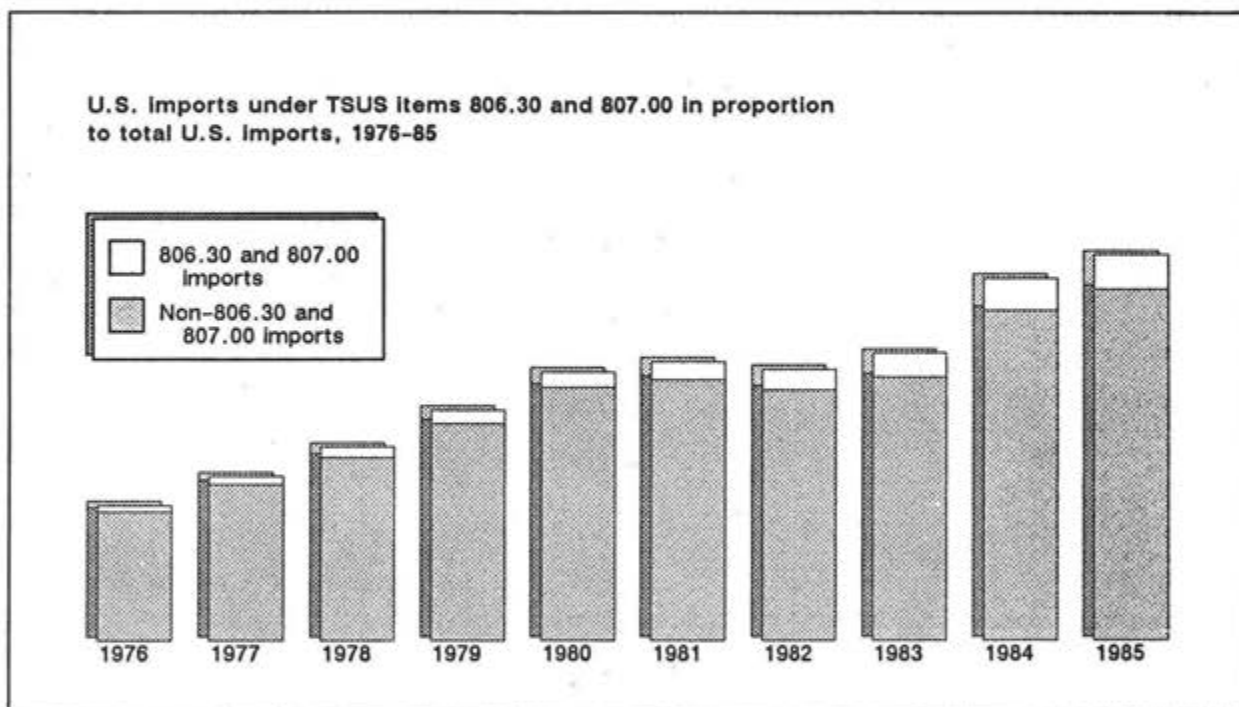


IMPORTS UNDER ITEMS 806.30 AND 807.00 OF THE TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1982-85

Report on Investigation No. 332-237, Under
Section 332(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930



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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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PREFACE

On August 19, 1986, on its own motion and in accordance with section 332(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(b)), the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted investigation No. 332-237 to present and analyze statistical data on imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. The current report will present historical import data (1970-85) for these provisions and evaluate the most current 4-year period (1982-85) on a commodity specific and sector-by-sector basis. The study also includes a "Highlights of Major Trends" section which examines various industries in Canada currently participating in the 806.30 and 807.00 program. Notice of the investigation was given by posting copies of the notice of investigation in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* of September 4, 1986 (51 F.R. 31729).¹

The information contained in this report was obtained by adjusting original data published by the Bureau of the Census to conform to commodity groupings based on the Commission's Trade Monitoring Information Support System which presents data for significant commodity aggregations.

¹ The *Federal Register* notice of the institution of the Commission's investigation No. 332-237 is reproduced in app. A.

The following table shows the results of the experiment. The data indicates that the reaction rate is directly proportional to the concentration of the reactants. This is consistent with the proposed mechanism, which suggests that the reaction is first order with respect to both reactants.

