	* * *	244	Korea.
3	* * *	313	Taiwan.
4	* * *	378	Japan.
5	* * *	243	Korea.
6	* * *	241	Korea.
7	* * *	265	Taiwan.
8	* * *	253	Taiwan.
9	* * *	288	Taiwan.
10	* * *	306	Domestic.
11	* * *	306	Domestic.
12	* * *	305	Domestic.
13	* * *	283	Domestic.
14	* * *	297	Domestic.
15	* * *	298	Domestic.
16	* * *	316	Domestic.
17	* * *	251	Domestic.
18	* * *	329	Domestic.
19	* * *	282	Domestic.
20	* * *	295	Domestic.
21	* * *	296	Domestic.
22	* * *	308	Domestic.

1/ Commission classification L2.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note.--The weighted average domestic price is $295; the weighted average import price is $253.

Figure 9.--19-inch color television receivers: average prices of domestic and imported price leader models, 1/ sold to independent retailers, Jan.-June 1980



Source: J = Japan
T = Taiwan
K = Korea
D = Domestic

* Price by company

1/ L2 classification of like or competing models.

The market for 19-inch remote control color television receivers 1/

Producers' and importers' sales volume, prices and margins of underselling.--Sales of 19-inch remote control color television receivers approached 0.5 million in 1980, reflecting the increasingly strong demand for such models. 2/ Sales of imported 19-inch remote control TV sets have declined from 15 percent of total sales volume in 1979 to 10 percent in January-September 1980 as Japanese firms switched from imports to models assembled in their U.S. plants. Sales of models imported from Japan--almost half of import sales in 1979--dropped precipitously to negligible levels in 1980. In contrast, sales by Japanese-owned domestic firms grew from one-fourth of total domestic sales to over one-half. Consequently, sales volume direct to brand-name retailers grew, largely at the expense of domestic sales to distributors. Moreover, Japanese-owned domestic producers supplied almost three-fourths of the remote control 19-inch color TV sets sold to private-label retailers. Data on margins of underselling or overselling by imports are shown in the following table. In most cases, imports undersold competing domestic models over the entire period and in all markets except the private-label market. Margins of underselling narrowed from 8 to 2 percent during the subject period.

The following tables and figures 10 and 11 show the selling prices of individual firms for 19-inch remote control models sold to independent retailers, the market in which import competition is strongest, during January-June 1979 and January-June 1980, respectively.

Retail dealers' purchase prices. 3/--Prices paid by retailers for 19-inch color television receivers with electronic remote control tuners are shown in tables 49 and 50. 4/ The range of prices for imported models ($395-$307) was narrower during January-June 1980 than the range of prices for domestic models ($437-$294). The average purchase price for imported 19-inch remote control sets was $331 during January-June 1980 and $337 during July-September 1980, compared with corresponding domestic average prices of $365 and $353. Imports consistently were priced below competing domestic remote control models by margins of 9 percent ($34) in January-June 1980 and by 4 percent ($16) during July-September 1980. Purchase prices of sets imported from Japan were, on average, about $30, or 8 percent, lower than domestic models. 5/ Retail dealers also purchased 19-inch remote control models imported by * * * from Taiwan during this period and sold at prices about 10 percent above the average price of domestic models.

1/ Commission classification M1, remote control models with limited-access, push-button or scan electronic tuners.

2/ Quantity and share of sales of 19-inch remote control color receivers by domestic producers and importers are presented in table 51.

3/ Commission classification M1, remote control models with limited access, push button or scan electronic tuners.

4/ These price data are based on total retail dealers' purchases of about 22,000 (M1) color television receivers.

5/ * * * imported models were purchased at the lowest prices.

19-inch color television receivers (remote control models 1/): Margins of underselling or overselling (-) by imports, total and from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980

Customer and period	Margins of underselling or oversellings (-) of all domestic sets by imports								Margin of underselling or overselling (-) of U.S.- and Dutch-owned firms' sets by imports							
	Total		From Japan		From Korea		From Taiwan		Total		From Japan		From Korea		From Taiwan	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Distributor:																
January-June 1979	$29	8	$28	8	-	-	$34	9	$29	8	$29	8	-	-	$34	9
July-December 1979	-3	-1	-7	-2	-	-	1	0	-4	-1	-8	-2	-	-	0	0
January-June 1980	21	6	-27	-8	41	11	12	3	20	6	-27	-8	41	11	12	3
July-September 1980	17	5	-	-	36	10	-6	-2	17	5	-	-	36	10	-6	-2
Independent retailer:																
January-June 1979	13	3	5	1	-	-	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July-December 1979	17	4	2/ -19	2/ -5	-	-	30	8	-24	-7	2/ -60	2/ -17	-	-	-10	-3
January-June 1980	10	3	2/ -50	2/ -13	50	13	10	3	41	10	2/ -20	2/ -5	80	19	41	10
July-September 1980	-5	-1	2/ -131	2/ -34	42	11	-8	-2	8	2	2/ -118	2/ -30	54	14	5	1
Mass merchandiser: 3/																
January-June 1979	28	8	39	11	-	-	5	1	16	5	27	8	-	-	-8	-2
July-December 1979	13	4	18	5	-	-	10	3	-1	0	4	1	-	-	-5	-1
January-June 1980	-20	-6	-61	-17	40	11	-40	11	-6	-2	-47	-13	54	15	-26	-7
July-September 1980	15	4	-	-	45	13	-5	-1	2	1	-	-	31	9	-19	-5
Private-label retailer:																
January-June 1979	5	2	32	10	-	-	-9	-3	14	4	40	13	-	-	-1	-
July-December 1979	-12	-4	-32	-11	-	-	-6	-2	2	1	-18	-6	-	-	8	3
January-June 1980	-10	-3	-	-	-9	-3	-16	-5	24	7	-	-	24	7	17	5
July-September 1980	-24	-8	-	-	-23	-8	-30	-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Commission classification Ml.
2/ Negligible sales by * * * at prices outside market range.
3/ Includes discount houses, department stores, and catalogue houses.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

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19-inch color television receivers: Average net selling prices of domestic and imported models with remote control 1/ sold to independent retailers, by firms and by sources, January-June 1979

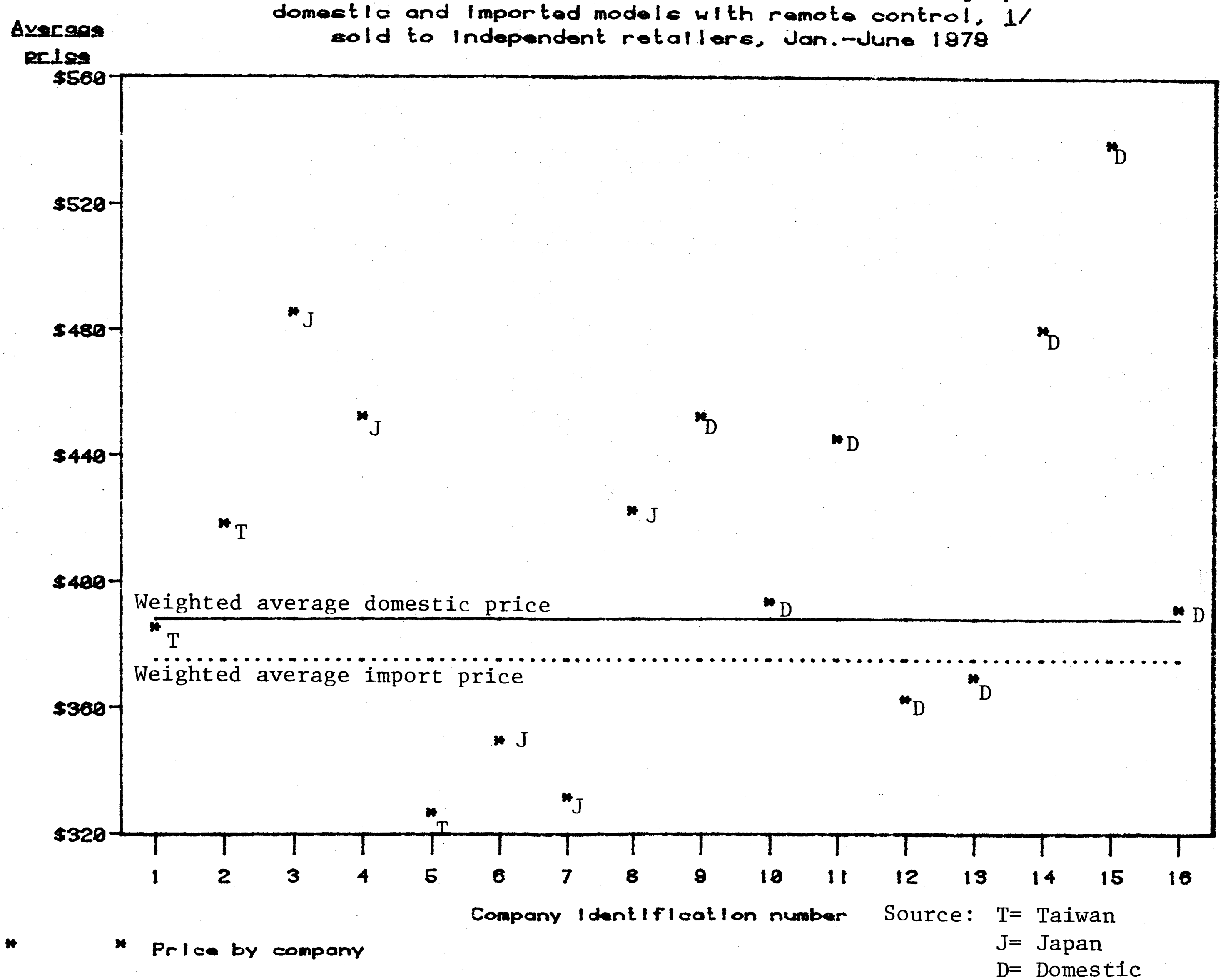
Identification No.	Vendor	Net selling price	Source
1	* * *	$386	Taiwan.
2	* * *	419	Taiwan.
3	* * *	486	Japan.
4	* * *	453	Japan.
5	* * *	327	Taiwan.
6	* * *	350	Japan.
7	* * *	332	Japan.
8	* * *	423	Japan.
9	* * *	453	Domestic.
10	* * *	394	Domestic.
11	* * *	446	Domestic.
12	* * *	363	Domestic.
13	* * *	370	Domestic.
14	* * *	481	Domestic.
15	* * *	540	Domestic.
16	* * *	392	Domestic.

1/ Commission classification M1.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note.--The weighted average domestic price is $388; the weighted average import price is $375.

Figure 10.--19-inch color television receivers: average prices of domestic and imported models with remote control, 1/ sold to independent retailers, Jan.-June 1979



1/ MI classification of like or competing models.

19-inch color television receivers: Average net selling prices of domestic and imported models with remote control 1/ sold to independent retailers, by firms and by sources, January-June 1980

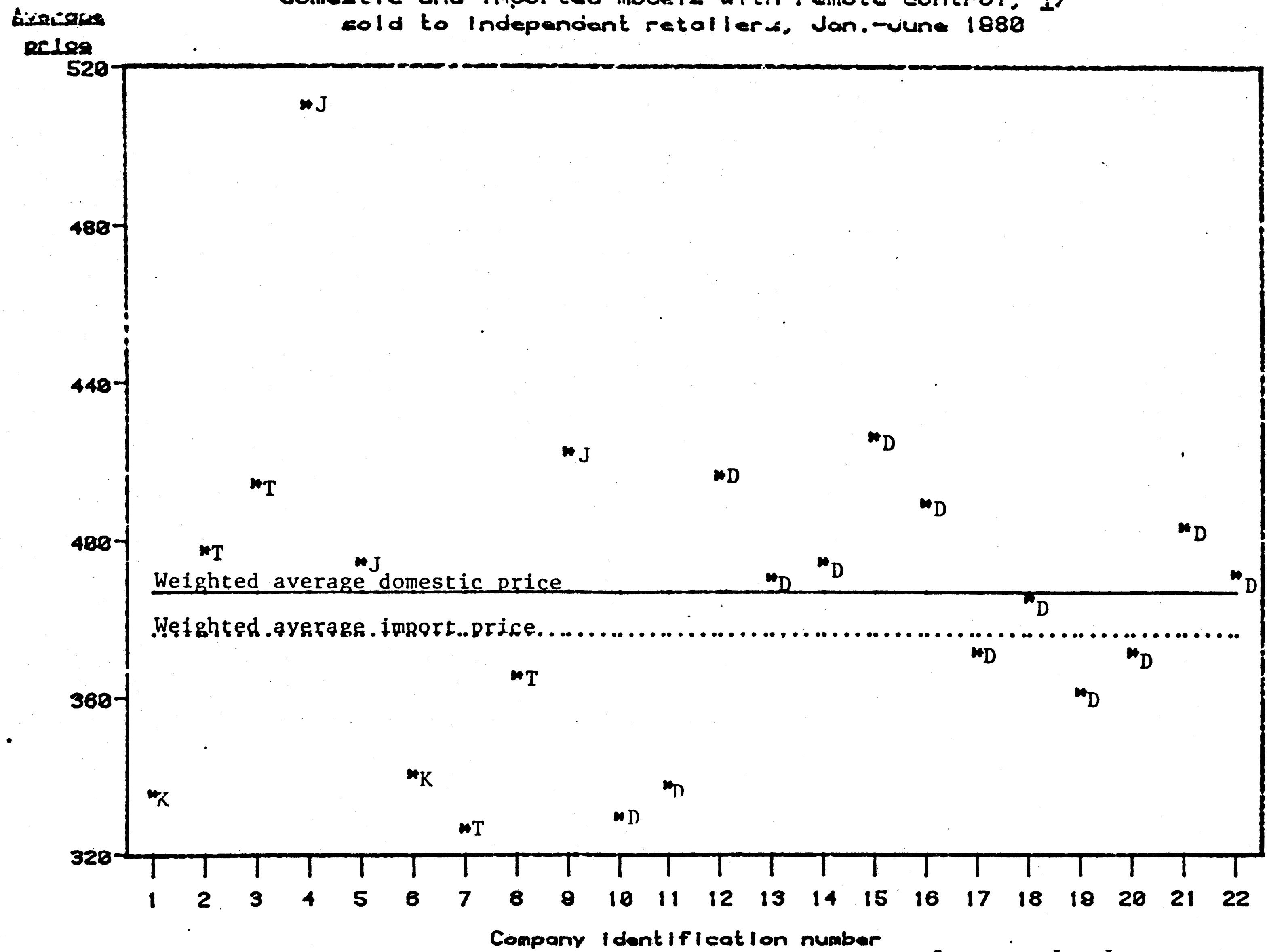
Identification No.	Vendor	Net selling price	Source
1	* * *	$336	Korea.
2	* * *	398	Taiwan.
3	* * *	415	Taiwan.
4	* * *	511	Japan.
5	* * *	395	Japan.
6	* * *	341	Korea.
7	* * *	327	Taiwan.
8	* * *	366	Taiwan.
9	* * *	423	Japan.
10	* * *	330	Domestic.
11	* * *	338	Domestic.
12	* * *	417	Domestic.
13	* * *	391	Domestic.
14	* * *	395	Domestic.
15	* * *	427	Domestic.
16	* * *	410	Domestic.
17	* * *	372	Domestic.
18	* * *	386	Domestic.
19	* * *	362	Domestic.
20	* * *	372	Domestic.
21	* * *	404	Domestic.
22	* * *	392	Domestic.

1/ Commission classification M1.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note.--The weighted average domestic price is $387; the weighted average import price is $376.

Figure 11.--19-inch color television receivers: average prices of domestic and imported models with remote control, 1/ sold to independent retailers, Jan.-June 1980



* Price by company

Source: J = Japan
T = Taiwan
K = Korea
D = Domestic

1/ MI classification of like or competing models.

The market for 25-inch color television receivers.--Competition in the market for 25-inch color televisions is virtually free of imports. There were sales from January 1979 to September 1980 of remote control model 25-inch color televisions imported from Japan by * * *. 1/ In the early part of the subject period, the imported sets undersold the competing domestic models by about * * *, or * * * percent; in the latter part of the period under analysis, the imported 25-inch models were priced * * *, or * * * percent, above the average domestic price. * * *. There are indications that other firms are now importing or may import 25-inch color TV receivers from Canada. Lower costs and advantageous exchange rates are said to be the stimuli for this action. 2/

Terms, allowances, and rebates.--There are varied practices and marketing policies not reflected in competing base prices which, in fact, translate into price advantages. Credit terms, allowances for freight and advertising, allowances in lieu of warranty, free floor plans, 3/ volume rebates, and incentive trip offers are very real competitive factors in the sale of television receivers by producers and importers to distributors or direct to retailers. The following table presents a profile of terms and allowances offered in the west coast region by competing producers and importers. * * *. Data collected by Commission questionnaires corroborate the facts shown in the table, provide a broader coverage, and reveal a broader spectrum of nonprice-marketing practices.

Open-account payment terms vary widely from 1 to 2 percent 10 days, net 30 (e.g., * * *) to as much as 3 percent 30 days, net 90 (* * *). Volume rebates--based on dollar volume of cummulative purchases--range from a low quarterly rebate of 0.5 to 5 percent (* * *) to an annual rebate of 5 percent (* * *) and as much as 6 to 8 percent (* * *).

Co-op advertising allowances are clustered at 2.5 to 4 percent. They include earned allowances for purchasers or for corroborated advertising expenditures and unearned allowances subtracted from invoice price or credited without verification of advertising claim. Japanese firms offer competitive advertising allowances; Taiwan and Korean firms offer little if any co-op advertising allowances.

Free floor-plan financing for 90 days is common (* * *). Two (at times three) 30-day extensions are offered by both domestic and foreign firms. Competing Japanese firms counter with a straight 4- or 5-month free floor plan. * * * and * * * offer initial floor plans of as long as 180 days, with

1/ Two models, * * * and * * * were listed by the U.S. Department of Commerce as imported from Japan; both appeared in data on selling prices to independent retailers.

2/ * * * imported small quantities of 25-inch color TV's from Canada in 1979.

3/ Free floor plans are financing arrangements by the vendor for dealer purchases of floor stock and back-up merchandise.

Terms, rebates and allowances offered by domestic producers and importers on purchases of television receivers, 1980

Vendor	Terms	Quarterly volume rebate	Annual volume rebate	Co-op advertising allowance	Floor planning	Floor plan extensions	Freight allowance
		Percent	Percent	Percent			
* * *--------	-	2	5	3.3	90 days	+ 30 + 30	-
* * *--------	-	2	5	3	90 days	+ 30 + 30	-
* * *--------	-	-	6	4	120 days	-	4 percent.
* * *--------	Net 60 days	-	-	3	-	-	-
* * *--------	Net 30 days	-	6	2.5	-	-	-
* * *--------	Net 30 days	-	7	3	120 days		Prepaid.
* * *--------	-	-	8	-	150 days	-	-
* * *--------	Net 30 days	5	-	-	-	-	Prepaid. 1/
* * *--------	2 percent 30 Net 60	-	-	-	-	-	1 percent.
* * *--------	Net 30 days	-	-	-	-	-	Prepaid. 1/
* * *--------	Net 30 days	-	-	2	-	-	Prepaid. 2/

1/ 6 pieces or more.
2/ On container order.

Source: Compiled from data supplied in response to inquiry by the U.S. International Trade Commission.

the latter granting two 30-day extensions. 1/ Freight allowances vary, but a general practice is to ship freight prepaid on orders of 6 or more TV receivers. 2/

Quantity discounts are granted by all firms, and "show orders" (shows are usually held twice a year) qualify for extra discounts and allowances as inducements for dealers to buy.

Data obtained from retail dealers are presented in the tabulation on the following page. The tabulation shows the allowances made by the vendor in the form of deductions from invoice price or by credit to dealers account. Base price is a negotiated price not to be confused with published dealer cost price. These allowances vary depending on screen size, reflecting the overall profit margin differentials between screen sizes.

1/ Extensions are charged 1.5 percent per month on the unpaid balance.

2/ Japanese firms ship from regional warehouses in order to assure prompt delivery. Domestic producers such as RCA and Zenith that sell primarily to distributors have an advantage in terms of distributors' warehouses proximate to the regions they serve.

Average allowances 1/ from domestic producers or importers on purchases of brand-name television receivers by retail dealers, by screen sizes, January 1979-September 1980

	U.S. domestic producers		Importers		
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Korean	Taiwan	Japanese
January-June 1979:					
12-inch monochrome receiver	$3	-	$2	$4	$5
13-inch color receiver	12	$16	8	-	-
19-inch color receiver	15	28	-	-	39
25-inch color receiver	47	49	-	-	23
July-December 1979:					
12-inch monochrome receiver	4	-	-	3	5
13-inch color receiver	14	13	8	-	-
19-inch color receiver	19	29	-	-	15
25-inch color receiver	41	42	-	-	-
January-June 1980:					
12-inch monochrome receiver	4	-	4	4	17
13-inch color receiver	32	31	-	25	-
19-inch color receiver	20	27	-	28	29
25-inch color receiver	46	47	-	-	49
July-September 1980:					
12-inch monochrome receiver	4	-	3	5	5
13-inch color receiver	19	20	-	19	10
19-inch color receiver	22	20	-	6	33
25-inch color receiver	48	46	-	-	56

1/ Deducted from invoice or base price or provided by credit to dealers account.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Loss of sales

Only one domestic producer, Zenith Radio Corp., responded to the Commission's questionnaire inquiries concerning competition from imports. 1/ Zenith alleged that low-priced imports had adversely impacted its ability to increase prices since 1977. Although the firm made several attempts to raise its factory prices in order to partially recover increased cost due to inflation, import-induced pricing pressures forced the firm to rescind all or part of most of the increases. The inability to increase prices not only affected Zenith's operations, but also forced a steady decline in its distributors' profit margins.

Zenith could provided no specific information on actual losses of sales at the retail level. However, it did provide data on lost distributor sales in 1980 to seven customers in the * * * area. This sample data indicated an estimated distributor sales loss of Zenith brand product of * * * . Zenith believes similar lost sales were incurred by its * * * other domestic distributors. Although this sample data would indicate a * * * loss of sales for a single distributor, Zenith provided no evidence that these sales losses were attributable to competition from receivers imported from Japan at LTFV, imported from other countries, or supplied by other U.S.- or Dutch-owned or Japanese-owned domestic producers.

In an attempt to determine whether these losses were attributable to imports from Japan, the Commission staff contacted the Zenith distributor which made the allegations. The president of that firm, * * *, * * *, revealed that the alleged losses were actually educated "guesses" based on prior sales to 10 key customers. He claimed that his biggest competitors were * * *, * * *, and * * * brand 19-inch color receivers but could not determine if the competitive models were imported or produced domestically. Import data indicate that 1980 imports from Japan by * * * and * * * were negligible. * * * receivers were imported from Japan in larger volumes, but even if 100 percent of these imports were sold in the * * * market, they would not account for all of the alleged sales losses. * * *. * * *.

The Commerce Department's review of the antidumping finding covered imports during the period from April 1, 1979, through March 31, 1980, most of which would have been available for sale to retailers in 1980. The preliminary results of this review found that * * * on sales of imported Japanese receivers by * * *.

1/ The Zenith Radio Corp. responses to these inquires have been reproduced in app. H.

APPENDIX A

Commission's Notice of Investigation and Hearing and a List of Witnesses Appearing at the Hearing identification tags in fiscal year 1979. Currently, the company's plant has a capacity to produce 100 million tags and is expected to produce 80 million identification tags in 1980. Seven new injection molding machines have been commissioned by Delta and the company is presently planning the addition of 14,500 square feet to its factory.

The nature of the alleged subsidy from the Government of New Zealand is an export tax incentive program which rewards firms for increases in exports and the maintenance of those exports. In 1977 New Zealand exported 78 percent of its produce, in 1978 84 percent, and in 1979 87 percent. Approximately 50 percent of Delta's exports go to the U.S. market and in the absence of evidence to the contrary it is only reasonable to assume that the U.S. will continue to receive such a share of New Zealand's exports.

Causality. Commission evidence confirms that seven lost sales with an alleged estimated value of $160,462 were attributable to imported identification tags. It was also confirmed that seven distributors purchased tags from New Zealand to supplement their existing inventories of domestically produced identification tags. One of the reasons given for lost sales was that the two-piece tag was an advanced systems design over the one-piece tag and it was easier to apply.

The petitioner argues that Delta has been able to accomplish its high level of market penetration by using the export taxation credit to advertise and promote its product extensively. Consequently, petitioners seem to suggest that without such a subsidy, the imported article would not be as successfully marketed, penetration levels would not be as great and the domestic producers would not be suffering the material injury indicated. In view of the rather weak lost sales data thus far gathered, the critical nexus between the evidence of material injury discussed above and the allegedly subsidized imports largely rests with this novel allegation by petitioners regarding the use of the subsidy made by the importers.

I am not yet prepared to wholly endorse such an argument. However, I think the theory is sufficient, in view of the evidence so far collected, to establish the essential nexus between material injury and subsidized imports in this preliminary case which, it must be remembered, involves the question of a *reasonable* indication of material injury by reason of subsidized imports.

Conclusion

In view of these facts, it is my view that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of plastic animal identification tags from New Zealand.

Issued: September 15, 1980.

By Order of the Commission.

Kenneth R. Mason,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-29758 Filed 9-24-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. AA1921-66A]

Television Receiving Sets From Japan; Investigation and Hearing

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Initiation of an investigation under section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

SUMMARY: This action initiates an investigation under section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1675(b), to determine whether changed circumstances exist which indicate that an industry in the United States would not be threatened with material injury if the antidumping finding concerning television receiving sets from Japan was revoked.

On March 4, 1971, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was being injured by reason of the importation of television receivers that were being, or were likely to be, sold at less than fair value within the meaning of the Antidumping Act, 1921. An application for a review of this determination was filed with the Commission by Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd., and Sanyo Electric, Inc., on July 28, 1980. Similar applications were filed on August 4, 1980, by counsel for Matsushita Electrics Industries Co., Ltd., Matsushita Electric Corp. of America, Panasonic Hawaii, Inc., and Panasonic Sales Co. and by counsel for Hitachi Ltd., Hitachi Sales Corp. of American, and Hitachi Sales Corp. of Hawaii on August 26, 1980. Letters supporting the applications were filed by Victor Co. on August 7, 1980, Mitsubishi Electronic Corp. on August 25, 1980, and Sharp Electronics Corp. on August 20, 1980. Memorandums opposing institution of the investigation were filed by Zenith Radio Corp. on August 13, 1980, and counsel for the Electronic Industries Association and the Committee to Preserve American Color Television on August 20, 1980. On the basis of the applications and the memorandums filed in opposition, the Commission voted on September 16, 1980, to institute an investigation pursuant to section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 and section 207.45 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.45).

DATE: The 120-day statutory period for this investigation began on September 16, 1980, the date of institution. The deadline for the Commission's determination is January 13, 1981.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel F. Leahy, U.S. International Trade Commission, 202-523-1369.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Proposed rule change.* Participants in the investigation should be aware that the Commission voted on August 6, 1980, to propose an amendment to section 207.45 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure, which implements section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The proposed revision was published for comment at 45 FR 54086 (Aug. 14, 1980). In the event that the Commission adopts the proposed amendment, the Commission would in this case determine whether an industry in the United States would be materially injured, or would be threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States would be materially retarded, by reason of imports of television receivers from Japan if the antidumping order was revoked.

Public hearing.—A public hearing in connection with the investigation will be held on November 12, 1980, in the Commission's Hearing Room, U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 701 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20436, beginning at 10:00 a.m., e.s.t. Requests to appear at the public hearing should be filed in writing with the Secretary to the Commission not later than the close of business (5:15 p.m., e.s.t.) on November 7, 1980. For further information, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, Part 207, Subpart C (44 FR 76457), effective January 1, 1980.

Prehearing statements.—The Commission will prepare and place on the record by October 23, 1980, a staff report containing preliminary findings of fact. Parties to the investigation will submit to the Commission a prehearing statement by November 7, 1980. Statements should include the following:

(a) Exceptions, if any, to the preliminary findings of fact contained in the staff report;

(b) Any additional or proposed alternative findings of fact;

(c) Proposed conclusions of law;

(d) Any other information and arguments which a party believes relevant to the Commission's determination in this investigation; and

(e) A proposed determination for adoption by the Commission.

Written submissions.—Any persons may submit to the Commission on or before the prehearing statement due date any written statements of information pertinent to the subject matter of the investigation. A signed original and 19 true copies of such statements must be submitted.

Any business information which a submitter desires the Commission to treat as confidential shall be submitted separately, and each sheet must be clearly marked at the top "Confidential Business Data." Confidential submissions must conform with the requirements of § 201.6 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.6). All written submissions except business confidential data will be available for public inspection.

Issued: September 18, 1980.

By order of the Commission.

Kenneth R. Mason,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-2[illegible] Filed 9-24-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Advisory Committee for Engineering and Applied Science; Notice of Open Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. 92-463, the National Science Foundation announces the following meeting:

Name: Advisory Committee for Engineering and Applied Science; Subcommittees for Applied Social and Behavioral Sciences and Applied Physical, Mathematical and Biological Sciences and Engineering; Subcommittee for Intergovernmental Programs.

Date and Time: October 13, 1980—9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Place: 1800 21st Street, N.W., Room 426, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Type of Meeting: Open.

Contact Person: Ms. Mary F. Chezmar, Executive Secretary, Advisory Committee for Engineering and Applied Science, Room 537, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550, Telephone: (202) 357-9571.

Summary Minutes: Ms. Mary Chezmar, Room 537, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550.

Purpose of Advisory Meeting: To provide advice, recommendations and counsel on major goals and policies pertaining to Engineering and Applied Science activities and programs.

Agenda: October 13, 1980, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.—Long-range planning, FY 1981 budget; Organizational structure.

M. Rebecca Winkler,

Committee Management Coordinator.

September 22, 1980.

[FR Doc. 80-29670 Filed 9-24-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-M

Permits Issued Under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

ACTION: Notice of permits issued under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978, Pub. L. 95-541.

SUMMARY: The National Science Foundation (NSF) is required to publish notice of permits issued under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978. This is the required notice of permits issued.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles E. Myers, Permit Office, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550. Telephone (202) 357-7934.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 31, 1980, the National Science Foundation published a notice in the Federal Register, page 51004, of permit applications received. On September 8, 1980 permits were issued to the following applicants:

David F. Parmelee
Robert E. Rickleſs
David E. Murrish
William J. Zinsmeister
John G. Bau st
Arthur L. DeVries

Charles E. Myers,

Permit Office, Division of Polar Programs.

[FR Doc. 80-2[illegible]348 Filed 9-24-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-M

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

[N-AR 80-39]

Safety Recommendations and Responses; Availability

Marine Safety Recommendation Letters

Recently issued by the National Transportation Safety Board are 33 marine safety recommendations which stemmed from investigations of three major accidents occurring within the past year.

Collision of U.S. Tankship EXXON CHESTER and Liberian Freighter M/V REGAL SWORD in the Atlantic Ocean near Cape Cod, Massachusetts, June 18, 1979.—About 1713 e.d.t., the two vessels collided in dense fog in the Atlantic Ocean southeast of Cape Cod about 1 nautical mile (nmi) east of the Boston Harbor Traffic Lane Inbound. As a result of the collision, the REGAL SWORD sank and the bow of the EXXON CHESTER was extensively damaged. No one was injured.

Investigation indicated that the EXXON CHESTER had been navigating in dense fog, with visibility barely past the vessel's bow. Although the master had watched a radar target's range decrease from about 6 nmi, on a bearing of about 5° to port, and disappear in his radar sea return at ¾ nmi, he did not reduce his speed of about 10 knots to a safer speed. The master heard a vessel's foghorn forward and to port when the radar target was 4 nmi away. He waited until the distance was 3 nmi before turning and did not attempt to use the vessel's bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone. If the master's radar interpretation was correct, his right turn maneuver should have increased the closest point of approach; however, it did not, and the target vessel entered his radar sea return. He had ceased watching the radar at the 3-nmi distance and thus had no idea of the bearing on which the target vessel entered his radar sea return. He made another right turn, having no idea of its effect on the situation. In an effort to improve the situation, he made it worse. After he saw the REGAL SWORD crossing his bow, his last minute effort, to avoid the collision by coming hard left, failed.

The Safety Board notes that although the officers on watch on the EXXON CHESTER had been certificated as "radar observer" and made radar observations assisted by an automated radar plotting aid (ARPA), they failed to properly interpret the observations. The master had no formal training on the operation of the ARPA.

Further, the Board notes that 33 CFR Part 26 implements the provisions of the Vessel Bridge-to-bridge Radiotelephone Act which requires vessels of tonnage equivalent to that of the EXXON CHESTER and the REGAL SWORD to have a VHF radiotelephone to use for safe operation on the navigable waters of the United States. The regulation further requires that a listening watch on a given frequency be maintained and, when necessary, that transmissions be sent confirming navigation intentions of vessels. Had both vessels been required by international agreement to meet a comparable bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone regulation in international waters, the collision might have been averted by a timely confirmation of the intention of each vessel by VHF radiotelephone. The use of VHF bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone on a common navigation channel should

TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

Those listed below appeared as witnesses at the United States International Trade Commission's hearing:

Subject : Television Receiving Sets from Japan

Inv. No. : AA1921-66A

Date and time: November 12, 1980 - 10:00 a.m., e.s.t.

Sessions were held in the Hearing Room of the United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, N.W., in Washington.

Parties in support of the application for review of the determination of injury:

Sharretts, Paley, Carter & Blauvelt--Counsel
New York, N.Y.
on behalf of

Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd., Sanyo Electric, Inc., and Sanyo Manufacturing Corporation

Gail T. Cumins)
Ned Marshak)--OF COUNSEL

Weil, Gotshal & Manges--Counsel
New York, N. Y.
on behalf of

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and its related U.S. entities: Matsushita Electric Corporation of America; Panasonic Hawaii, Inc.,; Panasonic Sales Company, a division of Matsushita Electric of Puerto Rico, Inc.; and

Victor Company of Japan, Limited and its U.S. subsidiary, US JVC Corp.

Stuart M. Rosen)
Harry M. Davidow)--OF COUNSEL
Paul Victor)

- more -

Baker & McKenzie--Counsel
Washington, D.C.
on behalf of

Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
&
Mitsubishi Electric Sales America, Inc.

Thomas P. Ondeck--OF COUNSEL

Siegel, Mandell & Davidson--Counsel
New York, N.Y.
on behalf of

General Corporation of Japan
&
Teknika Electronics Corp.

Brian S. Goldstein)
Edward B. Ackerman)--OF COUNSEL

Tanaka, Walders & Ritger--Counsel
Washington, D.C.
on behalf of

Electronic Industries Association of Japan (EIAJ)

H. William Tanaka)
Lawrence R. Walders)--OF COUNSEL

Tanaka, Walders & Ritger--Counsel
Washington, D.C.
on behalf of

Hitachi Companies (Hitachi Ltd., Hitachi Sales Corporation of America & Hitachi Sales Corporation of Hawaii

H. William Tanaka)
Lawrence R. Walders)--OF COUNSEL

- more -

Wender, Murase & White--Counsel
Washington, D.C.
on behalf of

Sharp Electronics Corporation

Peter J. Gartland--OF COUNSEL

Parties opposing a review of the determination of injury:

Frederick L. Ikenson--Counsel
Washington, D.C.
on behalf of

Zenith Radio Corporation

Frederick L. Ikenson--OF COUNSEL

Collier, Shannon, Rill & Scott--Counsel
Washington, D.C.
on behalf of

Imports Committee of the Tube Division of the Electronic Industries Association and the Committee to Preserve American Color Television (COMPACT)

Stanley Nehmer, President, Economic Consulting Services, Inc.

Mark Love, Vice President, Economic Consulting Services, Inc.

Richard Moss, Accountant Manager, Corning Glass Works

Peter Sartin, Assistant General Counsel, Corning Glass Works

Elmer Chatak, Secretary/Treasurer, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO

Brian Turner, Assistant to the President and Director of Economic Policy, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO

Paul D. Cullen--OF COUNSEL

APPENDIX B

Commission's Notice of Postponement of Determination companies have been excluded from the dumping finding after determinations by Treasury that sales of each of these firms have not been at LTFV and assurances from each firm that future sales of potassium chloride to the United States will not be made at LTFV: AMAX Potash Ltd.; Brockville Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Central Canada, Potash Co., Ltd.; Cominco, Ltd.; CF Industries, Inc.; Duval Corp. of Canada; Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.; International Minerals and Chemical Corp.; Kalium Chemicals, Ltd.; Potash Company of America; Potash Company of Canada; Potash Company of Saskatchewan; Swift Canadian Co., Ltd. Revocation of the antidumping finding would not affect these assurances. An application for a review of the Commission's determination was filed with Commission by Texasgulf, Inc., on August 1, 1980. On the basis of the application, the Commission voted on December 11, 1980, to institute an investigation pursuant to section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 and § 207.45 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.45).

DATE: The 120-day statutory period for this investigation began to run on December 11, 1980, the date of institution. The deadline for the Commission's determination is April 9, 1981.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel F. Leahy, U.S. International Trade Commission, 202-523-1369.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Proposed rule change.* Participants in the investigation should be aware that the Commission voted on August 6, 1980, to amend § 207.45 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure which implements section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The proposed revision was published for comment at 45 F.R. 54086 (Aug. 14, 1980). If the amended rule becomes final during the conduct of this investigation, it will have the effect of a change in the form of the Commission's determination in this investigation. In the event that the Commission were to adopt the proposed amendment, the Commission would determine whether an industry in the United States would be materially injured, or would be threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States would be materially retarded, by reason of imports of potassium chloride provided for in TSUS item 480.50 from Canada if the antidumping order were revoked.

Public Hearing.—Any person with an interest in this investigation may request in writing that the Commission hold a public hearing in connection with this investigation. Any such request must be received by the Commission within two weeks of the date of publication of this notice of investigation in the Federal Register.

Written Submissions.—Any person may submit to the Commission on or before March 4, 1981, written statements of information pertinent to the subject matter of the investigation. A signed original and nineteen true copies of such statements must be submitted.

Any business information which a submitter desires the Commission to treat as confidential shall be submitted separately and each sheet must be clearly marked at the top "Confidential Business Data." Confidential submissions must conform with the requirements of § 201.6 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.6). All written submissions except business confidential data, will be available for public inspection.

Issued: December 12, 1980.

By order of the Commission.

Kenneth R. Mason,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-39220 Filed 12-16-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

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2 [Investigation No. AA1921-66A Subsequently Renumbered as 751-TA-2]

Television Receiving Sets From Japan; Indefinite Postponement of Administrative Deadline

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Waiver of time limit and indefinite postponement of administrative deadline in this investigation.

SUMMARY: This action indefinitely postpones the administrative deadline in this investigation under section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1675(b), to determine whether changed circumstances exist which indicate that an industry in the United States would not be threatened with material injury if the antidumping finding concerning television receiving sets from Japan were revoked. The investigation was initiated on September 16, 1980. The notice, which set the deadline for the Commission's determination as January 13, 1981, was published in the Federal Register on September 25, 1980. (45 FR 63579) The Commission does not have sufficient information to make a decision on this matter. The Commission, therefore, has waived this time limit and indefinitely postpones the administrative deadline until a sufficient number of purchasers and importers respond to the Commission's questionnaries to provide the Commission with adequate information to enable it to make an informed determination.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 11, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel F. Leahy, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C., 20436, 202-523-1369.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission has found that information considered essential to the conduct of this investigation is being withheld. Questionnaire responses were due to be returned to the Commission by November 12, 1980. Because of the detailed nature of these questionnaries and the limited resources of many respondents as they enter their Christmas selling season, many time extensions were requested by respondents and granted by the staff. The latest extensions expired November 28, 1980. A number of importers and purchasers, however, have still not responded. The Commission believes it does not have adequate pricing data necessary to undertake a price comparison and to make an informed determination in this matter.

Section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1675(b), does not provide for a statutory deadline. The Commission's rule and notice of investigation provide the only deadlines in this matter. All review investigations conducted under 19 CFR 207.45 shall be completed within 120 days as set forth in Subpart C of the rules. 19 CFR 207.45(b). The Commission has the authority to waive its own rules when in its judgment there is good and sufficient reason, 19 CFR 201.4(b), and § 207.8 of the Commission's rules, 19 CFR 207.8, specifically provides that whenever a person refuses to produce information requested in a timely manner and in the form required, or otherwise significantly impedes an investigation, the Commission may waive any time limitations set forth in its rules in order to obtain needed information.

Thus the Commission hereby waives its 120 day time limitation and postpones the investigation until it receives adequate information to make an informed determination. If the Commission does not receive the necessary information in the near future, it may at that time consider sending supplementary questionnaries to producers, importers, and purchasers every ninety days, seeking court enforcement of its subpoenas, or drawing inferences adverse to recipients of questionnaries who do not respond.

Issued. December 12, 1980.

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APPENDIX C

Letter From Mr. Leonard M. Shambon, U.S. Department of Commerce, to Mr. Michael Jennison, Office of the General Counsel

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

CD:DRC

9 DEC 1980

Michael Jennison, Esquire
Office of the General Counsel
United States International Trade Commission
Room 212
701 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20436

Dear Mr. Jennison:

Pursuant to your request that we define the scope of the dumping finding on television receiving sets from Japan (T.D. 71-76), I am enclosing copies of past decisions made by the Customs Service, Treasury Department and Department of Commerce. In summary we have determined that T.D. 71-76 does not cover:

1. television monitors - such units lack the ability to receive a broadcast television signal.

2. combination units - such units include components other than that which the finding addressed (such as radio receivers and tape recorders).

T.D. 71-76 does cover:

1. projection televisions - such units are a technological development occurring since the finding; however, we consider them to be of the same class of kind of merchandise as that which T.D. 71-76 covers.

2. television monitor/recievers - such units, though often referred to as monitors, have the ability to receive a broadcast television signal.

3. kits - such units contain all of the parts necessary to complete fully assembled television receiving sets.

4. subassemblies - any which are capable in their imported condition of receiving a broadcast television signal and producing a video image, or can do so with the addition or assembly or insignificant parts.

5. transshipped sets - sets transshipped through countries other than Japan before being imported into the United States, including kits and the subassemblies described above.

If you require more information concerning this matter, please call Mr. David R. Chapman of my staff at (202) 377-2657.

Sincerely,

Frank Brennan

for Leonard M. Shambon
Director
Office of Compliance

6 Enclosures

APPENDIX D

List of Related Investigations Conducted by the Commission

Commission's Related Investigations with Final Determinations

I. Dumping

1. Television Receiving Sets from Japan, Investigation No. AA1921-66, TC Publication 367 (1971).

Commission determined unanimously that an industry in the United States was being injured by imports of television receiving sets, monochrome and color, from Japan sold at LTFV.

2. Color Television Picture Tubes from Japan, Investigation No. AA1921-104, TC Publication 529 (1972).

Commission determined by a vote of five affirmative votes with one abstaining that the domestic color picture tube industry was not being or likely to be injured by the importation of color television picture tubes from Japan.

II. Import Relief

1. Television Receivers and Certain Parts Thereof, Investigation No. TEA-I-21, TC Publication 436 (1971).

Commission determined in a 5-1 vote that television receivers and parts thereof were not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products.

2. Television Receivers, Color and Monochrome, Assembled or Not Assembled, Finished or Not Finished and Subassemblies Thereof, Investigation No. TA-203-19, USITC Publication 808 (1977).

Commission unanimously determined that color television receivers were being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry. By an evenly divided 3-3 vote the Commission found serious injury to the monochrome receiver industry. The Commission also by an evenly divided 3-3 vote found injury to that portion of the industry producing subassemblies of color television receivers.

3. Color Television Receivers and Subassemblies Thereof, Investigation No. TA-203-6, USITC Publication 1068 (1980).

The Commission unanimously determined that termination of import relief in effect with respect to complete and incomplete television receivers from Japan would not have an adverse economic effect on the domestic industry. Th^ Commission did decide that the termination of quantitative restrictions with respect to television receivers from Korea and Taiwan would have an adverse economic effect on the domestic industry.

III. Section 603

A preliminary investigation under section 603 was instituted on April 8, 1976 on the basis of a complaint under section 337. The investigation was suspended on December 20, 1976. (41 F.R. 55949).