Concentration of A (M)	Concentration of B (M)	Initial Rate (M/s)
0.10	0.10	0.010
0.20	0.10	0.020
0.10	0.20	0.020
0.20	0.20	0.040

The experimental results show that doubling the concentration of either reactant A or B results in a doubling of the initial rate. This is characteristic of a first-order reaction with respect to each reactant. The overall reaction order is therefore second order.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report updates the statistics in previous studies by the Commission of imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. It briefly analyzes the import data, noting the trends in annual import totals during 1970-85 and imports under the subject provisions by commodity groups and sources during 1982-85. Imports entered under items 806.30 and 807.00 increased by 67 percent during 1982-85, from \$18.3 billion to \$30.5 billion; in 1985, such imports accounted for 8.9 percent of total U.S. imports compared with 7.6 percent in 1982. Much of this growth can be attributed to increased imports of motor vehicles which contain some U.S.-made parts.

- *Imports under item 807.00 (imports containing U.S.-made components) increased by 68 percent in value during the period, to \$30.1 billion in 1985, representing 98.6 percent of the combined imports under TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00 in that year.*

Motor vehicles accounted for 57 percent of the value of item 807.00 imports in 1985. Other important imports under item 807.00 in 1985 were office machines and parts (6 percent of the total), semiconductors (4 percent), and piston-type internal combustion engines and parts (3 percent). Of these, the latter item accounted for the fastest growth in item 807.00 imports during 1982-85, increasing from \$212.2 million to \$948.5 million, or by 347 percent. The growth in item 807.00 imports in part reflected a general increase in total imports of these items and a sharper rise in item 807.00 imports from Japan, Mexico, and West Germany (pp. 1-9 and 1-11).

- *Japan, Mexico, and West Germany together supplied \$21.2 billion, or 70 percent, of U.S. imports under item 807.00 in 1985.*

Motor vehicles were foremost among item 807.00 imports from Japan and West Germany, as producers in those countries increased their exports to the United States of automobiles and trucks which contain certain U.S.-made components (p. 1-11 and 1-12). Machinery and equipment dominated imports from Mexico as U.S. manufacturers took advantage of the lower labor costs in that country to assemble labor-intensive products principally composed of U.S.-made materials and parts (pp. 1-9, 1-11, and 1-12).

- *Item 806.30 imports (U.S. metal articles processed abroad and returned for further processing) increased by 17 percent, to \$419.7 million in 1985.*

The duty-free value of 806.30 imports was \$275.0 million in 1985, representing 66 percent of the total value of 806.30 imports. As in past years, aluminum was the principal article imported under this provision in 1985 as metal brokers and traders associated with foreign entities in Japan and Canada increased their arrangements to have intermediate processed aluminum shipped overseas from the United States for further processing and then returned for end-use fabrication (p. 3-4).

- *Japan, Canada, and Mexico accounted for \$365.3 million, or 87 percent, of U.S. imports under item 806.30 in 1985.*

Aluminum was the primary commodity shipped from Japan and Canada; Mexico supplied mostly motor-vehicle bodies and chassis, motors, and generators (pp. 1-8 and 3-4).

- During 1982-85, U.S. imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 increased by nearly 67 percent to \$30.5 billion and at a faster pace than total U.S. imports which rose by 42 percent to \$343.6 billion, as shown in table A.
- In 1985, Canada was the second leading supplier of U.S. imports under item 806.30 (23 percent of the total) and the fourth leading supplier under item 807.00 (6 percent of the total). In terms of duty-free value (U.S.-origin component) Canada ranked second and accounted for 11 percent of the total.

Various industry officials in Canada stated that, overall, the use of items 806.30 and 807.00 was not important in deciding whether or not to use U.S.-origin metals or components; however, it did enable their end products to be more price competitive in the U.S. market (pp. 2-1 and 2-2).