IV. Section 337, Unfair Import Practices

1. Certain Color Television Receiving Sets, TA-337-23 (1977). Commission terminated the investigation on the basis of consent orders in July 1977. (42 F.R. 39492).

V. Adjustment Assistance

1. Television Receivers: Production and Maintenance Workers At RCA Corp. Plant, Memphis Tenn., Investigation No. TEA-W-70, TC Publication 376 (1971).

Commission was equally divided and therefore made no finding on whether TV receivers were being imported in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number of workers at the RCA plant in Memphis, Tenn. 1/

2. Television Receivers, Radios And Phonographs: Former Workers At The Emerson Television & Radio Co., Jersey City, N.J., Investigation No. TEA-W-77, TC Publication 380 (1971).

Commission was equally divided and therefore made no finding as to whether imports were causing or threatening to cause significant unemployment of workers at the Emerson Television and Radio Companies at Jersey City. 1/

3. Television Picture Tubes: Certain Workers of the RCA Corp., New York, N.Y., Investigation No. TEA-W-136, TC Publication 136 (1972).

Commission unanimously found that imports of television picture tubes, color and monochrome, were not being imported in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten to cause significant unemployment of the workers at RCA.

4. Television Yokes, Tuners, and Horizontal Output Transformers, and Unrecorded Magnetic Tape: Workers at RCA Plants, Indianapolis, Ind., Investigation No. TEA-W-144, TC Publication 502 (1972).

Commission unanimously found that articles like unrecorded magnetic tape were not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause significant unemployment at RCA. As the Commission was equally divided, it also made no finding as to whether imports of television yokes, television tuners, and television horizontal output transformers had caused significant unemployment at RCA.

1/ In 1971, the President decided, under the authority of sec. 330(d)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, to consider the finding of those Commissioners who found in the affirmative as the findings in the case. Accordingly, he advised the Secretary of Labor that he could certify the workers in TEA-W-70, RCA Corp., Memphis, Tenn., and TEA-W-77, Emerson Television & Radio Co., Jersey City, N.J., as eligible for adjustment assistance. See Department of Labor, Notice of Investigation Regarding Certification of Eligibility of Workers to Apply for Adjustment Assistance. (36 F.R. 9154).

5. Certain (Television) Components of CATV and MATV Systems: Workers of the Philadelphia, Pa. Plant of Jerrold Electronics Corp., Subsidiary of General Instrument Corp., Investigation No. TEA-W-164, TC Publication 542 (1973).

Commission, in a vote of 4 to 2, found that certain components were not being imported in such increased quantities as to cause significant unemployment of workers at Jerrold Electronics Corp.

6. Television Receivers, Radio Receivers, Phonographs and Radio-Phonograph Combinations: Workers of Zenith Radio Corp., Investigation No. TEA-W-177, TC Publication 562 (1973).

Commission, in a vote of 4 to 2, found that imports of articles like or directly competitive with radio receivers and radio-phonograph combinations were of such increased quantity as to cause significant unemployment at Zenith. The Commission, however, in a vote of 4 to 2, found that imports of television receivers and phonographs were not in such increased quantities as to cause unemployment at Zenith.

7. Television Receivers, Radio-Television-Phonograph Combinations, and Radio-Phonograph Combinations; Workers of the Wheeling, Ill., plant of TMA Co., Investigation No. TEA-W-188, TC Publication 583 (1973).

Commission found in a 5-to-1 decision that television receivers, radio-television-phonograph combinations, and radio-phonograph combinations were not being imported in such increased quantities as to cause significant unemployment at the Wheeling, Ill., plant of TMA.

APPENDIX E

OMA Quota Performance Table

Color television receivers: U.S. imports of complete and incomplete color television receivers from Japan, Taiwan, and Korea during the first orderly marketing agreements, 1/ allowed and actual, by sources and types, July 1977-June 1980

Source and type	July 1, 1977-June 30, 1978	July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979	July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980	Feb. 1, 1979-June 30, 1979	July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980	Feb. 1, 1979-Oct. 31, 1979	Nov. 1, 1979-June 30, 1980
Japan:							
Complete:							
Allowed	1,560,000	1,560,000	1,560,000	2/	2/	2/	2/
Actual	1,608,668	925,396	381,561	2/	2/	2/	2/
Incomplete:							
Allowed	190,000	190,000	190,000	2/	2/	2/	2/
Actual	176,970	169,950	194,950	2/	2/	2/	2/
Taiwan:							
Complete:							
Allowed	2/	2/	2/	3/ 153,368	4/ 373,426	2/	2/
Actual	2/	2/	2/	152,942	341,185	2/	2/
Incomplete:							
Allowed	2/	2/	2/	270,000	683,000	2/	2/
Actual	2/	2/	2/	218,357	436,669	2/	2/
South Korea:							
Complete or incomplete:							
Allowed	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	153,000	5/ 186,000
Actual	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	151,811	147,850

1/ The orderly marketing agreement (OMA) with Japan became effective July 1, 1977, and terminated June 30, 1980. The OMA's with Taiwan and South Korea became effective February 1, 1979, and were extended on July 2, 1980.
2/ Not applicable.
3/ Allowed quantity increased to total of 153,368 sets by authority of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.
4/ Allowed quantity of 373,426 sets by authority of the United States Trade Representative.
5/ Allowed quantity increased retroactively by terms of the second Orderly Marketing Agreement.

Source: Compiled from orderly marketing agreements between the United States and Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea, and from U.S. Customs Service News Releases, various issues.

APPENDIX F

Litigation Concerning the Antidumping Order

Litigation Concerning the Antidumping Order

Two major cases are underway in the Federal District Court and in the United States Customs Court, respectively, regarding the antidumping finding and procedures used by Commerce and Treasury to settle the case: Committee to Preserve American Color Television (a.k.a. COMPACT) et al v. Miller, Civil Action No. 19-1948 (D. D.C., filed May 2, 1979) (hereinafter cited as COMPACT) and Zenith Radio Corporation v. United States, Cust. Court No. 80-5-00861, (Cust. Ct., filed June 27, 1980). 1/

In COMPACT v. Miller, plaintiffs sought an order requiring the Department of Commerce to liquidate all outstanding entries not liquidated on March 31, 1978, utilizing the unadjusted Japanese commodity tax to determine foreign-market value. Second, COMPACT asked for an order prohibiting the Government from attempting to compromise claims under the dumping finding, T.D. 71-76. Finally, COMPACT asked for an order prohibiting the Customs Service from accepting promissory notes in connection with the assessment of dumping duties.

The district court granted the Government's motion to dismiss on June 26, 1979, on the basis that the Customs Court had exclusive jurisdiction to hear the case. The district court noted that some of the entries of television receivers had been liquidated, and therefore, COMPACT could obtain access to the Customs Court under 19 U.S.C 1516. COMPACT appealed the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

1/ There have been a number of related cases to the antidumping finding including those against U.S. retailers for customs fraud in the importation of Japanese television receivers. United States v. Alexander's, Inc., 79 Crim. No. 0194 (S.D. N.Y. 1979); United States v. Sears Roebuck and Company Inc., No. CR 80-183-RJK (C.D. Cal. 1980). A number of collection suits were also brought against various Japanese television manufacturers by the Department of Justice in 1979 but were later withdrawn as a result of settlement agreements between these firms and the Department of Commerce.

On April 28, 1980, the Department of Commerce announced settlement agreements with the importers of Japanese television sets. After the announcement of the settlement agreements, COMPACT sought an injunction pending appeal to restrain the implementation of the settlement agreements. The U.S. Court of Appeals granted the injunction on May 9, 1980. This injunction enjoined the Customs Service from liquidating any entries of television sets.

COMPACT argued before the Court of Appeals that the Customs Court lacked jurisdiction to hear the case because the Department of Commerce had refused to impose dumping duties under section 751. Therefore, the district court had jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. 1340.

On October 10, 1980, the President signed into the law the Customs Court Act of 1980, Pub. L. No. 96-417, 94 Stat. 1727. This new statue expands upon the subject matter jurisdiction and powers of the Customs Court (renamed the U.S. Court of International Trade). COMPACT moved, after the effective date of the law, to transfer its action to the new court. Before the U.S. Court of Appeals had the opportunity to rule on the motion to transfer, however, Congress passed, and the President signed into law, certain technical amendments to the Customs Court Act of 1980 which made the jurisdictional grant upon which COMPACT intended to rely (28 U.S.C. 1581(i)) applicable only to cases filed on or after November 1, 1980. Pub. L. No. 96-542, 94 Stat. 3209. Because of this change in the law, COMPACT withdrew its pending motion to transfer and moved for a stay in the proceedings pending the refiling of its causes of action in the Court of International Trade. On February 5, 1981, the U.S. Court of Appeals granted COMPACT's motion and entered a stay in its proceedings. 1/

1/ Description from Mar. 10, 1981, letter from Paul D. Cullen, counsel for COMPACT and the Imports Committee, Tube Division, Electronics Industries Association to the Commission.

Zenith Radio Corporation v. United States, challanges the validity of the April 28, 1980, settlement agreements on the basis that the Government did not have the authority to enter into the agreements under section 617 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1617, and second, assuming that it had the authority, the Government officials who recommended that the alleged claims should be settled acted arbitrarily, in bad faith, and unlawfully. On July 28, 1980, the Government filed a motion to dismiss arguing that settlement agreements under section 617 are not determinations under section 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930, and therefore, the Customs Court did not have jurisdiction.

Zenith, on October 10, 1980, filed a motion in opposition to the Government and a motion for partial summary judgement on the basis that section 617 does not provide any authority for settlement agreements because, among other arguments, the agreements were for an unliquidated amount and there was no claim in existence for an accepted right to a certain sum of money. The Government filed a motion in opposition to Zenith and for summary judgment on the entire case.

Following enactment of the Customs Court Act of 1980, which became effective on November 1, 1980, Zenith filed an amended complaint on November 3, 1980, under 28 U.S.C. 1581(c) (a provision which gives the U.S. Court of International Trade jurisdiction over actions commenced under section 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1516(a). Alternatively, the amended complaint was brought under 28 U.S.C. 1581(i) (a provision which was added by the Customs Courts Act of 1980 to grant broad residual jurisdictional authority to the court).

The Court of International Trade on December 9, 1980, granted Zenith's motion for preliminary injunction and enjoined the Government from implementing the settlement agreements, and pending the resolution of the case, from liquidating any entries of television receivers subject to the dumping finding, prior to March 31, 1979. In its decision, the court stated that it was of the view that plaintiff had made a substantial case on the merits on its alternative second cause of action which alleged that Government officials in negotiating and executing the settlement agreements acted arbitrarily and in bad faith. On February 2, 1981, the court denied the Government's motion to dissolve or modify the preliminary injunction.

On February 27, 1981, the Court of International Trade issued a decision denying Zenith's motion for partial summary judgment and granting the Government's motion for summary judgment in part and denying it in part. The Court noted that the Government's original motion in the Customs Court to dismiss for lack or jurisdiction was rendered moot by the passage of the Customs Court Act of 1980. In reading its decision, the court reasoned that the language of section 617 "any claim arising under the customs laws" is satisfied by a claim for duties even though the amount may be uncertain until liquidation occurs. The court also refuted several other arguments made by Zenith and then denied Zenith's motion for partial summary judgment and granted the Government's motion for summary judgment on the first cause of action. The court, however, denied the Government's motion for summary judgment on Zenith's second cause of action, that is, that the Government acted arbitratily and in bad faith. Both COMPACT v. Miller and Zenith v. United States are still in the process of litigation.

The Commission's recently adopted rule 207.45 provides that a prospective test must be applied to determine whether an industry in the United States would be materially injured, or would be threatened with material injury, if the antidumping order were to be modified or revoked.

Further, in revoking the dumping finding, based on the Commission decision in the investigation on Electric Golf Cars from Poland, investigation No. AA1921-147A (Review), renumbered as 751-TA-1, USITC Publication No. 1069 (1980) Commerce stated:

> The Commission published their [sic] determination in the Federal Register on June 11, 1980 (45 Fed. Reg. 39581). Therefore, the Department of Commerce, as administering authority, revokes the antidumping duty finding with respect to all merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after June 11, 1980. . . . Unappraised entries of electric golf cars from Poland, made prior to June 11, 1980, remain unaffected by this notice, and continue to be subject to appraisement under the antidumping duty finding. 1/

Thus, Commerce revoked the antidumping order prospectively and the Commission's decision did not have any effect on events prior to the decision. The Commission has no reason to believe that Commerce will change its past practice.

1/ 45 F.R. 52780.

APPENDIX G

Statistical Tables

Table 1.—Complete television receivers: Monochrome consumption, color consumption, and total, by screen sizes, 1971-80

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in millions of dollars)

Year	Monochrome consumption (1)	Color consumption (2)	Total consumption (3)	Ratio (percent) of-- (1) to (3)	Ratio (percent) of-- (2) to (3)
			Quantity		
1971	7,260	6,338	13,598	53.4	46.6
1972	7,872	7,671	15,543	50.6	49.4
1973	7,686	8,537	16,223	47.4	52.6
1974	6,891	7,577	14,468	47.6	52.4
1975	4,525	6,761	11,286	40.1	59.9
1976	5,792	8,569	14,361	40.3	59.7
1977	5,960	9,239	15,199	39.2	60.8
1978	***	10,491	***	***	***
1979	***	10,085	***	***	***
1980	***	10,991	***	***	***
			Value		
1971	488	1,853	2,341	20.8	59.2
1972	504	2,220	2,724	50.6	81.5
1973	497	2,455	2,952	47.4	83.2
1974	465	2,144	2,609	47.6	82.2
1975	323	2,097	2,420	40.1	86.7
1976	396	2,591	2,987	40.3	86.7
1977	390	2,887	3,277	39.2	88.1
1978	***	3,246	***	***	***
1979	***	3,285	***	***	***
1980	***	3,672	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and official statistics of the Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 2.--Complete monochrome television receivers: Consumption, by screen sizes, 1971-80

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Consumption of sets with screen sizes 1/-- 10 inches and under (1)	Consumption of sets with screen sizes 1/-- 11 and 17 inches (2)	Consumption of sets with screen sizes 1/-- 18 inches and over (3)	Total consumption (4)	Ratio (percent) of-- (1) to (4)	Ratio (percent) of-- (2) to (4)	Ratio (percent) of-- (3) to (4)
				Quantity			
1971	1,100	3,178	2,983	7,260	15.2	43.8	42.0
1972	967	3,850	3,055	7,872	12.3	48.9	38.8
1973	940	4,142	2,604	7,686	12.2	53.9	33.9
1974	915	4,186	1,790	6,891	13.3	60.7	26.0
1975	702	2,606	1,221	4,525	15.5	57.5	27.0
1976	871	3,746	1,175	5,792	15.0	64.7	20.3
1977	807	4,070	1,083	5,960	13.5	68.3	18.2
1978	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1979	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1980	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
				Value			
1971	52,948	173,742	261,678	488,367	10.8	35.6	53.6
1972	50,008	201,688	252,386	504,082	9.9	40.0	50.1
1973	49,598	225,624	221,666	496,888	10.0	45.4	44.6
1974	53,582	250,798	160,242	464,622	11.5	54.0	34.5
1975	44,330	164,672	114,370	323,372	13.7	50.9	35.4
1976	53,877	224,801	116,975	395,653	13.6	56.8	29.6
1977	49,997	240,249	99,576	389,822	12.8	61.6	25.5
1978	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1979	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1980	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

1/ Screen-size breakouts partially estimated since some respondents were unable to segregate shipments by screen size.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and official statistics of the Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Complete color television receivers: Consumption, by screen sizes, 1971-80

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Consumption of sets with screen sizes 1/--			Total consumption	Ratio (percent) of--		
	17 inches and under (1)	18 and 19 inches (2)	20 inches and over (3)	(4)	(1) to (4)	(2) to (4)	(3) to (4)
	Quantity						
1971	1,410	2,154	2,774	6,338	22.2	34.0	43.8
1972	1,800	2,726	3,145	7,671	23.5	35.5	41.0
1973	2,112	3,311	3,114	8,537	24.7	38.8	36.5
1974	2,031	2,951	2,595	7,577	26.8	38.9	34.2
1975	1,513	2,905	2,343	6,761	22.4	43.0	34.7
1976	2,209	3,867	2,495	8,569	25.8	45.1	29.1
1977	2,179	4,201	2,859	9,239	23.6	45.5	30.9
1978	2,600	4,863	3,028	10,491	24.8	46.4	28.9
1979	2,438	4,963	2,684	10,085	24.2	49.2	26.6
1980	2,798	5,564	2,629	10,991	25.5	50.6	23.9
	Value						
1971	246	531	1,076	1,853	13.3	28.6	58.1
1972	335	657	1,228	2,220	15.1	29.6	55.3
1973	424	818	1,213	2,445	17.3	33.3	49.4
1974	406	728	1,010	2,144	18.9	34.0	47.1
1975	322	791	984	2,097	15.4	37.7	46.9
1976	456	1,021	1,114	2,591	17.6	39.4	43.0
1977	457	1,143	1,287	2,887	15.8	39.6	44.6
1978	554	1,337	1,355	3,246	17.1	41.2	41.7
1979	561	1,452	1,272	3,285	17.1	44.2	38.7
1980	663	1,705	1,304	3,672	18.1	46.4	35.5

1/ Screen-size breakouts partially estimated because some respondents to questionnaires were unable to segregate shipments by screen sizes and because imports in the 20-inches-and-over screen size were not statistically annotated until 1977.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and official statistics of the Department of Commerce.

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Table 4.--Monochrome television receivers: U.S. production, by screen sizes, 1971-79, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980

Screen size	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 1/	1976
10 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	984	1,098	1,429	1,419	708	631
18 and 19 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***
20 inches and over	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	3,220	3,125	3,173	2,633	1,557	1,484

Screen size	1977	1978	1979	January-September-- 1979	January-September-- 1980
10 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	478	***	***	***	***
18 and 19 inches	***	***	***	***	***
20 inches and over	***	***	***	***	***
Total	1,068	***	***	***	***

1/ Partially estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission because some respondents to questionnaires were unable to segregate production by screen size.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 5.--Color television receivers: U.S. production, by screen sizes and by firm ownerships, 1971-80

(In thousands of units)

Screen size	1971 1/			1972 1/			1973 1/		
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
10 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	645	***	***	1,048	***	***	1,267
18 and 19 inches	***	***	1,851	***	***	2,403	***	***	3,182
20 inches and over	***	***	2,902	***	***	3,365	***	***	3,379
Total	***	***	5,398	***	***	6,816	***	***	7,828

Screen size	1974 1/			1975 1/		
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
10 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	1,257	***	***	905
18 and 19 inches	***	***	2,767	***	***	2,167
20 inches and over	***	***	2,789	***	***	2,317
Total	***	***	6,813	***	***	5,389

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.--Color television receivers: U.S. production, by screen sizes and by firm ownerships, 1971-80--Continued

(In thousands of units)

Screen size	1976 U.S.- or Dutch-owned	1976 Japanese-owned	1976 Total	1977 U.S.- or Dutch-owned	1977 Japanese-owned	1977 Total	1978 U.S.- or Dutch-owned	1978 Japanese-owned	1978 Total
12 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
13 inches	***	***	158	***	***	204	***	***	566
14 and 15 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
16 and 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	991	***	***	1,040	***	***	1,287
18 and 19 inches	***	***	2,402	***	***	3,014	***	***	3,859
20 inches and over	***	***	2,477	***	***	2,951	***	***	3,136
Total	***	***	5,870	5,762	1,243	7,005	6,649	1,633	8,282

Screen size	1979 U.S.- or Dutch-owned	1979 Japanese-owned	1979 Total	1980 U.S.- or Dutch-owned	1980 Japanese-owned	1980 Total
12 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***
13 inches	***	***	989	***	***	1,534
14 and 15 inches	***	***	***			
16 and 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	1,710	***	***	2,243
18 and 19 inches	***	***	4,559	***	***	5,753
20 inches and over	***	***	2,743	***	***	2,664
Total	***	***	9,012	7,433	3,227	10,660

1/ Partially estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission since some respondents to questionnaires were unable to segregate production by screen size.