Table A
U.S. Imports under TSUS Items 806.30 and 807.00 and total imports, 1982 and 1985

Item	1982	1985	Share of total		Change, 1985 from 1982
			1982	1985	
	Million dollars		Percent		
Imports under item 806.30:					
Total	358.0	419.7	100.0	100.0	17.2
Dutiable	116.0	144.6	32.4	34.5	24.7
Nondutiable	242.0	275.0	67.6	65.5	13.6
Imports under item 807.00:					
Total	17,950.8	30,115.4	100.0	100.0	67.8
Dutiable	13,473.2	24,565.7	75.1	81.6	82.3
Nondutiable	4,477.5	5,549.7	24.9	18.4	23.9
Imports under items 806.30 and 807.00:					
Total	18,308.8	30,535.1	100.0	100.0	66.7
Dutiable	13,589.2	24,710.3	74.2	80.9	81.8
Nondutiable	4,719.5	5,824.7	25.8	19.1	23.4
Total U.S. imports	242,340.0	343,553.2	100.0	100.0	41.8

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

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

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

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

Reports previously published by the U.S. International Trade Commission on imports under items 806.30 and 807.00¹ provided statistics for 1966 through 1984. This report contains statistics on total imports for 1970 through 1985 and those on imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 by principal sources and by commodity groupings for 1982 through 1985. These commodity groups are based on the Commission's Trade Monitoring Information Support System, which consists of computer-generated import/export tables for key commodity aggregations. These trade tables serve as the vehicle for a trade-monitoring or early warning system that can alert the Commission to shifts in trade patterns and focus on areas for further study. The following sectors form the base of both the trade monitoring system and this special study:

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

¹ Previous studies by the U.S. International Trade Commission include *Economic Factors Affecting the Use of Items 807.00 and 806.30 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Report to the President on Investigation No. 332-61 Under Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930*, USITC Publication 339, September 1970; two unpublished reports, both entitled "Background Materials on Articles Assembled and Fabricated Abroad, Items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States," Mar. 22, 1976, and July 9, 1976, respectively; *Import Trends in TSUS Items 806.30 and 807.00*, USITC Publication 1029, January 1980; *Imports Under Items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, 1977-80*, USITC Publication 1170, July 1981; *Imports Under Items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, 1979-82*, USITC Publication 1467, January 1984; *Imports Under Items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, 1980-83*, USITC Publication 1688, April 1985; and *Imports Under Items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, 1981-84*, USITC Publication 1867, June 1986.

Explanation and Background of Special Classification Provisions for TSUS Items 806.30 and 807.002

Items 806.30 and 807.00 are included in schedule 8, part 1, subpart B, of the TSUS. Pursuant to the provisions of item 806.30, articles of metal (except precious metal) that have been manufactured, or subjected to a process of manufacture, in the United States, exported for processing, and then returned to the United States for further processing are subject to duty only on the value of the foreign processing. Under item 807.00, imported articles assembled in foreign countries with fabricated components that have been manufactured in the United States are subject to duty upon the full value of the imported product less the value of the U.S.-fabricated components contained therein. No further processing in the United States is required for articles imported under item 807.00. The provisions of the respective items and applicable headnotes are as follows:

Schedule 8—Special classification provisions
Part 1—Articles Exported and Returned
Subpart B—Articles Advanced or Improved Abroad

Subpart B headnotes:

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

(a) from continuous customs custody with remission, abatement, or refund of duty;

(b) with benefit of drawback;

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

(d) after manufacture or production in the United States under item 864.05 of this schedule.

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

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

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

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

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

² A copy of the Customs regulations pertaining to items 806.30 and 807.00, as set out in vol. 19 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, is provided in app. B.

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

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

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

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

shall be—

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

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

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

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

Item	Articles	Rates of duty ¹
	Articles returned to the United States after having been exported to be advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means:	
806.30	Any article of metal (except precious metal) manufactured in the United States or subjected to a process of manufacture in the United States, if exported for further processing, and if the exported article as processed outside the United States, or the article which results from the processing outside the United States, is returned to the United States for further processing	A duty upon the value of such processing outside the United States (see headnote 2 of this subpart)
807.00	Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States, which (a) were exported in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, (b) have not lost their physical identity in such articles by change in form, shape, or otherwise, and (c) have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by being assembled and except by operations incidental to the assembly process such as cleaning, lubricating, and painting	A duty upon the full value of the imported article, less the cost or value of such products of the United States (see headnote 3 of this subpart)

As provided in the above headnotes, no imported article may be accorded partial exemption from duty under more than one of these tariff items.² Neither may an article benefit from these tariff provisions if it was previously exported with remission, abatement, or refund of duty or with the benefit of drawback, or after manufacture or

production in bond under the provisions of TSUS item 864.05.

The rate of duty upon the dutiable portion of the value of the articles imported under each of these tariff items is the rate that would otherwise apply

¹ The rates of duty shown here apply to imports under TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00 from countries having most-favored-nation status found in col. 1 as well as those countries under Communist domination or control found in col. 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

² An article could, however, be exported and returned to the United States under one item and be subsequently

²—Continued. reexported and returned under another if this were economically feasible and if the form of the article had been sufficiently changed after its first importation. Thus, for example, a metal article exported and returned to the United States under item 806.30 for further processing in such a way as to constitute a new "fabricated" article or component as defined by the U.S. Customs Service could then be reshipped abroad for assembly and returned under the provisions of item 807.00.

to the article itself as an entirety under TSUS schedules 1 through 7 (if it were not under the purview of schedule 8).¹ With respect to entries under item 806.30, the duty, as noted, is assessed only against the value of processing (value added) outside the United States. The form of the metal article may be changed in the process so long as the resulting imported product undergoes further processing after its return to the United States. Under item 807.00, the duty exemption is limited to those fabricated components, the product of the United States, that were exported in a condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, that have not lost their physical identity by a change in form, shape, or otherwise, and that have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by having been assembled.

When the applicable rate of duty is a specific or compound rate, the method of computing duties on item 806.30 entries differs from that used for item 807.00 entries. With respect to entries under item 806.30, the specific or compound rate applicable to products provided for in schedules 1 through 7 of the TSUS is converted to an ad valorem equivalent, which, if applied to the full value of the article, would yield the same amount of duties as the specific or compound rate. This ad valorem rate is then applied to the value of the foreign processing. Under item 807.00, the specific or compound rate is computed on the entire article, and the total duties are reduced in such proportion as the cost or value of the products of the United States bear to the full value of the imported article. For customs purposes, the value of processing under item 806.30 and the value of U.S. products for purposes of item 807.00 are based on the invoice costs to the importer, so long as the U.S. Customs Service determines such costs or values to be reasonable. Otherwise, the value is determined in accordance with section 402 or, rarely, 402a of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1401a).²

¹ In this connection, it is to be noted that the entry of an article under either of these tariff items does not relieve it from quantitative limitations imposed under other provisions of law, such as certain textile and apparel articles covered by the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles.

² Sec. 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides the basic methods of valuation, for customs purposes, of merchandise imported into the United States. This section was amended by title II of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-39, July 26, 1979) to incorporate in U.S. law the substance of an international agreement on customs valuation that was reached in the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Sec. 402a was repealed by the same public law, in sec. 201(b).

Although most rates of duty in the TSUS are "bound rates" because of trade-agreement concessions, the provisions of items 806.30 and 807.00 are not. Thus, the elimination or amendment of these tariff provisions may be effected by the Congress without impairment of U.S. trade-agreement obligations or concessions notwithstanding that the result of such action could be an increase in the amount of customs duties collected.³

General Comments

Firms using the provisions of items 806.30 and 807.00 do so for various reasons. U.S.-owned multinational firms that manufacture or procure most of the components of the imported product abroad use some U.S.-made components because of special U.S. requirements in the final product, or because their own U.S. plants produce better components, or produce them at a lower unit cost. Foreign producers utilize the provisions for the same purposes through their U.S. affiliates or subsidiaries. In some cases, particularly under item 806.30, the opportunity to take advantage of foreign technological expertise or available equipment may be the reason for using the provisions. The provisions are frequently utilized as a means for both U.S. and foreign manufacturers to lower their costs in order to be more competitive in the U.S. market.