2/ Data on screen sizes 14 and 15 inches and 16 and 17 inches were not collected seperately begining with July 1980; therefore, data on 14- through 17-inch screen sizes for 1980 are shown in the 16- and 17-inch category.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 6.--Color television receivers: Purchases of imported and U.S.-made parts, U.S. value added by direct labor and other value added, by specified ownerships, 1977-80

Item	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imported articles:				
U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms 1,000 dollars	304,965	392,918	508,691	557,247
Japanese-owned firms do	156,832	225,487	296,816	374,576
Total do	461,797	618,405	805,507	931,823
U.S.-made articles:				
U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms 1,000 dollars	791,357	890,176	870,575	927,113
Japanese-owned firms do	135,109	168,536	222,507	406,587
Total do	926,466	1,058,712	1,093,082	1,333,700
Direct labor:				
U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms 1,000 dollars	284,090	293,456	305,090	300,366
Japanese-owned do	30,108	35,346	40,391	56,593
Total do	314,198	328,802	345,481	356,959
Other value added:				
U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms 1,000 dollars	635,842	664,356	729,184	757,823
Japanese-owned do	117,997	126,288	146,689	208,030
Total do	753,839	790,644	875,873	965,853
Total value of shipments:				
U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms 1,000 dollars	2,016,254	2,240,906	2,413,540	2,542,549
Japanese-owned do	440,046	555,657	706,403	1,045,786
Total do	2,456,300	2,796,563	3,119,943	3,588,335

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 7.--Color television receivers: U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization, by firm ownerships, 1971-80

Year	Capacity 1/			Production			Capacity utilization		
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
	1,000 units						Percent	Percent	Percent
1971	***	***	7,938	***	***	5,398	***	***	68.0
1972	***	***	8,640	***	***	6,816	***	***	78.9
1973	***	***	9,090	***	***	7,828	***	***	86.1
1974	***	***	9,285	***	***	6,813	***	***	73.4
1975	***	***	8,293	***	***	5,389	***	***	65.0
1976	***	***	9,748	***	***	5,870	***	***	60.2
1977	8,609	1,686	10,295	5,762	1,243	7,005	66.9	73.7	68.0
1978	8,431	1,975	10,406	6,649	1,633	8,282	78.9	82.7	79.6
1979	***	***	11,259	***	***	9,012	***	***	80.0
1980	8,954	3,216	12,170	7,433	3,227	10,660	83.0	100.3	87.6

1/ Capacity based on operations of assembly plants 1 shift a day, 5 days a week, assuming no change in the product mix.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 8.--Monochrome television receivers: Domestic shipments, by screen sizes and by firm ownerships, 1971-79, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980

Screen size	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/ U.S.- or Dutch-owned	1974 1/ Japanese-owned	1974 1/ Total	1975 1/ U.S.- or Dutch-owned	1975 1/ Japanese-owned	1975 1/ Total
	Quantity (1,000 units)								
10 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	986	899	1,088	***	***	1,097	***	***	669
18 and 19 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
20 inches and over	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	3,094	2,816	2,697	***	***	2,232	***	***	1,550

Screen size	1976	1977	1978	1979	January-September-- 1979	January-September-- 1980
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
10 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	619	495	***	***	***	***
18 and 19 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***
20 inches and over	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	1,465	1,052	***	***	***	***

Table 8.--Monochrome television receivers: Domestic shipments, by screen sizes and by firm ownerships, 1971-79, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980--Continued

Screen size	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/			1975 1/		
				U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
	Value (1,000 dollars)								
10 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	70,038	54,503	67,053	***	***	71,976	***	***	50,735
18 and 19 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
20 inches and over	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	280,321	242,016	227,791	***	***	186,856	***	***	142,633

Screen size	1976	1977	1978	1979	January-September--	
					1979	1980
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
10 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	48,776	37,316	***	***	***	***
18 and 19 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***
20 inches and over	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	140,917	96,003	***	***	***	***

1/ Partially estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission because some respondents to questionnaires were unable to segregate shipments by screen size.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 9.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, by screen sizes and by firm ownership, 1971-80

Screen size	1971 1/ U.S.- or Dutch-owned	1971 1/ Japanese-owned	1971 1/ Total	1972 1/ U.S.- or Dutch-owned	1972 1/ Japanese-owned	1972 1/ Total	1973 1/ U.S.- or Dutch-owned	1973 1/ Japanese-owned	1973 1/ Total
	Quantity (1,000 units)								
10 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	630	***	***	907	***	***	1,176
18 and 19 inches	***	***	1,653	***	***	2,301	***	***	2,848
20 inches and over	***	***	2,774	***	***	3,145	***	***	3,114
Total	***	***	5,057	***	***	6,353	***	***	7,138
	Value (1,000 dollars)								
10 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	131,774	***	***	184,446	***	***	260,039
18 and 19 inches	***	***	440,003	***	***	571,991	***	***	719,131
20 inches and over	***	***	1,075,789	***	***	1,228,120	***	***	1,213,432
Total	***	***	1,647,566	***	***	1,984,557	***	***	2,192,602

Screen size	1974 1/ U.S.- or Dutch-owned	1974 1/ Japanese-owned	1974 1/ Total	1975 1/ U.S.- or Dutch-owned	1975 1/ Japanese-owned	1975 1/ Total
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
10 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	1,139	***	***	876
18 and 19 inches	***	***	2,561	***	***	2,327
20 inches and over	***	***	2,595	***	***	2,343
Total	***	***	6,295	***	***	5,546
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
10 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	245,821	***	***	215,281
18 and 19 inches	***	***	646,805	***	***	676,540
20 inches and over	***	***	1,009,663	***	***	984,428
Total	***	***	1,902,289	***	***	1,876,249

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, by screen sizes and by firm ownership, 1971--79, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980--Continued

Screen size	1976			1977			1978		
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
	Quantity (1,000 units)								
12 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
13 inches	***	***	197	***	***	216	***	***	528
14 and 15 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
16 and 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	961	***	***	1,030	***	***	1,172
18 and 19 inches	***	***	2,335	***	***	2,851	***	***	3,568
20 inches and over	***	***	2,448	***	***	2,819	***	***	2,976
Total	***	***	5,744	5,541	1,159	6,700	6,218	1,498	7,716
	Value (1,000 dollars)								
12 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
13 inches	***	***	46,449	***	***	49,704	***	***	114,984
14 and 15 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
16 and 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	245,705	***	***	252,158	***	***	281,028
18 and 19 inches	***	***	719,876	***	***	857,406	***	***	1,047,907
20 inches and over	***	***	1,105,737	***	***	1,276,413	***	***	1,339,441
Total	***	***	2,071,318	1,949,134	436,843	2,385,977	2,136,510	531,866	2,668,376

Screen size	1979			1980		
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
12 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***
13 inches	***	***	920	***	***	1,329
14 and 15 inches	***	***	***	***	***	
16 and 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	1,620	***	***	1,984
18 and 19 inches	***	***	4,472	***	***	5,187
20 inches and over	***	***	2,624	***	***	2,532
Total	***	***	8,716	6,761	2,942	9,703
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
12 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***
13 inches	***	***	205,182	***	***	312,820
14 and 15 inches	***	***	***	***	***	
16 and 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	***	***	394,050	***	***	486,529
18 and 19 inches	***	***	1,342,271	***	***	1,612,841
20 inches and over	***	***	1,247,507	***	***	1,261,732
Total	***	***	2,983,828	2,381,755	979,347	3,361,102

1/ Quantity and value partially estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission because some respondents to questionnaires were unable to segregate shipments by screen size.
2/ Data on screen sizes of 14 and 15 inches and 16 and 17 inches were not collected seperately beginning with July 1980; therefore, data on 14- through 17-inch screen sizes for 1980 are shown in the 16- and 17-inch category.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 10.--Monochrome television receivers: Quantity of U.S. imports for consumption from Japan and from all sources, by screen sizes, 1971-80

Year	10 inches and under			11 to 17 inches		
	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan
	Units	Units	Percent	Units	Units	Percent
1971	812,415	1,075,653	75.5	1,338,692	2,215,548	60.4
1972	618,324	942,006	65.6	968,935	2,976,111	32.6
1973	394,905	878,845	44.9	490,752	3,114,503	15.8
1974	281,396	815,818	34.5	526,713	3,187,758	16.5
1975	194,884	637,551	30.6	415,326	1,997,151	20.8
1976	356,164	871,249	40.9	961,987	3,126,791	30.8
1977	425,189	807,446	52.7	1,057,511	3,574,666	29.6
1978	566,099	1,076,817	52.6	767,668	4,299,976	17.9
1979	378,064	777,699	48.6	188,808	4,600,326	4.1
1980	203,878	646,226	31.5	123,823	4,420,855	2.8

Year	18 inches and over			Total		
	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan
	Units	Units	Percent	Units	Units	Percent
1971	397,535	874,630	45.5	2,548,642	4,165,831	61.2
1972	189,612	1,138,265	16.7	1,776,871	5,056,382	35.1
1973	97,785	995,341	9.8	983,442	4,988,689	19.7
1974	75,420	655,215	11.5	883,529	4,658,791	19.0
1975	28,707	339,920	8.5	638,917	2,974,622	21.5
1976	93,656	328,982	28.5	1,411,807	4,327,022	32.6
1977	89,485	525,675	17.0	1,572,185	4,907,787	32.0
1978	78,744	554,464	14.2	1,412,511	5,931,257	23.8
1979	7,232	496,074	1.5	574,104	5,874,099	9.8
1980	5,571	475,790	1.2	333,272	5,542,871	6.0

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

Table 11.--Monochrome television receivers: Value of U.S. imports for consumption from Japan and from all sources, by screen sizes, 1971-80

Year	10 inches and under			11 to 17 inches		
	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan
	1,000 dollars		Percent	1,000 dollars		Percent
1971	40,295	51,294	78.6	64,531	105,358	61.3
1972	35,087	48,419	72.5	53,091	148,774	35.7
1973	23,592	46,117	51.2	29,083	162,052	18.0
1974	17,627	47,242	37.3	32,988	185,162	17.8
1975	13,196	39,923	33.1	25,903	118,344	21.9
1976	22,890	53,877	42.5	55,498	176,025	31.5
1977	27,672	49,997	55.4	61,929	202,933	30.5
1978	41,832	73,936	56.6	44,995	232,643	19.3
1979	29,065	54,848	53.0	12,533	245,577	5.1
1980	15,864	44,335	35.8	10,925	242,740	4.5
	18 inches and over			Total		
	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan
	1,000 dollars		Percent	1,000 dollars		Percent
1971	24,341	51,395	47.4	129,167	208,046	62.1
1972	13,249	64,873	20.4	101,427	262,066	38.7
1973	7,639	60,928	12.5	60,314	269,097	22.4
1974	7,288	45,362	16.1	57,903	277,766	20.9
1975	2,896	22,472	12.9	41,995	180,739	23.2
1976	8,385	24,834	33.8	86,773	254,736	34.1
1977	7,870	40,889	19.3	97,471	293,819	33.2
1978	6,695	44,279	15.2	93,522	350,858	26.7
1979	1,022	42,220	2.4	42,620	342,645	12.4
1980	977	43,976	2.2	27,766	331,051	8.4

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

Table 12.-Complete monochrome receivers, total: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Taiwan------	2,477,820	2,542,283	3,294,751	3,487,286	3,221,148
Kor Rep-----	428,516	757,127	1,154,982	1,776,269	1,876,671
Japan-------	1,411,807	1,572,185	1,412,511	574,104	333,272
Canada------	4,040	3,509	6,484	13,267	46,977
Singapr-----	15	6,003	4	10,761	55,782
Hg Kong-----	2,920	4,927	18,127	2,990	7,914
Nethlds-----	240	312	360	432	448
FR Germ-----	1,463	1,130	3,173	1,564	418
All other---	201	20,311	40,865	7,426	241
Total---	4,327,022	4,907,787	5,931,257	5,874,099	5,542,871
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Taiwan------	142,860	152,955	190,636	204,358	192,455
Kor Rep-----	23,005	39,559	58,702	89,193	97,934
Japan-------	86,773	97,471	93,521	42,621	27,766
Canada------	1,141	1,066	1,671	3,174	8,456
Singapr-----	1	326	1	574	3,081
Hg Kong-----	172	320	956	149	429
Nethlds-----	171	226	276	365	408
FR Germ-----	568	483	710	680	299
All other---	46	1,412	4,384	1,532	223
Total---	254,736	293,819	350,858	342,644	331,052
	Unit value				
Taiwan------	$57.66	$60.16	$57.86	$58.60	$59.75
Kor Rep-----	53.68	52.25	50.82	50.21	52.18
Japan-------	61.46	62.00	66.21	74.24	83.31
Canada------	282.36	303.86	257.75	239.20	180.00
Singapr-----	59.00	54.35	286.50	53.30	55.24
Hg Kong-----	58.91	64.91	52.76	49.71	54.24
Nethlds-----	713.80	724.11	767.48	844.37	911.41
FR Germ-----	388.08	427.48	223.64	435.06	716.03
All other---	229.06	69.52	107.28	206.31	927.19
Average--	58.87	59.87	59.15	58.33	59.73

1/ Less than 500.

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

Table 13.--Color television receivers: Quantity of U.S. imports for consumption from Japan and from all sources, by screen sizes, 1971-80

Year	10 inches and under			11 to 17 inches		
	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan
	Units		Percent	Units		Percent
1971	46,447	46,686	99.5	681,343	733,076	92.9
1972	53,805	55,966	96.1	695,144	837,551	83.0
1973	85,064	103,525	82.2	636,529	832,452	76.5
1974	114,938	141,374	81.3	499,509	750,367	66.6
1975	59,978	67,551	88.8	469,104	569,077	82.4

Year	18 inches and over			Total		
	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan
	Units		Percent	Units		Percent
1971	463,173	501,573	92.3	1,190,963	1,281,335	93.0
1972	345,415	424,775	81.3	1,094,364	1,318,292	83.0
1973	336,936	462,683	72.8	1,058,529	1,398,660	75.7
1974	301,840	390,444	77.3	916,287	1,282,185	71.5
1975	514,816	578,036	89.1	1,043,898	1,214,664	85.9

Table 13.--Color television receivers: Quantity of U.S. imports for consumption from Japan and from all sources, by screen sizes, 1971-80--Continued

Year	12 inches and under			13 inches			14 and 15 inches		
	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan
	Units	Units	Percent	Units	Units	Percent	Units	Units	Percent
1976	413,704	476,410	86.8	358,887	411,662	87.2	244,080	249,091	98.0
1977	366,227	440,593	83.1	289,327	394,418	73.4	215,385	220,004	97.9
1978	443,549	556,710	79.7	216.567	603,725	35.9	183,838	203,137	90.5
1979	227,378	309,240	73.5	172,478	365,609	19.9	103,310	123,252	83.8
1980	236,194	305,155	77.4	55,407	392,073	14.1	72,673	84,758	85.7

Year	16 and 17 inches			18 and 19 inches		
	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan
	Units	Units	Percent	Units	Units	Percent
1976	85,182	110,559	77.0	1/ 1,377,865	1/ 1,530,333	90.0
1977	79,697	93,127	85.6	1/ 1,050,634	1/ 1,350,393	77.8
1978	47,358	64,347	73.6	527,896	1,294,671	40.8
1979	13,697	19,525	70.2	91,441	491,126	18.6
1980	12,107	18,825	64.3	34,562	377,352	9.2

Year	20 inches and over			Total		
	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan
	Units	Units	Percent	Units	Units	Percent
1976	1/ 42,679	1/ 47,342	90.2	2,522,397	2,825,397	89.3
1977	1/ 27,849	1/ 40,161	69.3	2,029,119	2,538,696	79.9
1978	14,431	52,266	27.6	1,433,639	2,774,856	51.7
1979	4,689	59,848	7.8	513,389	1,368,600	37.5
1980	13,816	96,862	14.3	2/ 435,188	2/ 1,287,621	33.8

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
2/ The total for 1980 includes imports of TSUSA item 685.1148, television receivers, n.s.p.f., which are not classified according to screen sizes.

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

Table 14.--Color television receivers: Value of U.S. imports for consumption from Japan and from all sources, by screen sizes, 1971-80

Year	10 inches and under			11 to 17 inches		
	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan
	1,000 dollars		Percent	1,000 dollars		Percent
1971	6,518	6,547	99.6	101,621	108,034	94.1
1972	8,353	8,569	97.5	122,236	141,649	86.3
1973	13,624	16,034	85.0	120,009	147,246	81.5
1974	18,454	21,905	84.3	100,876	137,430	73.4
1975	9,783	10,756	91.0	80,629	95,137	84.8

Year	18 inches and over			Total		
	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan
	1,000 dollars		Percent	1,000 dollars		Percent
1971	83,559	90,691	92.1	191,698	205,271	93.4
1972	70,939	84,546	83.9	201,528	234,763	85.8
1973	76,776	98,886	77.6	210,409	262,166	80.3
1974	65,896	83,094	79.3	185,199	242,429	76.4
1975	102,393	114,859	89.2	192,805	220,752	87.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.--Color television receivers: Value of U.S. imports for consumption from Japan and from all sources, by screen sizes, 1971-80--Continued

Year	12 inches and under			13 inches			14 and 15 inches		
	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan
	1,000 dollars		Percent	1,000 dollars		Percent	1,000 dollars		Percent
1976	68,977	77,113	89.5	56,823	65,017	87.4	46,996	47,846	98.2
1977	62,123	72,067	86.2	50,190	66,652	75.3	44,965	45,796	98.2
1978	84,101	101,970	82.5	42,475	102,333	41.5	44,760	48,386	92.5
1979	52,579	66,869	78.6	14,221	62,034	22.9	29,688	34,163	86.9
1980	48,027	60,742	79.1	11,436	68,658	16.7	21,807	25,403	85.8

Year	16 and 17 inches			18 and 19 inches		
	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan
	1,000 dollars		Percent	1,000 dollars		Percent
1976	15,625	20,130	77.6	1/ 271,985	1/ 300,589	90.5
1977	17,435	19,927	87.5	1/ 223,930	1/ 285,941	78.3
1978	10,785	13,814	78.1	127,929	289,306	44.2
1979	4,812	5,976	80.5	24,789	108,574	22.8
1980	3,942	6,719	58.7	16,479	92,507	17.8

Year	20 inches and over			Total		
	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan	From Japan	From all sources	Share from Japan
	1,000 dollars		Percent	1,000 dollars		Percent
1976	1/ 8,423	1/ 9,297	90.6	468,829	519,992	90.2
1977	1/ 6,909	1/ 10,735	64.4	405,553	501,118	80.9
1978	7,124	21,279	33.5	317,175	577,089	55.0
1979	2,767	24,949	11.1	128,857	302,564	42.6
1980	2,796	41,566	6.7	2/ 118,841	2/ 310,725	38.2

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
2/ The total for 1980 includes imports of TSUSA item 685.1148, television receivers, n.s.p.f., which are not classified according to screen sizes.

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

Table15.--Complete color television receivers, total: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Japan	2,530,098	2,029,119	1,433,639	513,389	435,188
Taiwan	235,406	321,941	624,456	367,525	303,198
Kor Rep	47,544	96,474	436,885	314,039	292,934
Canada	15,587	74,028	211,561	90,887	125,965
Singapr	3,580	14,633	61,341	73,332	85,405
FR Germ	854	1,157	3,688	7,079	32,823
Mexico	0	107	1	16	6,374
Belgium	10	61	284	596	2,420
All other	659	1,176	3,001	1,737	3,314
Total	2,833,738	2,538,696	2,774,856	1,368,600	1,287,621
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	470,243	405,553	317,175	128,857	123,239
Taiwan	38,821	56,928	116,269	70,314	58,821
Kor Rep	7,135	14,570	71,657	53,497	54,538
Canada	4,139	20,574	58,717	30,001	38,981
Singapr	625	2,400	10,564	15,281	15,387
FR Germ	330	509	1,777	3,111	15,085
Mexico	-	68	1	22	1,913
Belgium	13	113	145	728	1,679
All other	211	403	785	753	1,083
Total	521,516	501,118	577,089	302,564	310,725
	Unit value				
Japan	$185.86	$199.87	$221.24	$250.99	$283.19
Taiwan	164.91	176.83	186.19	191.32	194.00
Kor Rep	150.06	151.03	164.02	170.35	186.18
Canada	265.54	277.92	277.54	330.09	309.46
Singapr	174.65	164.04	172.21	208.39	180.16
FR Germ	386.87	440.07	481.77	439.46	459.58
Mexico	-	632.23	704.00	1,371.44	300.09
Belgium	1,257.00	1,860.49	511.76	1,221.72	693.70
All other	319.64	342.52	261.52	433.42	326.72
Average	184.04	197.39	207.97	221.08	241.32

1/ Less than 500.

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

Table16.--Incomplete color television receivers, unfinished or unassembled color television receivers, and color television receiver kits: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Japan	770	2,205	9,870	10,725	3,208
Canada	7	7	4	96	420
Taiwan	5	6	183	445	173
Kor Rep	-	5	1	3	114
Belgium	1/	1/	9	-	96
Mexico	1,149	1,167	236	130	87
U King	5	1	-	-	23
FR Germ	-	1/	4	12	21
All other	4	5	1	18	2
Total	1,941	3,395	10,308	11,429	4,144

1/ Less than 500.

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

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Table17.--Subassemblies for television receivers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Mexico-------	259,637	207,752	348,150	483,599	534,437
Japan--------	108,611	164,675	206,492	260,329	276,390
Singapr------	24,709	45,018	66,460	96,270	166,688
Taiwan-------	105,830	82,700	108,796	88,520	97,369
Kor Rep------	5,483	6,495	6,432	9,090	10,415
Malaysa------	1/	288	1,362	2,192	7,812
Phil R-------	-	1	-	2,684	7,742
Canada-------	11,158	10,326	4,651	4,433	4,446
All other----	11,549	5,565	5,488	7,590	6,815
Total---	526,976	522,820	747,830	954,706	1,112,113

1/ Less than 500.

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

Table18.--Complete color television receivers 12 inches and under: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Japan	414,929	366,227	443,549	227,378	236,194
Taiwan	22,970	10,953	921	9,576	23,456
Singapr	0	5,484	39,468	31,678	22,421
Kor Rep	39,659	57,245	71,741	40,524	22,876
FR Germ	51	68	139	0	125
Belgium	5	6	1	12	51
France	0	0	0	2	19
Switzld	0	0	767	50	7
All other	163	610	124	20	6
Total	477,777	440,593	556,710	309,240	305,155
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	69,193	62,123	84,101	52,579	48,027
Taiwan	2,285	588	83	1,792	4,488
Singapr	-	812	6,538	5,746	4,128
Kor Rep	5,831	8,384	11,155	6,732	3,971
FR Germ	20	10	21	-	75
Belgium	1	4	1	7	45
France	-	-	-	1	4
Switzld	-	-	50	5	2
All other	20	146	21	6	1
Total	77,350	72,067	101,970	66,869	60,742
	Unit value				
Japan	$166.76	$169.63	$189.61	$231.24	$203.34
Taiwan	99.50	53.65	89.73	187.08	191.35
Singapr	-	148.02	165.65	181.40	184.12
Kor Rep	147.02	146.46	155.49	166.13	173.59
FR Germ	338.16	150.31	151.74	-	600.74
Belgium	229.20	748.83	1,154.00	564.83	885.67
France	-	-	-	588.00	200.47
Switzld	-	-	65.41	103.12	344.29
All other	125.29	238.93	165.80	311.10	222.33
Average	161.90	163.57	183.16	216.24	199.05

1/ Less than 500.

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

Table19.--Complete color television receivers 13 inches: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Kor Rep	3,321	36,217	236,301	172,478	139,527
Taiwan	49,495	68,862	147,673	109,339	132,773
Japan	360,198	289,327	216,567	72,874	55,407
Singapr	0	0	2,911	10,560	58,164
Canada	0	0	0	22	5,011
Phil R	0	0	0	0	1,150
Belgium	0	0	1	332	36
FR Germ	0	12	47	4	3
All other	30	0	225	0	2
Total	413,044	394,418	603,725	365,609	392,073
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Kor Rep	492	5,671	36,441	27,306	23,520
Taiwan	7,706	10,787	22,751	18,120	22,641
Japan	57,031	50,190	42,475	14,221	11,436
Singapr	-	-	596	2,314	9,937
Canada	-	-	-	9	918
Phil R	-	-	-	-	178
Belgium	-	-	1	60	26
FR Germ	-	4	20	4	2
All other	7	-	48	-	1
Total	65,236	66,652	102,333	62,034	68,658
	Unit value				
Kor Rep	$148.23	$156.57	$154.22	$158.32	$168.57
Taiwan	155.69	156.65	154.06	165.72	170.53
Japan	158.33	173.47	196.13	195.14	206.41
Singapr	-	-	204.80	219.14	170.84
Canada	-	-	-	407.59	183.10
Phil R	-	-	-	-	155.00
Belgium	-	-	1,229.00	180.19	719.86
FR Germ	-	340.00	429.51	1,066.25	631.00
All other	240.00	-	214.98	-	378.00
Average	157.94	168.99	169.50	169.67	175.12

1/ Less than 500.