In labor-intensive operations, the duty-free value (the value of U.S.-origin component) of articles imported under these special provisions will generally be high, whereas the opposite is true for capital-intensive operations where foreign-made components are most frequently utilized. For example, in the apparel industry, which is a labor-intensive industry, the duty-free portion of imports under item 807.00 averaged 63 percent during 1982-85 and consisted almost entirely of fabric cut into apparel pieces for assembly in other countries. Because the dutiable value of apparel imports under item 807.00 is largely accounted for by labor, the bulk of these imports are shipped from the less developed countries (LDC's) where the cost of labor is significantly lower than in the United States. Conversely, capital-intensive operations, such as those producing motor vehicles, generally take place in developed countries and involve more sophisticated production techniques. Furthermore, these capital-intensive operations may incorporate only a small portion of U.S.-origin components.

³ Additional information covering legislative history, customs practices, and problems of customs administration is provided in app. C.

For example, motor-vehicle imports under item 807.00, virtually all of which were from developed countries, contained an average duty-free portion of less than 2 percent during 1982-85. The duty-free portion was significantly lower than that in the apparel industry because in some cases it simply involved installing a catalytic converter, the only U.S. component, in an otherwise already assembled motor vehicle.

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

Imports

The share of the value of total U.S. imports accounted for by imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 combined reached 9 percent in 1985, one of the peak years during 1970-85 (see figs. 1-1 and 1-2). This compares with a range of 5 to 9 percent during the years 1970-84. The combined value of imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 rose annually—except for a slight decline in 1975, when total imports also declined—from \$2.2 billion in 1970 to \$30.5 billion in 1985 (see fig. 1-3

and app. D, table D-1). During the earlier part of the period, the trend was toward increasing imports from LDC's as was evident in 1976 when the share of imports from developed countries dropped to a low of 51 percent; however, some of this share was regained during 1977-85, when the developed countries accounted for between 55 and 68 percent of the total.

The declining share after 1976 in combined imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 from the LDC's apparently resulted from the implementation of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP),¹ which permits duty-free entry of eligible articles from those countries. Import entries under the GSP would then be reported under schedules 1 through 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States in lieu of items 806.30 and 807.00, as noted in a Commission report on the effect of the GSP.² By comparison, GSP imports increased at a slower pace than imports reported under items 806.30 and 807.00 during 1982-85 and were less than one-half the value of imports under these provisions during 1985, as shown in table 1-1.

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

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

Table 1-1

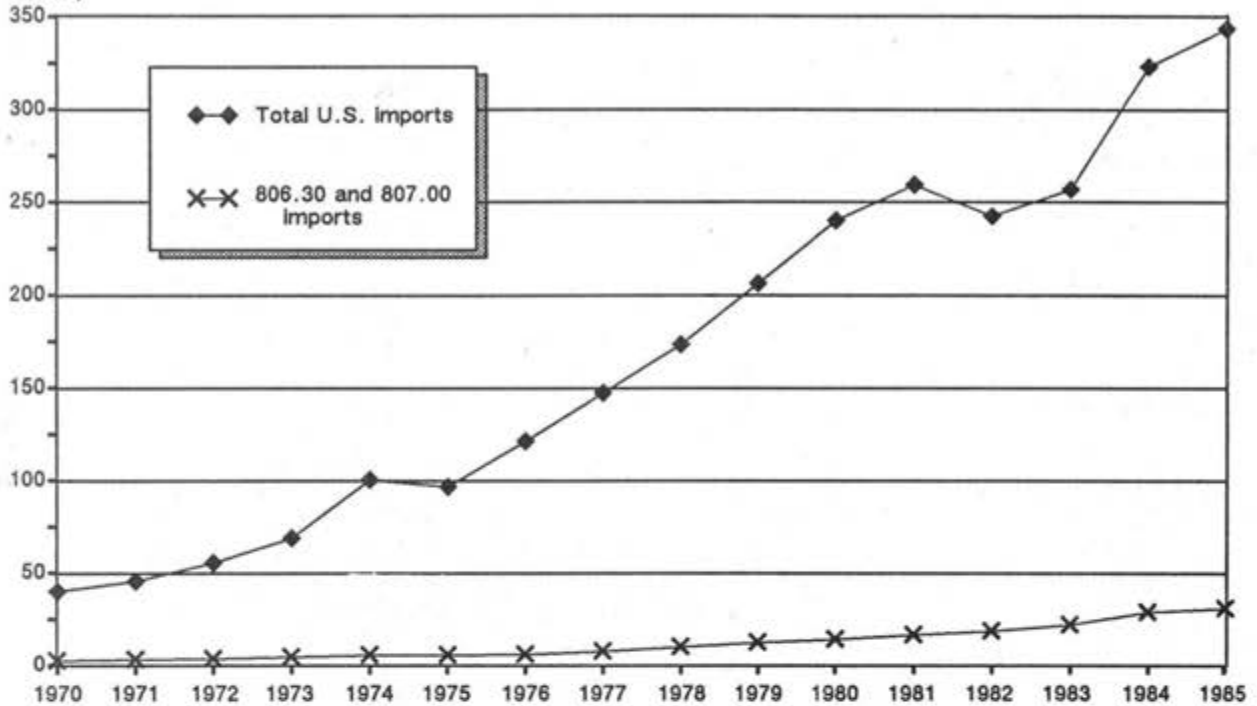
U.S. imports under the Generalized System of Preferences and TSUS Items 806.30 and 807.00, 1982-85