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

Table20.--Complete color television receivers 14 and 15 inches: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Japan	244,080	215,385	183,838	103,310	72,673
FR Germ	28	55	195	625	4,993
Singapr	0	2,761	18,712	12,526	3,234
Taiwan	4,863	177	13	4,805	2,982
Belgium	1	24	45	6	689
Israel	0	0	0	0	100
U King	0	0	121	143	17
Canada	57	32	0	3	50
All other	62	1,570	213	1,834	20
Total	249,091	220,004	203,137	123,252	84,758
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	46,996	44,965	44,760	29,688	21,807
FR Germ	8	50	134	214	1,744
Singapr	-	466	3,389	3,082	860
Taiwan	811	28	2	865	560
Belgium	3	31	43	9	360
Israel	-	-	-	-	34
U King	-	-	14	18	21
Canada	17	10	-	1	10
All other	11	246	44	284	8
Total	47,846	45,796	48,386	34,163	25,403
	Unit value				
Japan	$192.55	$208.77	$243.47	$287.37	$300.07
FR Germ	298.57	903.76	686.84	342.90	349.39
Singapr	-	168.64	181.12	246.08	265.80
Taiwan	166.74	158.86	160.08	180.02	187.66
Belgium	3,443.00	1,283.46	963.18	1,525.00	522.00
Israel	-	-	-	-	335.00
U King	-	-	116.94	125.91	1,239.94
Canada	291.67	311.09	-	380.33	194.92
All other	173.11	156.96	207.38	154.94	384.00
Average	192.08	208.16	238.20	277.18	299.71

1/ Less than 500.

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

Table21.--Complete color television receivers 16 and 17 inches: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Japan	85,182	79,697	47,358	13,697	12,107
FR Germ	165	35	7	670	4,294
Singapr	1,500	3,498	0	135	730
Taiwan	22,124	9,451	16,356	4,058	772
Kor Rep	1,520	404	126	900	520
Nethlds	53	0	0	10	290
Belgium	0	11	16	1	78
Italy	0	8	0	19	15
All other	15	23	484	35	19
Total	110,559	93,127	64,347	19,525	18,825
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	15,625	17,435	10,785	4,812	3,942
FR Germ	42	15	3	247	2,197
Singapr	255	608	-	40	205
Taiwan	3,839	1,716	2,902	740	141
Kor Rep	328	84	20	96	104
Nethlds	36	-	-	4	91
Belgium	-	27	8	1	25
Italy	-	3	-	7	6
All other	6	39	96	30	10
Total	20,130	19,927	13,814	5,976	6,719
	Unit value				
Japan	$183.43	$218.77	$227.74	$351.35	$325.59
FR Germ	252.47	423.57	418.86	368.10	511.65
Singapr	170.00	173.71	-	292.81	280.23
Taiwan	173.51	181.56	177.43	182.27	182.31
Kor Rep	216.02	208.42	157.33	106.13	200.59
Nethlds	673.60	-	-	357.50	313.38
Belgium	-	2,470.09	472.13	1,114.00	315.77
Italy	-	366.50	-	368.11	377.73
All other	411.60	1,714.52	199.08	860.09	510.21
Average	182.08	213.98	214.68	306.05	356.94

1/ Less than 500.

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

Table22.--Complete color television receivers 18 and 19 inches: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976 1/	1977 1/	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Taiwan	133,235	229,381	458,045	239,734	143,211
Kor Rep	2,934	496	128,550	98,230	129,819
Japan	1,397,256	1,050,634	527,896	91,441	34,562
Canada	15,074	66,091	179,471	42,785	65,112
FR Germ	598	444	413	365	4,010
Singapr	2,080	2,890	0	18,348	241
Belgium	4	11	8	11	148
Mexico	0	19	0	2	156
All other	526	427	288	210	93
Total	1,551,707	1,350,393	1,294,671	491,126	377,352
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Taiwan	23,696	43,245	90,276	48,793	30,990
Kor Rep	466	105	24,009	19,040	26,855
Japan	275,783	223,930	127,929	24,789	16,479
Canada	4,020	17,745	46,790	11,655	16,229
FR Germ	256	198	192	166	1,710
Singapr	370	515	-	4,054	81
Belgium	8	34	18	19	72
Mexico	-	8	-	1	46
All other	156	161	93	57	45
Total	304,755	285,941	289,306	108,574	92,507
	Unit value				
Taiwan	$177.85	$188.53	$197.09	$203.53	$216.39
Kor Rep	158.97	211.26	186.76	193.83	206.87
Japan	197.37	213.14	242.34	271.09	476.78
Canada	266.67	268.49	260.71	272.42	249.25
FR Germ	427.34	446.82	464.57	454.99	426.48
Singapr	178.00	178.35	-	220.94	336.83
Belgium	1,955.25	3,087.09	2,248.50	1,761.82	487.00
Mexico	-	399.21	-	426.00	292.61
All other	296.13	378.00	321.22	272.33	486.63
Average	196.40	211.75	223.46	221.07	245.15

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

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

Table23.--Complete color television receivers 20 inches and over: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976 1/	1977 1/	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Canada	308	7,785	32,066	48,059	54,019
FR Germ	12	543	2,887	5,415	19,104
Japan	28,453	27,849	14,431	4,689	13,816
Mexico	0	1	1	1	6,217
Belgium	0	9	213	234	1,416
Nethlds	1	1	16	129	635
Israel	4	0	0	0	377
Singapr	0	0	250	85	615
All other	2,783	3,973	2,402	1,236	663
Total	31,561	40,161	52,266	59,848	96,862
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	82	2,796	11,918	18,331	21,128
FR Germ	5	232	1,407	2,480	9,287
Japan	5,615	6,909	7,124	2,767	7,194
Mexico	-	2/	1	1	1,867
Belgium	2/	17	74	632	1,150
Nethlds	2/	6	11	71	220
Israel	1	-	-	-	207
Singapr	-	-	41	45	176
All other	495	775	705	622	336
Total	6,198	10,735	21,279	24,949	41,566
	Unit value				
Canada	$266.35	$359.17	$371.66	$381.42	$391.13
FR Germ	418.50	427.15	487.27	457.93	486.14
Japan	197.35	248.10	493.65	590.09	520.72
Mexico	-	235.00	704.00	881.00	300.27
Belgium	-	1,896.11	347.76	2,700.41	812.19
Nethlds	338.00	6,137.00	658.38	553.85	346.87
Israel	191.75	-	-	-	548.32
Singapr	-	-	163.00	533.41	286.88
All other	177.69	194.94	293.41	503.16	506.20
Average	196.38	267.30	407.13	416.87	429.12

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Less than 500 dollars.

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

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Table 24.--Television receivers, complete, incomplete, and subassemblies thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, those entered under TSUS item 807.00, duty-free value, and adjusted value, 1/ by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976 2/	1977	1978	1979	1980
Japan:					
Total imports-----:	665,802	669,910	627,452	443,238	435,425
807.00 imports----:	560	4,564	3,642	7,059	5,657
Duty-free value---:	151	1,794	1,391	1,867	1,739
Adjusted value----:	665,651	668,116	626,061	441,371	433,686
Taiwan:					
Total imports-----:	287,437	292,635	416,290	364,824	353,996
807.00 imports----:	149,835	121,562	183,778	104,553	168,839
Duty-free value---:	15,157	11,838	17,189	11,344	15,813
Adjusted value----:	272,280	280,797	399,101	353,480	338,183
Korea:					
Total imports-----:	35,593	60,630	137,018	152,077	164,149
807.00 imports----:	516	567	-	258	1,475
Duty-free value---:	32	273	-	124	647
Adjusted value----:	35,561	60,357	137,018	151,953	163,502
Mexico:					
Total imports-----:	260,810	209,260	348,387	483,751	536,437
807.00 imports----:	256,826	208,007	347,236	473,654	513,422
Duty-free value---:	104,714	87,557	150,918	175,997	160,125
Adjusted value----:	156,096	121,703	197,469	307,754	376,312
Singapore:					
Total imports-----:	25,334	47,744	77,025	112,125	185,156
807.00 imports----:	5,421	19,314	16,678	59,888	64,145
Duty-free value---:	504	1,845	1,144	3,401	3,717
Adjusted value----:	24,830	45,899	75,881	108,724	181,439
Canada:					
Total imports-----:	16,440	31,985	65,046	37,706	52,380
807.00 imports----:	8,047	24,086	59,225	30,202	22,637
Duty-free value---:	2,409	7,227	21,353	9,477	6,350
Adjusted value----:	14,031	24,758	43,693	28,229	46,030
All other:					
Total imports-----:	13,041	9,062	15,904	22,062	42,107
807.00 imports----:	6,720	2,963	932	2,827	3,713
Duty-free value---:	1,964	792	412	1,236	1,176
Adjusted value----:	11,077	8,270	15,492	20,826	40,931
Total:					
Total imports-----:	1,304,457	1,321,226	1,687,122	1,615,783	1,769,650
807.00 imports----:	427,925	381,065	611,491	678,442	779,890
Duty-free value---:	124,931	111,326	192,407	203,445	189,567
Adjusted value----:	1,179,526	1,209,900	1,494,715	1,412,338	1,580,083

1/ Total value of imports less duty-free value.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 25.--Complete color television receivers: U.S. imports for consumption, those entered under TSUS item 807.00, duty-free value, and adjusted value, 1/ by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976 2/	1977	1978	1979	1980
Japan:					
Total imports	469,734	405,553	317,175	128,239	123,239
807.00 imports	-	-	204	-	-
Duty-free value	-	-	34	-	-
Adjusted value	469,734	405,553	317,141	128,239	123,239
Taiwan:					
Total imports	38,779	56,928	116,269	70,314	58,821
807.00 imports	12,571	26,516	46,789	538	31
Duty-free value	1,571	2,061	1,879	12	5
Adjusted value	37,208	54,867	114,390	70,302	58,816
Korea:					
Total imports	7,127	14,570	71,657	53,497	54,538
807.00 imports	113	-	-	-	-
Duty-free value	11	-	-	-	-
Adjusted value	7,116	14,570	71,657	53,497	54,538
Mexico:					
Total imports	-	68	1	22	1,913
807.00 imports	-	60	-	20	1,912
Duty-free value	-	25	-	15	772
Adjusted value	-	43	1	7	1,141
Singapore:					
Total imports	624	2,400	10,564	15,281	15,387
807.00 imports	-	-	-	-	-
Duty-free value	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted value	624	2,400	10,564	15,281	15,387
Canada:					
Total imports	4,135	20,574	58,717	30,001	38,981
807.00 imports	3,977	20,049	57,666	28,035	20,233
Duty-free value	1,778	6,447	20,842	8,888	5,692
Adjusted value	2,357	14,127	37,875	21,113	33,289
All other:					
Total imports	552	1,025	2,706	5,210	17,846
807.00 imports	-	-	-	-	-
Duty-free value	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted value	552	1,025	2,706	5,210	17,846
Total:					
Total imports	520,951	501,118	577,089	302,564	310,725
807.00 imports	16,661	46,625	104,659	28,594	22,176
Duty-free value	3,360	8,533	22,755	8,914	6,469
Adjusted value	517,591	492,585	554,334	293,650	304,256

1/ Total value of imports less duty-free value.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 26.--Complete monochrome television receivers: U.S. imports for consumption, those entered under TSUS item 807.00, duty-free value, and adjusted value, 1/ by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976 2/	1977	1978	1979	1980
Japan:					
Total imports	86,679	97,471	93,521	42,621	27,766
807.00 imports	30	-	-	96	6
Duty-free value	3	-	-	2	-
Adjusted value	86,676	97,471	93,521	42,619	27,766
Taiwan:					
Total imports	142,705	152,955	190,636	204,358	192,455
807.00 imports	41,261	23,692	41,156	37,883	105,387
Duty-free value	1,835	1,053	2,201	2,132	5,292
Adjusted value	140,870	151,902	188,435	202,226	187,163
Korea:					
Total imports	22,980	39,559	58,702	89,193	97,934
807.00 imports	-	-	-	-	-
Duty-free value	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted value	22,980	39,559	58,702	89,193	97,934
Mexico:					
Total imports	24	273	-	-	-
807.00 imports	23	273	-	-	-
Duty-free value	10	111	-	-	-
Adjusted value	14	162	-	-	-
Singapore:					
Total imports	1	326	1	574	3,081
807.00 imports	-	-	-	-	-
Duty-free value	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted value	1	326	1	574	3,081
Canada:					
Total imports	1,140	1,066	1,671	3,174	8,456
807.00 imports	-	-	3	1,084	1,020
Duty-free value	-	-	-	216	241
Adjusted value	1,140	1,066	1,671	2,958	8,215
All other:					
Total imports	931	2,169	6,327	2,724	1,360
807.00 imports	-	162	77	-	-
Duty-free value	-	11	2	-	-
Adjusted value	931	2,158	6,325	2,724	1,360
Total:					
Total imports	254,460	293,819	350,858	342,644	331,052
807.00 imports	41,314	24,127	41,236	39,063	106,414
Duty-free value	1,848	1,175	2,203	2,350	5,533
Adjusted value	252,612	292,644	348,655	340,294	325,519

1/ Total value of imports less duty-free value.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 27.--Incomplete color television receivers, unfinished or unassembled color television receivers, and complete color television receiver kits: U.S. imports for consumption, those entered under TSUS item 807.00, duty-free value, and adjusted value, 1/ by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976 2/	1977 2/	1978	1979	1980
Japan:					
Total imports	770	2,205	9,870	10,725	3,208
807.00 imports	-	12	-	4	3
Duty-free value	-	5	-	2	2
Adjusted value	770	2,200	9,870	10,723	3,206
Taiwan:					
Total imports	5	6	183	445	173
807.00 imports	-	1	165	-	-
Duty-free value	-	-	11	-	-
Adjusted value	5	6	172	445	173
Korea:					
Total imports	-	5	1	3	114
807.00 imports	-	4	-	-	-
Duty-free value	-	2	-	-	-
Adjusted value	-	3	1	3	114
Mexico:					
Total imports	1,149	1,167	236	130	87
807.00 imports	677	1,163	236	129	87
Duty-free value	306	487	114	48	46
Adjusted value	843	680	122	82	41
Singapore:					
Total imports	-	-	-	-	-
807.00 imports	-	-	-	-	-
Duty-free value	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted value	-	-	-	-	-
Canada:					
Total imports	7	7	4	96	420
807.00 imports	4	6	3	96	419
Duty-free value	1	-	1	26	119
Adjusted value	6	7	3	70	301
All other:					
Total imports	10	5	14	30	142
807.00 imports	6	5	-	-	-
Duty-free value	2	2	-	-	-
Adjusted value	8	3	14	30	142
Total:					
Total imports	1,941	3,395	10,308	11,429	4,144
807.00 imports	687	1,193	404	229	510
Duty-free value	309	496	126	76	167
Adjusted value	1,632	2,899	10,182	11,353	3,977

1/ Total value of imports less duty-free value.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 28.--Incomplete monochrome television receivers, unfinished or unassembled monochrome television receivers, and complete monochrome television receiver kits: U.S. imports for consumption, those entered under TSUS item 807.00, duty-free value, and adjusted value, 1/ by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976 2/	1977 2/	1978	1979	1980
Japan:					
Total imports	8	6	394	1,324	4,822
807.00 imports	-	-	-	-	103
Duty-free value	-	-	-	-	50
Adjusted value	8	6	394	1,324	4,772
Taiwan:					
Total imports	118	46	406	1,187	5,178
807.00 imports	48	33	357	1,104	3,368
Duty-free value	3	3	6	329	1,107
Adjusted value	115	43	400	858	4,071
Korea:					
Total imports	3	1	226	294	1,148
807.00 imports	1	-	-	258	1,147
Duty-free value	-	-	-	124	537
Adjusted value	3	1	226	170	611
Mexico:					
Total imports	-	-	-	-	-
807.00 imports	-	-	-	-	-
Duty-free value	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted value	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore:					
Total imports	-	-	-	-	-
807.00 imports	-	-	-	-	-
Duty-free value	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted value	-	-	-	-	-
Canada:					
Total imports	-	12	3	2	77
807.00 imports	-	-	-	-	-
Duty-free value	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted value	-	12	3	2	77
All other:					
Total imports	-	9	8	1,633	391
807.00 imports	-	-	-	115	178
Duty-free value	-	-	-	53	103
Adjusted value	-	9	8	1,580	288
Total:					
Total imports	129	74	1,037	4,440	11,616
807.00 imports	49	33	357	1,477	4,796
Duty-free value	3	3	6	506	1,797
Adjusted value	126	71	1,031	3,934	9,819

1/ Total value of imports less duty-free value.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 29.--Subassemblies of television receivers: U.S. imports for consumption, those entered under TSUS item 807.00, duty-free value, and adjusted value, 1/ by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976 2/	1977 2/	1978	1979	1980
Japan:					
Total imports	108,611	164,675	206,492	260,329	276,390
807.00 imports	530	4,552	3,438	6,959	5,545
Duty-free value	148	1,789	1,357	1,863	1,687
Adjusted value	108,463	162,886	205,135	258,466	274,703
Taiwan:					
Total imports	105,830	82,700	108,796	88,520	97,369
807.00 imports	95,955	71,320	95,311	65,028	60,053
Duty-free value	11,748	8,721	13,092	8,871	9,409
Adjusted value	94,082	73,979	95,704	79,649	87,960
Korea:					
Total imports	5,483	6,495	6,432	9,090	10,415
807.00 imports	402	563	-	-	328
Duty-free value	21	271	-	-	110
Adjusted value	5,462	6,224	6,432	9,090	10,305
Mexico:					
Total imports	259,637	207,752	348,150	483,599	534,437
807.00 imports	256,126	206,511	347,000	473,505	511,423
Duty-free value	104,398	86,934	150,804	175,934	159,307
Adjusted value	155,239	120,818	197,346	307,665	375,130
Singapore:					
Total imports	24,709	45,018	66,460	96,270	166,688
807.00 imports	5,421	19,314	16,678	59,888	64,145
Duty-free value	504	1,845	1,144	3,401	3,717
Adjusted value	24,205	43,173	65,316	92,869	162,971
Canada:					
Total imports	11,158	10,326	4,651	4,433	4,446
807.00 imports	4,066	4,031	1,553	987	965
Duty-free value	630	780	510	347	298
Adjusted value	10,528	9,546	4,141	4,086	4,148
All other:					
Total imports	11,548	5,854	6,849	12,465	22,368
807.00 imports	6,714	2,796	855	2,712	3,535
Duty-free value	1,962	779	410	1,183	1,073
Adjusted value	9,586	5,075	6,439	11,282	21,295
Total:					
Total imports	526,976	522,820	747,830	954,706	1,112,113
807.00 imports	369,214	309,087	464,835	609,079	645,994
Duty-free value	119,411	101,119	167,317	191,599	175,601
Adjusted value	407,565	421,701	580,513	763,107	936,512

1/ Total value of imports less duty-free value.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 30.--Average number of employees, total and production and related workers, engaged in the manufacture of color television receivers, by firms, 1976-80

Firm	1976 1/		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related	All employees	Production and related worker	All employees	Production and related workers
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Warwick Electronics, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Admiral Group	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Philco Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	45,554	21,685	43,263	20,056	***	***	39,203	16,767
Sony Corp of America	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Melco Sales, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hitachi Consumer Products of America Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	4,552	3,300	5,233	3,798	***	***	7,407	4,912
Total	54,056	26,957	50,106	24,985	48,496	23,854	47,134	22,470	46,610	21,679

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission since some respondents to questionnaires were unable to breakout color and monochrome production and related workers separately.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 31.--Hours worked by U.S. production and related workers on color television receivers, by firms, 1976-80

(In thousands of hours)

Firm	1976 1/		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related	All employees	Production and related worker	All employees	Production and related workers
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathis Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Warwick Electronics, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Admiral Group	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Philco Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	93,537	44,069	90,493	41,657	***	***	80,580	33,838
Sony Corp of America	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Melco Sales, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hitachi Consumer Products of America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	9,320	6,285	10,282	6,635	***	***	15,923	10,754
Total	107,479	52,554	102,857	50,354	100,775	48,292	97,148	46,194	96,503	44,592

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission since some respondents were unable to breakout by color or monochrome production.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 32.--Profit-and-loss experience of domestic producers of television receivers on their monochrome television receiver operations, by firms, 1/ 1976-79, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980

Year and firm	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit or (loss)	General, selling, and administrative expenses	Net operating profit or (loss)	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales
*	*	*	*	*	*	*

1/ None of Japanese-owned companies produce monochrome television receivers in United States.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 33.--Profit-and-loss experience of domestic producers of color television receivers on their color television receiver operations only, by firms, 1976-80 1/

Year and firm	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit or (loss)	General, selling, and administrative expenses	Net operating profit or (loss)	Other net income or (expense)	Net profit or (loss) before taxes	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales
1976								
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:	1,000 dollars							Percent
Admiral Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Warwick Electronics, Inc. 2/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japanese-owned:								
Quasar Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	2,625,427	2,175,295	450,132	353,881	96,251	(59,414)	36,837	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 33.--Profit-and-loss experience of domestic producers of color television receivers on their color television receiver operations only, by firms, 1976-80 1/--Continued

Year and firm	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit or (loss)	General, selling, and administrative expenses	Net operating profit or (loss)	Other net income or (expense)	Net profit or (loss) before taxes	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales
1977								
	1,000 dollars							Percent
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:								
Admiral Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.-- or Dutch-owned	2,395,324	2,008,630	386,694	318,954	67,740	(51,213)	16,527	2.8
Japanese-owned:								
Melco Sales, Inc. 3/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp. 2/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned	512,863	418,510	94,353	81,115	13,238	(3,933)	9,305	2.6
Total	2,908,187	2,427,140	481,047	400,068	80,979	(55,146)	25,833	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 33.--Profit-and-loss experience of domestic producers of color television receivers on their color television receiver operations only, by firms, 1976-80 1/--Continued

Year and firm	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit or (loss)	General, selling, and administrative expenses	Net operating profit or (loss)	Other net income or (expense)	Net profit or (loss) before taxes	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales
1978								
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:	1,000 dollars							Percent
Admiral Corp. 4/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	2,429,964	2,079,729	350,235	306,557	43,678	(33,169)	10,509	1.8
Japanese-owned:								
Melco Sales, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc. 5/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned	588,434	497,984	90,450	89,455	995	(13,135)	(12,140)	.2
Total	3,018,398	2,577,713	440,685	396,012	44,673	(46,304)	(1,631)	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33.--Profit-and-loss experience of domestic producers of color television receivers on their color television receiver operations only, by firms, 1976-80 1/--Continued

Year and firm	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit or (loss)	General, selling, and administrative expenses	Net operating profit or (loss)	Other net income or (expense)	Net profit or (loss) before taxes	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales
1979								
	1,000 dollars							Percent
U.S.- or Dutch-owned								
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	2,547,053	2,189,788	357,265	316,571	40,694	(32,996)	7,698	1.6
Japanese-owned:								
Hitachi Consumer Products of America, Inc. 6/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Melco Sales, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar/Matsushita Corp 7/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp. 8/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned	652,316	605,472	46,844	63,538	(16,694)	(15,994)	(32,688)	(2.6)
Total	3,199,369	2,795,260	404,109	380,109	24,000	(48,990)	(24,990)	.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33.--Profit-and-loss experience of domestic producers of color television receivers on their color television receiver operations only, by firms, 1976-80 1/

Year and firm	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit or (loss)	General, selling, and administrative expenses	Net operating profit or (loss)	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales
1980						
U.S.- or Dutch-owned	1,000 dollars					Percent
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	2,586,821	2,234,377	352,444	307,604	44,840	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33.--Profit-and-loss experience of domestic producers of color television receivers on their color television receiver operations only, by firms, 1976-80 1/--Continued

Year and firm	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit or (loss)	General, selling, and administrative expenses	Net operating profit or (loss)	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales
1980-Continued	1,000 dollars					Percent
Japanese-owned:						
Hitachi Consumer Products of America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***
Melco/Mitsubishi Electric America, Inc. 3/	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar/Matsushita Electric Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned	980,179	853,324	126,855	104,450	22,405	2.3
Total	3,567,000	3,087,701	479,299	412,054	67,245	1.9

1/ The number of reporting companies is 11 in 1976, 12 in 1977, 13 in 1978, and 14 in 1979 and 1980.

2/ Television operations of Warwick Electronics, Inc., were purchased by a Japanese firm, Sanyo Electric Co., in December 1976. Remainder of Warwick operations became Thomas International Corp., which produced electronic organs.

3/ Melco Sales, Inc., wholly owned by Mitsubishi (Japan), started its color television operations in the third quarter of 1977. The company operates under the name of Mitsubishi Electric America, Inc., since July, 1980.

4/ Admiral Corp. sold its television business to a Hong Kong firm (Admiral Overseas Corp.) and ceased production in the United States near the end of 1978.

5/ Toshiba started its color television operations in the third quarter of 1978.

6/ Hitachi started its color television operations in the third quarter of 1979.

7/ Quasar Electonics Co. became a division of Matsushita Electric Corp. of America as of January 1979.

8/ Sharp started its color television operations in the fourth quarter of 1979.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 34.--Color television receivers: Investment in productive facilities, net operating profits, and net sales, by firms, 1979, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980

Period, firm ownership, and firm	Property, plant, and equipment: Original cost	Property, plant, and equipment: Book value	Net operating profit or (loss)	Net sales	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to--: Net sales	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to--: Original cost	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to--: Book value
1979							
	1,000 dollars				Percent		
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:							
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co. 1/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co. 2/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp. 2/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	499,676	201,545	40,694	2,547,053	1.6	8.1	20.2
Japanese-owned:							
Hitachi Consumer Products of America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Melco Sales, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar/Matsushita Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp of America	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total Japanese-owned	126,554	91,530	(16,694)	652,316	(2.6)	(13.2)	(18.2)
Total	626,230	293,075	24,000	3,199,369	.8	3.8	8.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34.--Color television receivers: Investment in productive facilities, net operating profits, and net sales, by firms, 1979, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980--Continued

Period, firm ownership, and firm	Property, plant, and equipment		Net operating profit or (loss)	Net sales	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to--		
	Original cost	Book value			Net sales	Original cost	Book value
January-September 1979							
	1,000 dollars				Percent		
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:							
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co 1/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co 2/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp 2/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	485,783	190,401	41,429	1,840,033	2.3	8.5	21.8
Japanese-owned:							
Melco Sales, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar/Matsushita Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp of America	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total Japanese-owned	110,254	77,007	(11,757)	420,254	(2.8)	(10.7)	(15.3)
Total	596,037	267,408	29,672	2,260,287	1.3	5.0	11.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34.--Color television receivers: Investment in productive facilities, net operating profits, and net sales, by firms, 1979, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980

Period, firm ownership, and firm	Property, plant and equipment		Net operating profit or (loss)	Net sales	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to--		
	Original cost	Book value			Net sales	Original cost	Book value
January-September 1980							
	1,000 dollars				Percent		
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:							
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co. 1/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co. 2/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp. 2/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	538,274	224,473	39,642	1,924,263	2.1	7.4	17.7
Japanese-owned:							
Melco Sales, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar/Matsushita Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total Japanese-owned	141,552	97,157	13,194	680,649	1.9	9.3	13.6
Total	679,826	321,630	52,836	2,604,912	2.0	7.8	16.4

1/ Property, plant and equipment, are for total television operations including monochrome since same production lines are interchanged. The production of monochrome is about 30 percent of total television production.
2/ Estimates reported by firm.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 35.--Capital expenditures and research and development costs for facilities that are used primarily in the production or assembly of color television receivers and/or parts thereof, by types of expenditures and by firms, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Year, firm ownership, and firm	Machinery, equipment, and fixtures		Research and development	Land, building, improvements, and others	
	Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States		Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States
1976					
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:					
Admiral Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	***	***	***	***	***
Japanese-owned:					
Quasar Electronics, Co	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned	***	***	***	***	***
Total	30,678	5,004	86,288	10,424	3,396

Table 35.--Capital expenditures and research and development costs for facilities that are used primarily in the production or assembly of color television receivers and/or parts thereof, by types of expenditures and by firms, 1976-80--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Year, firm ownership, and firm	Machinery, equipment, and fixtures		Research and development	Land, building, improvements, and others	
	Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States		Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States
1977					
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:					
Admiral Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	29,005	***	86,550	3,563	***
Japanese-owned:					
Melco Sales, Inc	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned	3,983	***	4,130	714	***
Total	32,988	7,659	90,680	4,277	1,825

Table 35.--Capital expenditures and research and development costs for facilities that are used primarily in the production or assembly of color television receivers and/or parts thereof, by types of expenditures and by firms, 1976-80--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Year, firm ownership, and firm	Machinery, equipment, and fixtures		Research and development	Land, building, improvements, and others	
	Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States		Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States
1978					
U.S.- or Dutch owned:					
Admiral Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	34,154	***	108,449	2,867	***
Japanese-owned:					
Melco Sales, Inc	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned	13,372	***	3,798	10,017	***
Total	47,526	8,515	112,247	12,884	1,876

Table 35.--Capital expenditures and research and development costs for facilities that are used primarily in the production or assembly of color television receivers and/or parts thereof, by types of expenditures and by firms, 1976-80--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Year, firm ownership, and firm	Machinery, equipment, and fixtures		Research and development	Land, building, improvements, and others	
	Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States		Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States
1979					
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:					
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	32,390	***	89,435	3,966	***
Japanese-owned:					
Hitachi Consumer Products of America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***
Melco Sales, Inc	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar/Matsushita Electric Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned	18,857	***	3,525	9,878	***
Total	51,247	11,167	92,960	13,844	1,509

Table 35.--Capital expenditures and research and development costs for facilities that are used primarily in the production or assembly of color television receivers and/or parts thereof, by types of expenditures and by firms, 1976-80--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Year, firm ownership, and firm	Machinery, equipment, and fixtures		Research and development	Land, building, improvements, and others	
	Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States		Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States
1980					
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:					
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corporation	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	37,815	***	67,478	6,164	***
Japanese-owned:					
Hitachi Consumer Products of America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***
Melco/ Mitsubishi Electric America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar/Matsushita Industrial Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned	20,931	***	6,271	3,382	***
Total	58,746	14,915	73,749	9,546	3,315

Table 36.--Monochrome television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, 1971-80

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)

Screen size and year	Domestic shipments (1)	Imports: From Japan 1/ (2)	Imports: Total (3)	Apparent consumption (4)	Ratio (percent) of: (1) to (4)	Ratio (percent) of: (2) to (4)	Ratio (percent) of: (3) to (4)
	Quantity						
10 inches and under:							
1971	24	812	1,076	1,100	2.2	73.8	97.8
1972	25	618	942	967	2.6	63.9	97.4
1973	61	395	879	940	6.5	42.0	93.5
1974	99	281	816	915	10.8	30.7	89.2
1975	64	***	638	702	9.1	***	90.9
1976	***	***	871	***	***	***	***
1977	***	***	807	***	***	***	***
1978	***	***	1,077	***	***	***	***
1979	***	***	778	***	***	***	***
1980	***	***	646	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches:							
1971	962	1,339	2,216	3,178	30.3	42.1	69.7
1972	874	969	2,976	3,850	22.7	25.2	77.3
1973	1,027	491	3,115	4,142	24.8	11.9	75.2
1974	998	527	3,188	4,186	23.8	12.6	76.2
1975	605	***	1,997	2,602	23.3	***	76.7
1976	***	***	3,127	***	***	***	***
1977	***	***	3,575	***	***	***	***
1978	***	***	4,300	***	***	***	***
1979	***	***	4,600	***	***	***	***
1980	***	***	4,421	***	***	***	***

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36.--Monochrome television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, 1971-80--Continued

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)

Screen size and year	Domestic shipments (1)	Imports: From Japan 1/ (2)	Imports: Total (3)	Apparent consumption (4)	Ratio (percent) of: (1) to (4)	Ratio (percent) of: (2) to (4)	Ratio (percent) of: (3) to (4)
	Quantity						
18 inches and over:							
1971	2,108	398	875	2,983	70.7	13.3	29.3
1972	1,917	190	1,138	3,055	62.7	6.2	37.3
1973	1,609	98	995	2,604	61.8	3.8	38.2
1974	1,135	75	655	1,790	63.4	4.2	36.6
1975	881	***	340	1,221	72.2	***	27.8
1976	***	***	329	***	***	***	***
1977	***	***	526	***	***	***	***
1978	***	***	554	***	***	***	***
1979	***	***	496	***	***	***	***
1980	***	***	476	***	***	***	***
Total:							
1971	3,094	2,549	4,166	7,260	42.6	35.1	57.4
1972	2,816	1,777	5,056	7,872	35.8	22.6	64.2
1973	2,697	983	4,989	7,686	35.1	12.8	64.9
1974	2,232	884	4,659	6,891	32.4	12.8	67.6
1975	1,550	***	2,975	4,525	34.3	***	65.7
1976	1,465	***	4,327	5,792	25.3	***	74.7
1977	1,052	***	4,908	5,960	17.7	***	82.3
1978	***	***	5,931	***	***	***	***
1979	***	***	5,874	***	***	***	***
1980	***	***	5,543	***	***	***	***

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36.--Monochrome television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, 1971-80--Continued

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)

Screen size and year	Domestic shipments (1)	Imports: From Japan 1/ (2)	Imports: Total (3)	Apparent consumption (4)	Ratio (percent) of (1) to (4)	Ratio (percent) of (2) to (4)	Ratio (percent) of (3) to (4)
	Value						
10 inches and under:							
1971	1,654	40,295	51,294	52,948	3.1	76.1	96.9
1972	1,589	35,087	48,419	50,008	3.2	70.2	96.8
1973	3,481	23,592	46,117	49,598	7.0	47.6	93.0
1974	6,340	17,627	47,242	53,582	11.8	32.9	88.2
1975	4,407	***	39,923	44,330	9.9	***	90.1
1976	***	***	53,877	***	***	***	***
1977	***	***	49,997	***	***	***	***
1978	***	***	73,936	***	***	***	***
1979	***	***	54,848	***	***	***	***
1980	***	***	44,335	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches:							
1971	68,384	64,531	105,358	173,742	39.4	37.1	60.6
1972	52,914	53,091	148,774	201,688	26.2	26.3	73.8
1973	63,572	29,083	162,052	225,624	28.2	12.9	71.8
1974	65,636	32,988	185,162	250,798	26.2	13.2	73.8
1975	46,328	***	118,344	164,672	28.1	***	71.9
1976	***	***	176,025	***	***	***	***
1977	***	***	202,933	***	***	***	***
1978	***	***	232,643	***	***	***	***
1979	***	***	245,577	***	***	***	***
1980	***	***	242,740	***	***	***	***
18 inches and over:							
1971	210,283	24,341	51,395	261,678	80.4	9.3	19.6
1972	187,513	13,249	64,873	252,386	74.3	5.2	25.7
1973	160,738	7,639	60,928	221,666	72.5	3.4	27.5
1974	114,880	7,288	45,362	160,242	71.7	4.5	28.3
1975	91,898	***	22,472	114,370	80.4	***	19.6
1976	***	***	24,834	***	***	***	***
1977	***	***	40,889	***	***	***	***
1978	***	***	44,279	***	***	***	***
1979	***	***	42,220	***	***	***	***
1980	***	***	43,976	***	***	***	***
Total:							
1971	280,321	129,167	208,046	488,367	57.4	26.4	42.6
1972	242,016	101,427	262,066	504,082	48.0	20.1	52.0
1973	227,791	60,314	269,097	496,888	45.8	12.1	54.2
1974	186,856	57,903	277,766	464,622	40.2	12.5	59.8
1975	142,633	***	180,739	323,372	44.1	***	55.9
1976	140,917	***	254,736	395,653	35.6	***	64.4
1977	96,003	***	293,819	389,822	24.6	***	75.4
1978	***	***	350,858	***	***	***	***
1979	***	***	342,645	***	***	***	***
1980	***	***	331,051	***	***	***	***

1/ Imports from Japan less those imported by Sony. Ratio of imports from Japan to apparent consumption does not include Sony, but ratio of total imports to apparent consumption does include Sony imports.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaries of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 37.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, by screen sizes, 1971-75

Screen size and year	Domestic shipments 1/			Imports		Apparent consumption
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned (1)	Japanese-owned (2)	Total (3)	From Japan (4)	Total (5)	(6)
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
10 inches and under:						
1971	***	***	***	46	47	***
1972	***	***	***	54	56	***
1973	***	***	***	85	104	***
1974	***	***	***	115	141	***
1975	***	***	***	2/ ***	68	***
11 to 17 inches:						
1971	***	***	***	681	733	***
1972	***	***	***	695	838	***
1973	***	***	***	637	832	***
1974	***	***	***	500	750	***
1975	***	***	***	2/ ***	569	***

Screen size and year	Ratio (percent) of--					
	(1) to (6)	(2) to (6)	(3) to (6)	(4) to (6)	(5) to (6)	(2) + (4) to (6)
10 inches and under:						
1971	***	***	***	***	***	***
1972	***	***	***	***	***	***
1973	***	***	***	***	***	***
1974	***	***	***	***	***	***
1975	***	***	***	***	***	***
11 to 17 inches:						
1971	***	***	***	***	***	***
1972	***	***	***	***	***	***
1973	***	***	***	***	***	***
1974	***	***	***	***	***	***
1975	***	***	***	***	***	***

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, by screen sizes, 1971-75--Continued

Screen size and year	Domestic shipments 1/ U.S.- or Dutch-owned (1)	Domestic shipments 1/ Japanese-owned (2)	Domestic shipments 1/ Total (3)	Imports From Japan (4)	Imports Total (5)	Apparent consumption (6)
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
18 inches and over:						
1971	***	***	4,427	463	501	4,928
1972	***	***	5,446	345	425	5,871
1973	***	***	5,962	337	463	6,425
1974	***	***	5,156	302	390	5,546
1975	***	***	4,670	2/ ***	578	5,248
Total:						
1971	***	***	5,057	1,191	1,281	6,338
1972	***	***	6,353	1,094	1,318	7,671
1973	***	***	7,138	1,059	1,399	8,537
1974	***	***	6,295	916	1,282	7,577
1975	***	***	5,546	2/ ***	1,215	6,761

Screen size and year	Ratio (percent) of-- (1) to (6)	(2) to (6)	(3) to (6)	(4) to (6)	(5) to (6)	(2) + (4) to (6)
18 inches and over:						
1971	***	***	89.8	9.4	10.2	***
1972	***	***	92.8	5.9	7.2	***
1973	***	***	92.8	5.3	7.2	***
1974	***	***	93.0	5.5	7.0	***
1975	***	***	89.0	***	11.0	***
Total:						
1971	***	***	79.8	18.8	20.2	***
1972	***	***	82.8	14.3	17.2	***
1973	***	***	83.6	12.4	16.4	***
1974	***	***	83.1	12.1	16.9	***
1975	***	***	82.0	***	18.0	***

1/ Quantity partially estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission because some respondents to questionnaires were unable to segregate shipments by screen size.

2/ Imports from Japan less those imported by Sony. Ratio of imports from Japan (4) to apparent consumption (6) does not include Sony, but ratio of shipments by Japanese-owned firms plus imports from Japan, (2) + (4), to apparent consumption does include Sony's imports.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 38.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, by screen sizes, 1971-75

Screen size and year	Domestic shipments 1/			Imports		Apparent consumption
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned (1)	Japanese-owned (2)	Total (3)	From Japan (4)	Total (5)	(6)
	Value (million dollars)					
10 inches and under:						
1971	***	***	***	7	7	***
1972	***	***	***	8	9	***
1973	***	***	***	14	16	***
1974	***	***	***	18	22	***
1975	***	***	***	2/ ***	11	***
11 to 17 inches:						
1971	***	***	***	102	108	***
1972	***	***	***	122	142	***
1973	***	***	***	120	147	***
1974	***	***	***	101	137	***
1975	***	***	***	2/ ***	95	***
18 inches and over:						
1971	***	***	1,516	84	91	1,607
1972	***	***	1,800	71	85	1,885
1973	***	***	1,933	77	99	2,032
1974	***	***	1,656	66	83	1,739
1975	***	***	1,661	2/ ***	115	1,776
Total:						
1971	***	***	1,648	192	205	1,853
1972	***	***	1,985	202	235	2,220
1973	***	***	2,193	210	262	2,455
1974	***	***	1,902	185	242	2,144
1975	***	***	1,876	2/ ***	221	2,097

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, by screen sizes, 1971-75--Continued

Screen size and year	Domestic shipments 1/			Imports		Apparent consumption
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total	From Japan	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Ratio (percent) of--					
	(1) to (6)	(2) to (6)	(3) to (6)	(4) to (6)	(5) to (6)	(2) + (4) to (6)
10 inches and under:						
1971	***	***	***	31.8	31.8	***
1972	***	***	***	21.1	23.7	***
1973	***	***	***	27.5	31.4	***
1974	***	***	***	34.0	41.5	***
1975	***	***	***	2/ ***	28.9	***
11 to 17 inches:						
1971	***	***	***	45.5	48.2	***
1972	***	***	***	41.1	47.8	***
1973	***	***	***	32.2	39.4	***
1974	***	***	***	28.6	38.8	***
1975	***	***	***	2/ ***	33.5	***
18 inches and over:						
1971	***	***	94.3	5.2	5.7	5.2
1972	***	***	95.5	3.8	4.5	3.8
1973	***	***	95.1	3.8	4.9	3.9
1974	***	***	95.2	3.8	4.8	10.5
1975	***	***	93.5	2/ ***	6.5	13.9
Total:						
1971	***	***	88.9	10.4	11.1	10.4
1972	***	***	89.4	9.1	10.6	9.2
1973	***	***	89.3	8.6	10.7	9.9
1974	***	***	88.7	8.6	11.3	15.3
1975	***	***	89.4	2/ ***	10.5	17.8

1/ Quantity partially estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission because some respondents to questionnaires were unable to segregate shipments by screen size.