Year	GSP imports	Ratio of value of GSP imports to total imports	Items 806.30 and 807.00 imports	Ratio of value of items 806.30 and 807.00 imports to total imports
	Billion dollars	Percent	Billion dollars	Percent
1982	8.5	3.5	18.3	7.6
1983	10.8	4.2	21.6	8.4
1984	13.0	4.0	28.6	8.8
1985	13.4	3.9	30.5	8.9
Percentage change				
1985 from 1982	58	11	68	17
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	16	4	19	5

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

Figure 1-1
Trends of total U.S. imports and imports under 806.30 and 807.00, 1970-85

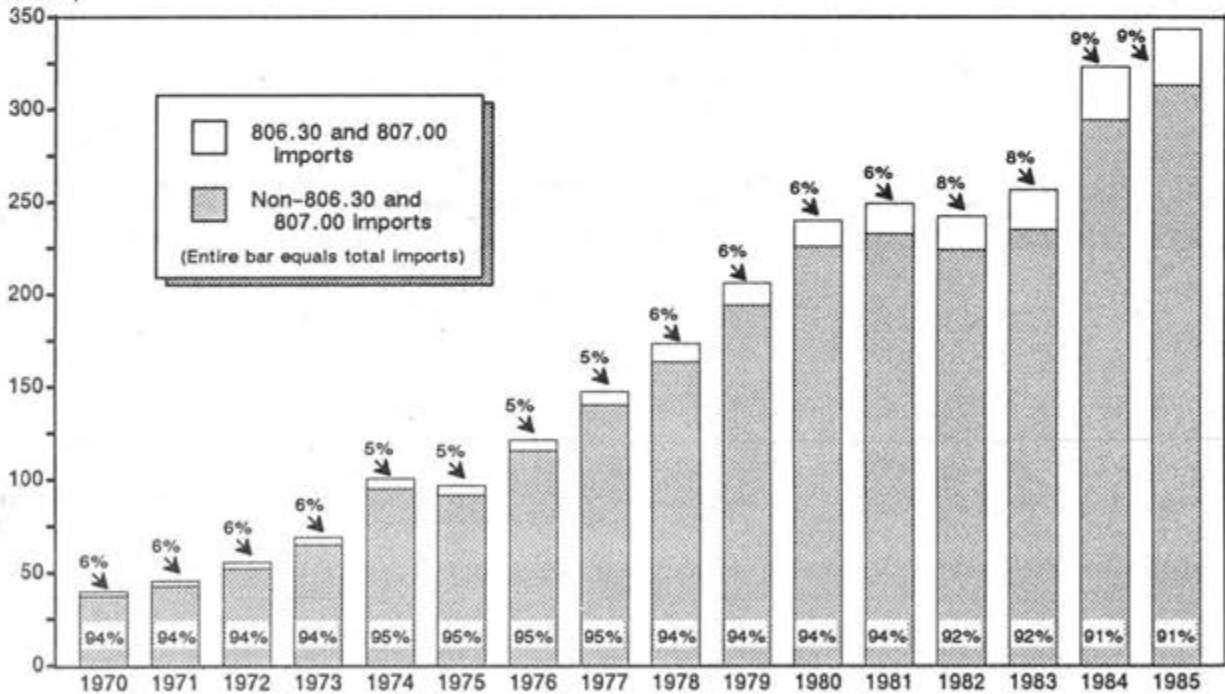
(Billion dollars)