2/ Imports from Japan less those imported by Sony. Ratio of imports from Japan (4) to apparent consumption (6) does not include Sony, but ratio of shipments by Japanese-owned firms plus imports from Japan, (2) + (4), to apparent consumption does include Sony's imports.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 39.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, by screen sizes, 1976-80

Screen size and year	Domestic shipments: U.S.- or Dutch-owned (1)	Domestic shipments: Japanese-owned (2)	Domestic shipments: Total (3)	Imports: From Japan 1/ (4)	Imports: Total (5)	Apparent consumption (6)
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
12 inches and under:						
1976	***	***	***	***	476	***
1977	***	***	***	***	441	***
1978	***	***	***	***	557	***
1979	***	***	***	***	309	***
1980	***	***	***	***	305	***
13 inches:						
1976	***	***	197	***	412	609
1977	***	***	216	***	394	610
1978	***	***	528	***	604	1,132
1979	***	***	920	***	366	1,286
1980	***	***	1,329	***	392	1,721
	Ratio (percent) of--					
	(1) to (6)	(2) to (6)	(3) to (6)	(4) to (6)	(5) to (6)	(2) + (4) to (6)
12 inches and under:						
1976	***	***	***	***	73.9	***
1977	***	***	***	***	68.4	***
1978	***	***	***	***	75.9	***
1979	***	***	***	***	61.3	***
1980	***	***	***	***	58.3	***
13 inches:						
1976	***	***	32.4	***	68.3	61.4
1977	***	***	35.4	***	64.6	51.2
1978	***	***	46.6	***	53.4	22.0
1979	***	***	71.5	***	28.5	18.0
1980	***	***	77.2	***	22.8	28.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, by screen sizes, 1976-80--Continued

Screen size and year	Domestic shipments: U.S.- or Dutch-owned (1)	Domestic shipments: Japanese-owned (2)	Domestic shipments: Total (3)	Imports: From Japan 1/ (4)	Imports: Total (5)	Apparent consumption (6)
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
14 and 15 inches:						
1976	***	***	***	***	249	***
1977	***	***	***	***	220	***
1978	***	***	***	***	203	***
1979	***	***	***	***	123	***
1980	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
	Ratio (percent) of--					
	(1) to (6)	(2) to (6)	(3) to (6)	(4) to (6)	(5) to (6)	(2) + (4) to (6)
14 and 15 inches:						
1976	***	***	***	***	***	***
1977	***	***	***	***	***	***
1978	***	***	***	***	***	***
1979	***	***	***	***	***	***
1980	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, by screen sizes, 1976-80--Continued

Screen size and year	Domestic shipments: U.S.- or Dutch-owned (1)	Domestic shipments: Japanese-owned (2)	Domestic shipments: Total (3)	Imports: From Japan 1/ (4)	Imports: Total (5)	Apparent consumption (6)
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
16 to 17 inches:						
1976	***	***	***	***	111	***
1977	***	***	***	***	93	***
1978	***	***	***	***	64	***
1979	***	***	***	***	20	***
1980 2/	***	***	***	3/ ***	104	***
18 to 19 inches:						
1976	***	***	2,335	3/ ***	3/ 1,530	3,865
1977	***	***	2,851	3/ ***	3/ 1,350	4,201
1978	***	***	3,568	***	1,295	4,863
1979	***	***	4,472	***	491	4,963
1980	***	***	5,187	3/ ***	377	5,564
	Ratio (percent) of--					
	(1) to (6)	(2) to (6)	(3) to (6)	(4) to (6)	(5) to (6)	(2) + (4) to (6)
16 to 17 inches:						
1976	***	***	***	***	21.7	***
1977	***	***	***	***	18.6	***
1978	***	***	***	***	13.9	***
1979	***	***	***	***	4.9	***
1980 2/	***	***	***	***	19.2	***
18 to 19 inches:						
1976	***	***	60.4	***	39.6	***
1977	***	***	67.9	***	32.1	***
1978	***	***	73.4	***	26.6	***
1979	***	***	90.1	***	9.9	***
1980	***	***	93.2	***	6.8	***

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, by screen sizes, 1976-80--Continued

Screen size and year	Domestic shipments: U.S.- or Dutch-owned (1)	Domestic shipments: Japanese-owned (2)	Domestic shipments: Total (3)	Imports: From Japan 1/ (4)	Imports: Total (5)	Apparent consumption (6)
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
20 inches and over:						
1976	***	***	2,448	3/ ***	3/ 47	2,495
1977	***	***	2,819	3/ ***	3/ 40	2,859
1978	***	***	2,976	***	52	3,028
1979	***	***	2,624	***	60	2,684
1980	***	***	2,532	3/ ***	97	2,629
Total:						
1976	***	***	5,744	***	2,825	8,569
1977	5,541	1,159	6,700	***	2,539	9,239
1978	6,218	1,498	7,716	***	2,775	10,491
1979	***	***	8,716	***	1,369	10,085
1980 4/	6,761	2,942	9,703	3/ ***	1,288	10,991
	Ratio (percent) of--					
	(1) to (6)	(2) to (6)	(3) to (6)	(4) to (6)	(5) to (6)	(2) + (4) to (6)
20 inches and over:						
1976	***	***	98.1	***	1.9	***
1977	***	***	98.6	***	1.4	***
1978	***	***	98.3	***	1.7	***
1979	***	***	97.8	***	2.2	***
1980	***	***	96.3	***	3.7	***
Total:						
1976	***	***	67.0	***	33.0	***
1977	60.0	12.6	72.5	***	27.5	***
1978	59.3	14.3	73.6	***	26.4	***
1979	***	***	86.4	***	13.6	***
1980 4/	61.5	26.8	88.3	***	11.7	***

1/ Imports from Japan less those imported by Sony. Ratio of imports from Japan (4) to apparent consumption (6) does not include Sony, but ratio of shipments by Japanese-owned firms plus imports from Japan, (2) + (4), to apparent consumption does include Sony's imports.

2/ Data on screen sizes of 14 and 15 inches and 16 and 17 inches were not collected separately beginning with July 1980; therefore, data on 14- through 17-inch screen sizes for 1980 are shown in the 16- and 17-inch category.

3/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commisssion.

4/ The total for 1980 includes imports of TSUSA item 685.1148, television receivers, n.s.p.f., which are not classified according to screen sizes.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and official statistics of the Department of Commerce.

Table 40.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, by screen sizes, 1976-80--Continued

Screen size and year	Domestic shipments: U.S.- or Dutch-owned (1)	Domestic shipments: Japanese-owned (2)	Domestic shipments: Total (3)	Imports: From Japan 1/ (4)	Imports: Total (5)	Apparent consumption (6)
	Value (million dollars)					
12 inches and under:						
1976	***	***	***	***	77	***
1977	***	***	***	***	72	***
1978	***	***	***	***	102	***
1979	***	***	***	***	67	***
1980	***	***	***	3/ ***	61	***
13 inches:						
1976	***	***	46	***	65	111
1977	***	***	49	***	67	116
1978	***	***	115	***	102	217
1979	***	***	205	***	62	267
1980	***	***	312	3/ ***	69	381
14 and 15 inches:						
1976	***	***	***	***	48	***
1977	***	***	***	***	46	***
1978	***	***	***	***	48	***
1979	***	***	***	***	34	***
1980	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
16 and 17 inches:						
1976	***	***	***	***	20	***
1977	***	***	***	***	20	***
1978	***	***	***	***	14	***
1979	***	***	***	***	6	***
1980 2/	***	***	***	3/ ***	32	***
18 and 19 inches:						
1976	***	***	720	***	301	1,021
1977	***	***	857	***	286	1,143
1978	***	***	1,048	***	289	1,337
1979	***	***	1,343	***	109	1,452
1980	***	***	1,612	3/ ***	93	1,705
20 inches and over:						
1976	***	***	1,105	3/ ***	9	1,114
1977	***	***	1,276	3/ ***	11	1,287
1978	***	***	1,334	***	21	1,355
1979	***	***	1,247	***	25	1,272
1980	***	***	1,262	3/ ***	42	1,304
Total:						
1976	***	***	2,071	***	520	2,591
1977	1,949	437	2,386	***	501	2,887
1978	2,137	532	2,669	***	577	3,246
1979	***	***	2,983	***	302	3,285
1980 4/	2,382	979	3,361	3/ ***	311	3,672

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, by screen sizes, 1976-80--Continued

Screen size and year	Domestic shipments: U.S.- or Dutch-owned (1)	Domestic shipments: Japanese-owned (2)	Domestic shipments: Total (3)	Imports: From Japan 1/ (4)	Imports: Total (5)	Apparent consumption (6)
	Ratio (percent) of--					
	(1) to (6)	(2) to (6)	(3) to (6)	(4) to (6)	(5) to (6)	(2) + (4) to (6)
12 inches and under:						
1976	***	***	***	***	***	***
1977	***	***	***	***	***	***
1978	***	***	***	***	***	***
1979	***	***	***	***	***	***
1980	***	***	***	***	***	***
13 inches:						
1976	***	***	41.4	***	58.6	***
1977	***	***	42.2	***	57.8	***
1978	***	***	53.0	***	47.0	***
1979	***	***	76.8	***	23.2	***
1980	***	***	81.9	***	18.1	***
14 and 15 inches:						
1976	***	***	***	***	***	***
1977	***	***	***	***	***	***
1978	***	***	***	***	***	***
1979	***	***	***	***	***	***
1980	***	***	2/	***	***	***
16 and 17 inches:						
1976	***	***	***	***	***	***
1977	***	***	***	***	***	***
1978	***	***	***	***	***	***
1979	***	***	***	***	***	***
1980	***	***	***	***	***	***

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, by screen sizes, 1976-80--Continued

Screen size and year	Domestic shipments: U.S.- or Dutch-owned (1)	Domestic shipments: Japanese-owned (2)	Domestic shipments: Total (3)	Imports: From Japan 1/ (4)	Imports: Total (5)	Apparent consumption (6)
	Ratio (percent) of--					
	(1) to (6)	(2) to (6)	(3) to (6)	(4) to (6)	(5) to (6)	(2) + (4) to (6)
18 and 19 inches:						
1976	***	***	70.5	***	29.5	***
1977	***	***	75.0	***	25.0	***
1978	***	***	78.4	***	21.6	***
1979	***	***	92.5	***	7.5	***
1980	***	***	94.5	***	5.5	***
20 inches and over:						
1976	***	***	99.2	***	.8	***
1977	***	***	99.1	***	.9	***
1978	***	***	98.5	***	1.5	***
1979	***	***	98.0	***	2.0	***
1980	***	***	96.8	***	3.2	***
Total:						
1976	***	***	79.9	***	20.1	***
1977	67.5	15.1	82.6	***	17.4	***
1978	65.8	16.4	82.2	***	17.8	***
1979	***	***	90.8	***	9.2	***
1980 4/	64.9	26.7	91.5	***	8.5	***

1/ Imports from Japan less those imported by Sony. Ratio of imports from Japan (4) to apparent consumption (6) does not include Sony, but ratio of shipments by Japanese-owned firms plus imports from Japan, (2) + (4), to apparent consumption does include Sony's imports.

2/ Data on screen sizes 14 and 15 inches and 16 and 17 inches were not collected separately beginning with July 1980; therefore, data on 14- through 17-inch screen sizes for 1980 are shown in the 16- and 17-inch category.

3/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

4/ The total for 1980 includes imports of TSUSA item 685.1148, television receivers, n.s.p.f., which are not classified according to screen size.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and official statistics of the Department of Commerce.

Table 41.--12-inch monochrome television receivers (price-leader models (L1) 1/): Sales by U.S.- and Dutch-owned domestic producers, Japanese-owned domestic producers and importers importing from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980

Customer class and period	Domestic producer sales					
	Total		U.S.- and Dutch-owned producers		Japanese-owned domestic producers	
	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Distributor:						
January-June 1979	-	-	-	-	-	-
July-December 1979	-	-	-	-	-	-
January-June 1980	-	-	-	-	-	-
July-September 1980	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total direct sales:						
January-June 1979	84,257	100	84,257	100	0	0
July-December 1979	102,843	100	102,843	100	0	0
January-June 1980	44,158	100	44,158	100	0	0
July-September 1980	37,477	100	37,477	100	0	0
Independent retailers:						
January-June 1979	44,159	100	44,159	100	0	0
July-December 1979	49,628	100	49,628	100	0	0
January-June 1980	23,676	100	23,676	100	0	0
July-September 1980	12,449	100	12,449	100	0	0
Mass merchandisers: 2/						
January-June 1979	31,108	100	31,108	100	0	0
July-December 1979	45,328	100	45,328	100	0	0
January-June 1980	14,318	100	14,318	100	0	0
July-September 1980	25,028	100	25,028	100	0	0
Private-label retailers:						
January-June 1979	8,990	100	8,990	100	0	0
July-December 1979	7,887	100	7,887	100	0	0
January-June 1980	6,164	100	6,164	100	0	0
July-September 1980	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total market (direct plus distributors):						
January-June 1979	84,257	100	84,257	100	0	0
July-December 1979	102,843	100	102,843	100	0	0
January-June 1980	44,158	100	44,158	100	0	0
July-September 1980	37,477	100	37,477	100	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41.--12-inch monochrome television receivers (price-leader models (L1) 1/): Sales by U.S. and Dutch-owned domestic producers, Japanese-owned domestic producers and importers importing from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980--Continued

Customer class and period	Import sales: Total: Quantity	Import sales: Total: Share of total	Import sales: From Japan: Quantity	Import sales: From Japan: Share of total	Import sales: From Korea: Quantity	Import sales: From Korea: Share of total	Import sales: From Taiwan: Quantity	Import sales: From Taiwan: Share of total	Total market: Quantity	Total market: Imports as a share of total
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Distributor:										
January-June 1979	359,392	100	4,400	1	1,103	3/	353,885	98	359,392	100
July-December 1979	444,305	100	0	-	17,799	4	426,506	96	444,305	100
January-June 1980	210,133	100	0	-	5,973	3	204,160	97	210,133	100
July-September 1980	224,095	100	0	-	3,964	2	220,131	98	224,095	100
Total direct sales:										
January-June 1979	611,050	100	29,836	5	192,750	32	368,459	60	695,307	88
July-December 1979	741,682	100	2,497	1	293,516	40	436,765	59	844,525	88
January-June 1980	624,166	100	0	-	285,930	46	336,943	54	668,324	93
July-September 1980	475,483	100	0	-	203,830	43	212,924	45	512,960	93
Independent retailers:										
January-June 1979	362,296	100	25,836	7	23,705	7	292,750	81	406,455	89
July-December 1979	375,776	100	2,497	1	55,637	15	308,738	82	425,404	88
January-June 1980	335,177	100	0	-	97,317	29	237,460	71	358,853	93
July-September 1980	215,825	100	0	-	71,352	33	144,468	67	228,274	94
Mass merchandisers: 2/										
January-June 1979	213,014	100	0	-	156,175	73	56,839	27	244,122	87
July-December 1979	284,157	100	0	-	214,854	76	69,303	24	329,485	86
January-June 1980	202,159	100	0	-	152,624	75	49,525	24	216,477	93
July-September 1980	98,756	100	0	-	68,396	69	30,360	31	123,784	80
Private-label retailers:										
January-June 1979	35,740	100	4,000	11	12,870	36	18,870	53	44,730	80
July-December 1979	81,749	100	0	-	23,025	28	58,724	72	89,636	91
January-June 1980	86,830	100	0	-	35,589	41	49,948	58	92,994	93
July-September 1980	160,902	100	0	-	64,077	40	38,096	24	160,902	100
Total market (direct plus distributors):										
January-June 1979	970,442	100	34,236	4	193,853	20	722,344	74	1,054,699	92
July-December 1979	1,185,987	100	2,497	1	311,315	26	863,271	73	1,288,830	92
January-June 1980	834,299	100	0	-	291,903	35	541,103	65	878,457	95
July-September 1980	699,578	100	0	-	207,794	30	433,055	62	737,055	95

1/ Commission classification L1.
2/ Includes discount houses, department stores, and catalogue houses.
3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 42. Ranges of average net purchase prices paid by retailers for television receivers of US and Dutch-owned domestic producers, Japanese-owned domestic producers, and imports from Japan, Korea and Taiwan by markets and classifications

Brand name, 12 inch monochrome TV receiver, Jan-Jun 1980

Classification 1/	U.S. DOMESTIC PRICES						IMPORTED PRICES							
	Total		US and Dutch		Japanese		Total		Japanese		Korean		Taiwanese	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
T1	-	-	-	-	-	-	$98	$65	$91	$77	$69	$65	$98	$69
M1	74	69	74	69	-	-	99	64	89	77	76	65	99	64
L1	74	67	74	67	-	-	98	55	91	55	71	55	98	58
					Jul-Sep 1980									
T1	-	-	-	-	-	-	$102	$65	$77	$77	$98	$65	$102	$69
M1	76	69	76	69	-	-	99	58	89	58	72	65	99	64
L1	75	69	75	69	-	-	93	53	93	55	76	56	85	53

1/ Commission classification of like or competing models.
Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

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Table 43. Weighted average, net purchase prices paid by retailers for television receivers and margins of underselling or overselling by imports

Brand name, 12 inch monochrome TV receiver, Jan-Jun 1980

Classification 1/	Average Prices: Domestic: Total	Average Prices: Domestic: US& Dutch	Average Prices: Domestic: Japanese	Average Prices: Imports: Total	Average Prices: Imports: Japan	Average Prices: Imports: Korea	Average Prices: Imports: Taiwan	Margins of underselling or overselling (-) of domestic sets by imports: Total $	Total %	From Japan $	From Japan %	From Korea $	From Korea %	From Taiwan $	From Taiwan %	Margins of underselling or overselling (-) of US & Dutch-owned firms: sets by imports: Total $	Total %	From Japan $	From Japan %	From Korea $	From Korea %	From Taiwan $	From Taiwan %
T1	(2)	(2)	(2)	$71	$87	$65	$78	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
M1	72	72	(2)	72	77	73	71	0	0	-5	-7	-1	-1	1	2	0	0	-5	-7	-1	-1	1	2
L1	71	71	(2)	65	68	61	66	6	9	3	4	9	13	5	7	6	9	3	4	9	13	5	7
Jul-Sep 1980																							
T1	(2)	(2)	(2)	$71	$77	$65	$82	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
M1	74	74	(2)	71	73	66	70	3	4	1	2	8	10	4	5	4	5	2	2	8	11	4	6
L1	72	72	(2)	64	67	62	66	8	12	5	7	11	15	6	9	8	12	5	7	11	15	6	9

1/ Commission classification of like or competing models.
Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note: Symbol (2) indicates that no comparable prices were received.

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Table 44.--13-inch color television receivers (price-leader models (L2) 1/): Sales by U.S.- and Dutch-owned domestic producers, Japanese-owned domestic producers, and importers importing from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980

Cusotmer class and period	Domestic producer sales					
	Total		U.S.- and Dutch-owned producers		Japanese-owned domestic producers	
	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Distributor:						
January-June 1979	75,319	100	69,100	92	6,219	8
July-December 1979	48,682	100	43,731	90	4,951	10
January-June 1980	156,000	100	149,689	96	6,311	4
July-September 1980	34,454	100	31,795	92	2,659	8
Total direct sales:						
January-June 1979	74,369	100	52,766	71	21,603	29
July-December 1979	140,271	100	109,192	78	31,079	22
January-June 1980	126,643	100	73,393	58	53,250	42
July-September 1980	89,418	100	49,635	56	39,783	44
Independent retailers:						
January-June 1979	25,282	100	15,628	62	9,654	38
July-December 1979	46,862	100	39,066	83	7,796	17
January-June 1980	66,159	100	41,909	63	24,250	37
July-September 1980	44,912	100	21,220	47	23,692	53
Mass merchandisers: 2/						
January-June 1979	13,878	100	7,452	54	6,426	46
July-December 1979	31,773	100	24,728	78	7,045	22
January-June 1980	28,862	100	20,824	72	8,038	28
July-September 1980	24,566	100	18,234	74	6,332	26
Private-label retailers:						
January-June 1979	35,209	100	29,686	84	5,523	16
July-December 1979	61,636	100	45,398	74	16,238	26
January-June 1980	31,622	100	10,660	34	20,962	66
July-September 1980	19,940	100	10,181	51	9,759	49
Total market (direct plus distributors):						
January-June 1979	149,688	100	121,866	81	27,822	19
July-December 1979	188,953	100	152,930	81	36,030	19
January-June 1980	282,643	100	223,082	79	59,561	21
July-September 1980	123,872	100	81,430	66	42,442	34

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44.--13-inch color television receivers (price-leader models (L2) 1/): Sales by U.S.- and Dutch-owned domestic producers, Japanese-owned domestic producers, and importers importing from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980--Continued

Customer class and period	Import sales: Total: Quantity	Import sales: Total: Share of total	From Japan: Quantity	From Japan: Share of total	From Korea: Quantity	From Korea: Share of total	From Taiwan: Quantity	From Taiwan: Share of total	Total market: Quantity	Total market: Imports as a share of total
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Distributor:										
January-June 1979	5,506	100	2,407	44	0	0	2,810	51	80,825	6
July-December 1979	8,908	100	7,601	85	0	0	1,306	15	57,590	15
January-June 1980	4,281	100	145	3	2,662	62	1,474	34	160,281	3
July-September 1980	3,589	100	0	0	2,008	56	894	25	38,043	9
Total direct sales:										
January-June 1979	75,106	100	13,769	18	41,964	56	18,516	25	149,475	50
July-December 1979	72,920	100	12,896	18	14,124	19	45,836	63	213,191	34
January-June 1980	60,602	100	3,418	6	30,760	51	26,424	43	187,245	32
July-September 1980	53,744	100	4,323	8	25,784	48	14,028	26	143,162	38
Independent retailers:										
January-June 1979	26,751	100	7,265	27	8,730	33	10,026	37	52,033	51
July-December 1979	21,809	100	6,306	29	5,083	23	10,351	47	68,671	32
January-June 1980	19,056	100	3,390	18	4,951	26	10,715	56	85,215	22
July-September 1980	23,055	100	4,323	19	5,112	22	5,513	24	67,967	34
Mass merchandisers: 2/										
January-June 1979	45,938	100	5,504	12	33,234	72	7,073	15	59,816	77
July-December 1979	49,102	100	6,590	13	9,041	18	33,471	68	80,875	61
January-June 1980	40,760	100	28	0	25,809	63	14,923	37	69,622	59
July-September 1980	24,351	100	0	0	15,418	63	7,431	31	48,917	50
Private-label retailers:										
January-June 1979	2,417	100	1,000	41	0	0	1,417	59	37,626	6
July-December 1979	2,009	100	0	0	0	0	2,009	100	63,645	3
January-June 1980	786	100	0	0	0	0	786	100	32,408	2
July-September 1980	6,338	100	0	0	5,254	83	1,084	17	26,278	24
Total market (direct plus distributors):										
January-June 1979	80,612	100	16,176	20	41,964	52	21,326	26	230,300	35
July-December 1979	81,828	100	20,497	25	14,124	17	47,142	58	270,781	30
January-June 1980	64,883	100	3,563	5	33,422	52	27,898	43	347,526	19
July-September 1980	57,333	100	4,323	8	27,792	48	14,028	24	181,205	32

1/ Commission classification L2.
2/ Includes discount houses, department stores, and catalogue houses.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 45. Ranges of average net purchase prices paid by retailers for television receivers of US and Dutch-owned domestic producers, Japanese-owned domestic producers, and imports from Japan, Korea and Taiwan by markets and classifications