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

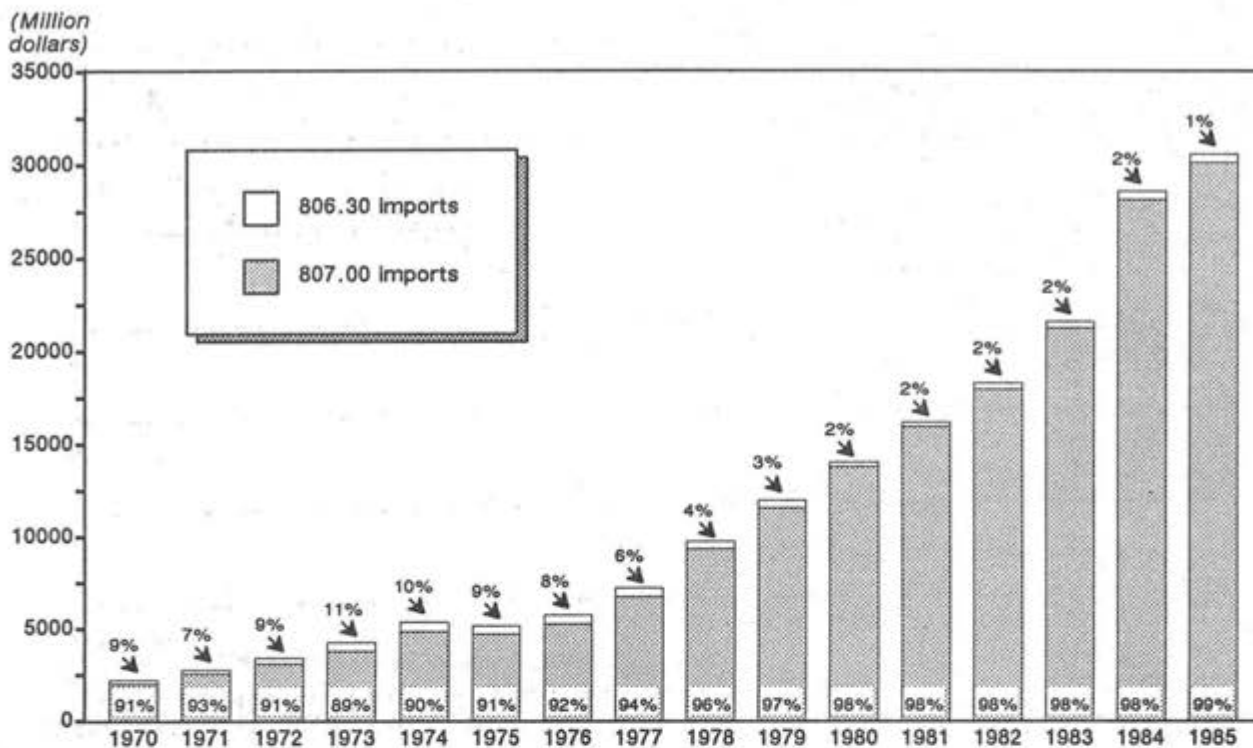
Figure 1-2
U.S. Imports under TSUS Items 806.30 and 807.00 in proportion to total U.S. Imports, 1970-85

(Billion dollars)



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

Figure 1-3
U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00, 1970-85



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

Imports under item 807.00 were much greater than those under item 806.30, accounting for 91 percent of the combined total in 1970 and 99 percent in 1985. The duty-free value (basically the value of the U.S.-made component) of the combined imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 was 24 percent of the total value in 1970 and 19 percent in 1985 (see fig. 1-4 and table D-1). During the last 16 years, the low and high points for the total value of item 807.00 imports occurred in 1970 and 1985, and those for item 806.30, in 1971 and 1974.¹

Item 806.30

Imports under item 806.30 in 1985 were valued at \$419.7 million—more than double the 1970 value of \$204.0 million. The duty-free value of item 806.30 imports increased from \$102.6 million in 1970 to \$303.3 million in 1974, then generally declined through 1980 before rising once again. In 1984, the duty-free portion of the value reached a record \$309.3 million, before declining to \$275.0 million in 1985. The ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of item 806.30 imports during

1970-85 ranged between a low of 50 percent in 1970 and a high of 69 percent in 1981 and 1984 (see fig. 1-5 and table D-1).