Brand name, 13 inch color TV receiver, Jan-Jun 1980

Classification 1/	U.S. DOMESTIC PRICES						IMPORTED PRICES							
	Total		US and Dutch		Japanese		Total		Japanese		Korean		Taiwanese	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
T1	$358	$348	$358	$348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M1	359	236	359	282	337	236	337	233	337	276	242	242	284	233
M2	267	258	-	-	267	258	258	258	258	258	-	-	-	-
M3	279	227	[illegible]	227	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M4	299	224	299	224	270	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L1	262	206	259	206	262	210	213	205	210	209	213	205	210	210
L2	277	208	277	208	250	216	250	189	250	194	216	194	216	189
L3	273	205	273	205	234	205	234	211	234	211	-	-	-	-
Jul-Sep 1980														
T1	$348	$298	$348	$348	$298	$298	$277	$277	$277	$277	-	-	-	-
T2	294	290	294	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M1	360	216	360	282	341	216	337	216	337	216	242	242	284	284
M2	267	264	-	-	267	264	264	215	-	-	-	-	264	215
M3	288	227	288	227	-	-	258	258	258	258	-	-	-	-
M4	328	236	328	236	278	278	269	269	269	269	-	-	-	-
L1	283	206	283	225	266	206	277	196	277	210	212	196	210	200
L2	277	199	277	213	253	199	250	188	250	194	216	202	237	188
L3	273	203	273	203	241	205	238	211	238	211	-	-	230	218

1/ Commission classification of like or competing models.
Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 46. Weighted average, net purchase prices paid by retailers for television receivers and margins of underselling or overselling by imports

Brand name, 13 inch color TV receiver, Jan-Jun 1980

Classification 1/	Average prices: Domestic: Total	Domestic: US& Dutch	Domestic: Japanese	Imports: Total	Imports: Japan	Imports: Korea	Imports: Taiwan	Margins of underselling or overselling (-) of domestic sets by imports: Total $	Total %	From Japan $	From Japan %	From Korea $	From Korea %	From Taiwan $	From Taiwan %	Margins of underselling or overselling (-) of US & Dutch-owned firms' sets by imports: Total $	Total %	From Japan $	From Japan %	From Korea $	From Korea %	From Taiwan $	From Taiwan %
T1	$349	$349	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
M1	308	315	299	284	285	242	282	24	8	23	8	66	21	26	9	31	10	30	9	73	23	33	10
M2	261	(2)	261	258	258	(2)	(2)	3	1	3	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
M3	261	261	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
M4	238	238	270	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
L1	235	218	240	209	209	207	210	26	11	26	11	28	12	25	11	8	4	8	4	10	5	8	4
L2	238	236	245	208	219	206	212	31	13	19	8	32	13	27	11	29	12	17	7	30	13	24	10
L3	229	232	219	220	220	(2)	(2)	9	4	9	4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	12	5	12	5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Jul-Sep 1980																							
T1	$320	$348	$298	$277	$277	(2)	(2)	43	14	43	14	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	71	20	71	20	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
T2	291	291	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
M1	320	318	324	279	279	242	284	41	13	41	13	78	24	36	11	39	12	40	12	76	24	34	11
M2	265	(2)	265	233	(2)	(2)	233	32	12	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	32	12	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
M3	272	272	(2)	258	258	(2)	(2)	14	5	14	5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	14	5	14	5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
M4	246	245	278	269	269	(2)	(2)	-23	-9	-23	-9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	-24	-10	-24	-10	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
L1	221	235	220	216	249	205	204	4	2	-28	-13	16	7	17	8	19	8	-14	-6	30	13	31	13
L2	239	239	239	208	201	209	213	31	13	38	16	30	12	26	11	31	13	38	16	29	12	26	11
L3	234	235	231	221	220	(2)	223	13	6	14	6	(2)	(2)	10	4	14	6	15	6	(2)	(2)	11	5

1/ Commission classification of like or competing models.
Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note: Symbol (2) indicates that no comparable prices were received.

Table 47.--13-inch color television receivers (remote control models (M1) 1/): Sales by U.S.- and Dutch-owned domestic producers, Japanese-owned domestic producers, and importers importing from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980

Customer class and period	Domestic producer sales					
	Total		U.S.- and Dutch-owned producers		Japanese-owned domestic producers	
	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Distributor:						
January-June 1979	49,135	100	48,976	100	159	2/
July-December 1979	58,451	100	57,560	98	891	2
January-June 1980	53,587	100	46,390	87	7,197	13
July-September 1980	14,307	100	11,560	81	2,747	19
Total direct sales:						
January-June 1979	17,293	100	8,769	51	8,524	49
July-December 1979	33,148	100	7,643	23	25,505	77
January-June 1980	55,031	100	10,512	19	44,519	81
July-September 1980	51,854	100	15,496	30	36,358	70
Independent retailers:						
January-June 1979	3,526	100	0	-	3,526	100
July-December 1979	14,707	100	0	-	14,707	100
January-June 1980	27,639	100	5,439	20	22,200	80
July-September 1980	26,006	100	8,457	33	17,549	67
Mass merchandisers: 3/						
January-June 1979	1,498	100	300	20	1,198	80
July-December 1979	9,794	100	7,600	78	2,194	22
January-June 1980	11,619	100	5,073	44	6,546	56
July-September 1980	9,061	100	4,539	50	4,522	50
Private-label retailers:						
January-June 1979	12,269	100	8,469	69	3,800	31
July-December 1979	8,647	100	43	2/	8,604	100
January-June 1980	15,773	100	0	-	15,773	100
July-September 1980	16,787	100	2,500	15	14,287	85
Total market (direct plus distributors):						
January-June 1979	66,428	100	57,745	87	8,683	13
July-December 1979	91,599	100	65,203	71	26,396	29
January-June 1980	108,618	100	56,902	52	51,716	48
July-September 1980	66,161	100	27,056	41	39,105	59

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47.--13-inch color television receivers (remote control models (M1) 1/): Sales by U.S.- and Dutch-owned domestic producers, Japanese-owned domestic producers, and importers importing from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980--Continued

Customer class and period	Import sales: Total: Quantity	Import sales: Total: Share of total	From Japan: Quantity	From Japan: Share of total	From Korea: Quantity	From Korea: Share of total	From Taiwan: Quantity	From Taiwan: Share of total	Total market: Quantity	Total market: Imports as a share of total
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Distributor:										
January-June 1979	4,749	100	2,522	53	0	-	1,913	40	53,884	9
July-December 1979	5,642	100	3,354	59	0	-	1,719	30	64,093	9
January-June 1980	3,102	100	2,403	77	58	2	427	14	56,689	5
July-September 1980	684	100	0	-	44	6	333	49	14,991	5
Total direct sales:										
January-June 1979	9,292	100	4,699	51	0	-	1,136	12	26,585	35
July-December 1979	26,833	100	10,075	38	0	-	13,307	50	59,981	45
January-June 1980	15,902	100	4,807	30	5,367	34	3,943	25	70,933	22
July-September 1980	14,592	100	3,155	22	4,049	28	3,105	21	66,446	22
Independent retailers:										
January-June 1979	3,907	100	1,210	31	0	-	655	17	7,433	53
July-December 1979	16,304	100	7,493	46	0	-	6,794	42	31,011	53
January-June 1980	8,507	100	3,699	43	632	7	3,007	35	36,146	24
July-September 1980	8,428	100	3,155	37	478	6	1,780	21	34,434	24
Mass merchandisers: 3/										
January-June 1979	5,385	100	3,489	65	0	-	481	9	6,883	78
July-December 1979	6,529	100	2,582	40	0	-	2,513	38	16,323	40
January-June 1980	2,177	100	1,108	51	235	11	218	10	13,796	16
July-September 1980	1,901	100	0	-	177	9	456	24	10,962	17
Private-label retailers:										
January-June 1979	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	12,269	-
July-December 1979	4,000	100	0	-	0	-	4,000	100	12,647	32
January-June 1980	5,218	100	0	-	4,500	86	718	14	20,991	25
July-September 1980	4,263	100	0	-	3,394	80	869	20	21,050	20
Total market (direct plus distributors):										
January-June 1979	14,041	100	7,221	51	0	-	3,049	22	80,469	17
July-December 1979	32,475	100	13,429	41	0	-	15,026	46	124,074	26
January-June 1980	19,004	100	7,210	38	5,425	29	4,370	23	127,622	15
July-September 1980	15,276	100	3,155	21	4,093	27	3,438	23	81,437	19

1/ Commission classification M1.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.
3/ Includes discount houses, department stores, and catalogue houses.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 48.--19-inch color television receivers (price-leader models (L2) 1/): Sales by U.S.- and Dutch-owned domestic producers, and by Japanese-owned domestic producers, and importers importing from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980

Customer class and period	Domestic producer sales					
	Total		U.S.- and Dutch-owned producers		Japanese-owned domestic producers	
	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Distributor:						
January-June 1979	111,589	100	90,690	81	20,899	19
July-December 1979	141,593	100	123,246	87	18,347	13
January-June 1980	125,141	100	109,058	87	16,083	13
July-September 1980	97,219	100	78,857	81	18,362	19
Total direct sales:						
January-June 1979	189,211	100	76,485	40	112,726	60
July-December 1979	276,345	100	130,469	47	145,876	53
January-June 1980	260,625	100	117,301	45	143,331	55
July-September 1980	178,627	100	77,402	43	101,225	57
Independent retailers:						
January-June 1979	109,024	100	40,689	37	68,335	63
July-December 1979	156,095	100	74,034	47	82,061	53
January-June 1980	124,490	100	48,691	39	75,799	61
July-September 1980	50,072	100	12,375	25	37,697	75
Mass merchandisers: 2/						
January-June 1979	38,622	100	18,834	49	19,788	51
July-December 1979	63,654	100	35,884	56	27,770	44
January-June 1980	44,193	100	25,148	57	19,045	43
July-September 1980	36,068	100	9,533	26	26,535	74
Private-label retailers:						
January-June 1979	41,565	100	16,962	41	24,603	59
July-December 1979	56,596	100	20,551	36	36,045	64
January-June 1980	91,942	100	43,462	47	48,487	53
July-September 1980	92,487	100	55,494	60	36,993	40
Total market (direct plus distributors):						
January-June 1979	300,800	100	167,175	56	133,625	44
July-December 1979	417,938	100	253,715	61	164,223	39
January-June 1980	385,766	100	226,359	59	159,414	41
July-September 1980	275,846	100	156,259	57	119,587	43

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48.--19-inch color television receivers (price-leader models (L2) 1/): Sales by U.S.- and Dutch-owned domestic producers, Japanese-owned domestic producers, and importers importing from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980--Continued

Customer class and period	Import sales								Total market	
	Total		From Japan		From Korea		From Taiwan		Quantity	Imports as a share of total
	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total		
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Distributor:										
January-June 1979	8,416	100	0	-	4,277	51	4,139	49	120,005	7
July-December 1979	12,190	100	5,029	41	1,901	16	5,260	43	153,783	8
January-June 1980	5,042	100	0	-	1,452	29	3,590	71	130,183	4
July-September 1980	2,281	100	0	-	1,096	48	1,185	52	99,500	2
Total direct sales:										
January-June 1979	66,434	100	954	1	31,057	47	34,423	52	255,645	26
July-December 1979	78,194	100	3,974	5	3,800	5	70,420	90	354,539	22
January-June 1980	35,075	100	169	1	17,946	51	16,960	48	295,700	12
July-September 1980	24,316	100	374	2	15,936	65	8,006	33	202,943	12
Independent retailers:										
January-June 1979	28,930	100	954	3	5,756	20	22,220	77	137,954	21
July-December 1979	32,089	100	1,613	5	1,901	6	28,575	89	188,184	17
January-June 1980	20,613	100	169	1	13,376	65	7,063	34	145,103	14
July-September 1980	15,968	100	374	2	12,488	78	3,106	20	66,040	24
Mass merchandisers: 2/										
January-June 1979	36,001	100	0	-	25,301	70	10,700	30	74,623	48
July-December 1979	44,285	100	2,361	5	1,899	4	40,025	91	107,939	41
January-June 1980	13,729	100	0	-	4,570	33	9,159	67	57,922	24
July-September 1980	7,287	100	0	-	3,448	47	3,839	53	43,355	17
Private-label retailers:										
January-June 1979	1,503	100	0	-	0	-	1,503	100	43,068	3
July-December 1979	1,820	100	0	-	0	-	1,820	100	58,416	3
January-June 1980	733	100	0	-	0	-	733	100	92,675	1
July-September 1980	1,061	100	0	-	0	-	1,061	100	93,548	1
Total market (direct plus distributors):										
January-June 1979	74,850	100	954	1	35,334	47	38,562	52	375,650	20
July-December 1979	90,384	100	9,003	10	5,701	6	75,680	84	508,322	18
January-June 1980	40,117	100	169	1	19,398	48	20,550	51	425,883	9
July-September 1980	26,597	100	374	1	17,032	64	9,191	35	302,443	9

1/ Commission classification L2.
2/ Includes discount houses, department stores, and catalogue houses.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 49. Ranges of average net purchase prices paid by retailers for television receivers of US and Dutch-owned domestic producers, Japanese-owned domestic producers, and imports from Japan, Korea and Taiwan by markets and classifications

Brand name, 19 color TV receiver, Jan-Jun 1980

Classification 1/	U.S. DOMESTIC PRICES						IMPORTED PRICES							
	Total		US and Dutch		Japanese		Total		Japanese		Korean		Taiwanese	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
T1	$499	$364	$499	$364	$486	$377	$447	$397	$447	$397	$412	$412	-	-
T2	430	314	430	314	359	359	359	359	359	359	-	-	-	-
T3	377	315	369	315	377	377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M1	437	294	437	294	395	310	395	307	354	307	379	320	395	327
M2	386	286	386	286	370	301	370	301	370	301	-	-	355	318
M3	392	256	392	256	306	306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M4	375	265	375	282	331	265	331	265	331	265	-	-	-	-
L1	310	245	310	268	301	245	269	248	269	248	-	-	254	254
L2	345	225	345	248	325	225	320	231	320	259	292	239	307	231
L3	349	193	349	237	294	193	267	223	267	238	223	223	254	254
Jul-Sep 1980														
T1	$555	$364	$555	$364	$486	$370	$486	$401	$486	$401	-	-	-	-
T2	432	296	432	296	358	358	358	358	358	358	-	-	-	-
T3	397	300	397	300	377	368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M1	437	231	437	294	390	231	390	231	390	231	379	320	383	327
M2	420	286	420	286	370	317	370	326	370	352	-	-	338	326
M3	363	276	363	276	323	323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M4	373	265	373	281	368	265	331	265	331	265	-	-	265	265
L1	326	244	313	268	326	244	326	244	326	245	-	-	317	244
L2	358	225	358	254	341	225	320	231	320	245	292	240	315	231
L3	347	193	347	238	288	193	288	193	288	193	279	223	239	234

1/ Commission classification of like or competing models.
Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 50. Weighted average, net purchase prices paid by retailers for television receivers and margins of underselling or overselling by imports

Brand name, 19 color TV receiver, Jan-Jun 1980

Classification 1/	Average Prices: Domestic: Total	Average Prices: Domestic: US& Dutch	Average Prices: Domestic: Japanese	Average Prices: Imports: Total	Average Prices: Imports: Japan	Average Prices: Imports: Korea	Average Prices: Imports: Taiwan	Margins of underselling or overselling (-) of domestic sets by imports: Total $	Total %	From Japan $	From Japan %	From Korea $	From Korea %	From Taiwan $	From Taiwan %	Margins of underselling or overselling (-) of US & Dutch-owned firms: sets by imports: Total $	Total %	From Japan $	From Japan %	From Korea $	From Korea %	From Taiwan $	From Taiwan %
T1	$446	$455	$424	$425	$426	$412	(2)	21	5	20	4	34	8	(2)	(2)	30	7	29	6	43	9	(2)	(2)
T2	350	350	359	359	359	(2)	(2)	-9	-3	-9	-3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	-9	-3	-9	-3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
T3	326	325	377	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
M1	365	381	337	331	328	344	339	34	9	37	10	22	[illegible]	26	7	51	13	53	14	38	10	42	11
M2	338	337	341	344	346	(2)	332	-6	-2	-7	-2	(2)	(2)	6	2	-7	-2	-9	-3	(2)	(2)	5	1
M3	361	363	306	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
M4	312	324	285	283	283	(2)	(2)	29	9	29	9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	41	13	41	13	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
L1	285	297	259	254	255	(2)	254	31	11	30	11	(2)	(2)	31	11	43	15	42	14	(2)	(2)	43	15
L2	282	289	272	264	287	251	260	19	7	-5	-2	31	11	22	8	25	9	2	1	38	13	29	10
L3	289	300	267	246	247	223	254	43	15	41	14	66	23	35	12	54	18	52	17	77	26	46	15
Jul-Sep 1980																							
T1	$446	$461	$414	$440	$440	(2)	(2)	6	1	6	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	22	5	22	5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
T2	357	357	358	358	358	(2)	(2)	-1	0	-1	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	-1	0	-1	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
T3	319	318	375	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
M1	353	392	321	337	344	329	337	16	4	9	3	24	7	16	5	55	14	48	12	63	16	55	14
M2	329	320	340	347	355	(2)	333	-18	-5	-26	-8	(2)	(2)	-4	-1	-27	-8	-35	-11	(2)	(2)	-13	-4
M3	308	305	323	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
M4	310	317	296	269	270	(2)	265	41	13	40	13	(2)	(2)	45	14	48	15	47	15	(2)	(2)	52	16
L1	276	289	264	263	282	(2)	249	13	5	-5	-2	(2)	(2)	28	10	26	9	7	3	(2)	(2)	40	14
L2	282	291	271	259	269	249	262	23	8	14	5	33	12	20	7	32	11	22	8	42	14	29	10
L3	292	298	272	250	262	242	234	42	14	30	10	50	17	58	20	48	16	36	12	56	19	64	22

1/ Commission classification of like or competing models.
Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note: Symbol (2) indicates that no comparable prices were received.

Table 51.--19-inch color television receivers (remote control models (M1) 1/): Sales by U.S.- and Dutch-owned domestic producers, Japanese-owned domestic producers, and importers importing from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980

Customer class and period	Domestic producer sales					
	Total		U.S.- and Dutch-owned producers		Japanese-owned domestic producers	
	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Distributor:						
January-June 1979	110,174	100	106,141	96	4,033	4
July-December 1979	117,117	100	111,090	95	6,027	5
January-June 1980	87,633	100	75,465	86	12,168	14
July-September 1980	64,714	100	59,231	92	5,483	8
Total direct sales:						
January-June 1979	59,015	100	17,424	30	41,591	70
July-December 1979	117,293	100	27,037	23	90,256	77
January-June 1980	103,288	100	14,731	14	87,896	85
July-September 1980	90,252	100	13,572	15	76,680	85
Independent retailers:						
January-June 1979	14,887	100	0	-	14,887	100
July-December 1979	37,884	100	1,532	4	36,351	96
January-June 1980	41,900	100	3,159	8	38,080	91
July-September 1980	37,878	100	4,785	13	33,093	87
Mass merchandisers: 2/						
January-June 1979	4,925	100	900	18	4,025	82
July-December 1979	12,174	100	3,519	29	8,655	71
January-June 1980	18,861	100	3,472	18	15,389	82
July-September 1980	20,820	100	8,787	42	12,033	58
Private-label retailers:						
January-June 1979	39,203	100	16,524	42	22,679	58
July-December 1979	67,235	100	21,985	33	45,250	67
January-June 1980	42,527	100	8,100	19	34,427	81
July-September 1980	31,554	100	0	-	31,554	100
Total market (direct plus distributors):						
January-June 1979	169,189	100	123,565	73	45,624	27
July-December 1979	234,410	100	138,127	59	96,283	41
January-June 1980	190,921	100	90,196	47	100,064	52
July-September 1980	154,966	100	72,803	47	82,163	53

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51.--19-inch color television receivers (remote control models (M1) 1/): Sales by U.S.- and Dutch-owned domestic producers, Japanese-owned domestic producers, and importers importing from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, by classes of customers, January 1979-September 1980--Continued

Customer class and period	Import sales								Total market	
	Total		From Japan		From Korea		From Taiwan			
	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Imports as a share of total
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Distributor:										
January-June 1979	6,644	100	5,555	84	0	-	1,089	16	116,818	6
July-December 1979	5,457	100	2,752	50	0	-	2,705	50	122,574	4
January-June 1980	4,388	100	194	4	1,516	35	2,678	61	92,021	5
July-September 1980	2,054	100	0	-	1,144	56	910	44	66,768	3
Total direct sales:										
January-June 1979	24,285	100	14,375	59	0	-	9,910	41	83,300	29
July-December 1979	32,222	100	10,045	31	0	-	22,177	69	149,515	22
January-June 1980	24,299	100	744	3	8,194	34	15,361	63	127,587	19
July-September 1980	14,422	100	831	6	7,865	54	5,726	40	104,674	14
Independent retailers:										
January-June 1979	14,997	100	8,579	57	0	-	6,418	43	29,884	50
July-December 1979	19,655	100	5,494	28	0	-	14,161	72	57,539	34
January-June 1980	13,566	100	645	5	1,106	8	11,815	87	55,466	24
July-September 1980	7,065	100	831	12	2,518	36	3,716	52	44,943	16
Mass merchandisers: 2/										
January-June 1979	7,857	100	5,289	67	0	-	2,568	33	12,782	61
July-December 1979	8,260	100	3,551	43	0	-	4,709	57	20,434	40
January-June 1980	4,178	100	99	2	1,039	25	3,040	73	23,039	18
July-September 1980	1,926	100	0	-	784	41	1,142	59	22,746	8
Private-label retailers:										
January-June 1979	1,431	100	507	35	0	-	924	65	40,634	4
July-December 1979	4,307	100	1,000	23	0	-	3,307	77	71,542	6
January-June 1980	6,555	100	0	-	6,049	92	506	8	49,082	13
July-September 1980	5,431	100	0	-	4,563	84	868	16	36,985	15
Total market (direct plus distributors):										
January-June 1979	30,929	100	19,930	64	0	-	10,999	36	200,118	15
July-December 1979	37,679	100	12,797	34	0	-	24,882	66	272,089	14
January-June 1980	28,687	100	938	3	938	34	18,039	63	219,608	13
July-September 1980	16,476	100	831	5	9,009	55	6,636	40	171,442	10

1/ Commission classification M1.
2/ Includes discount houses, department stores, and catalogue houses.

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Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

APPENDIX H

Zenith Radio Corp.'s Response to Commission Staff Inquiries
Concerning Competition from Imports

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