Principal products imported under item 806.30

Minerals and metals constituted the primary commodity group for imports under item 806.30. Aluminum, particularly wrought aluminum other than foil, was the principal good imported under item 806.30 in 1985, as increasing amounts of unwrought aluminum alloys were exported from the United States for further processing in countries such as Japan and Canada. Imports of all aluminum articles under item 806.30 rose from \$183.6 million in 1982 to \$280.8 million in 1984, before declining to \$266.3 million in 1985. The 1985 figure represented 63 percent of total item 806.30 imports. Semiconductors also comprised a sizable portion of the value of imports during 1982-85 (see table D-6).²

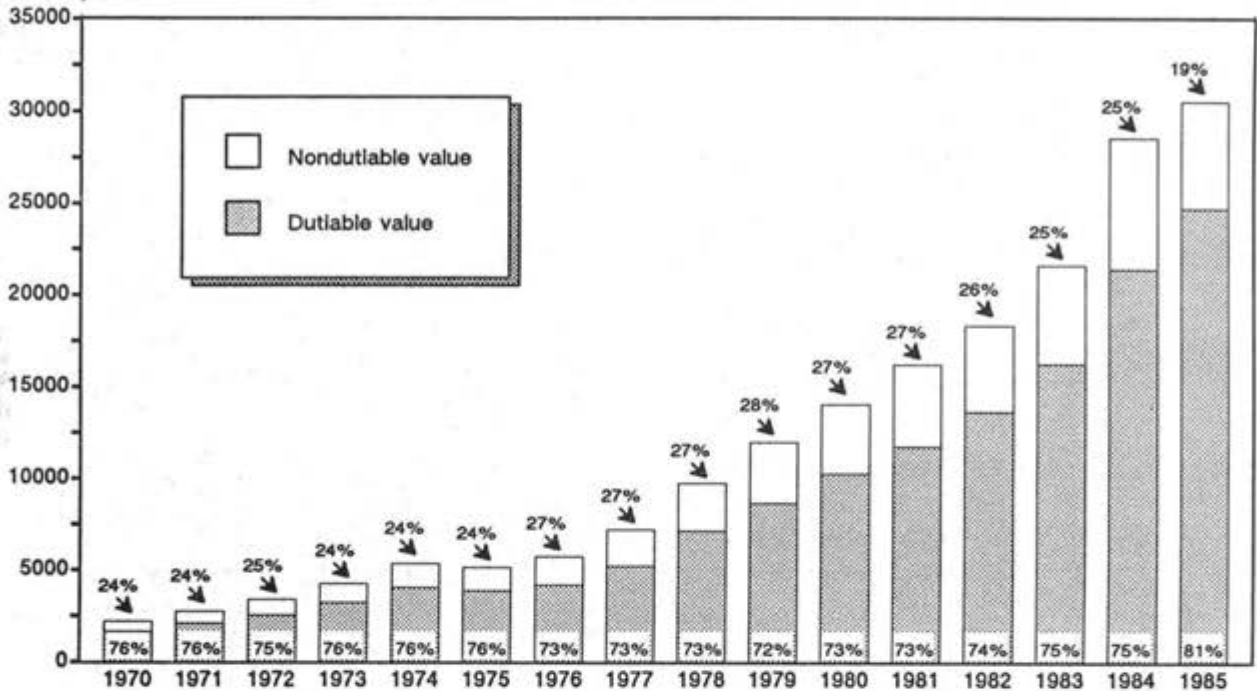
¹ Adjustments made in Census-reported data for 1985 are shown in app. E.

² All percentage calculations in this section are based on data presented in the appendix tables, not on the data presented in the text.

Figure 1-4

U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS Items 806.30 and 807.00, by dutiable and nondutiable values, 1970-85

(Million dollars)

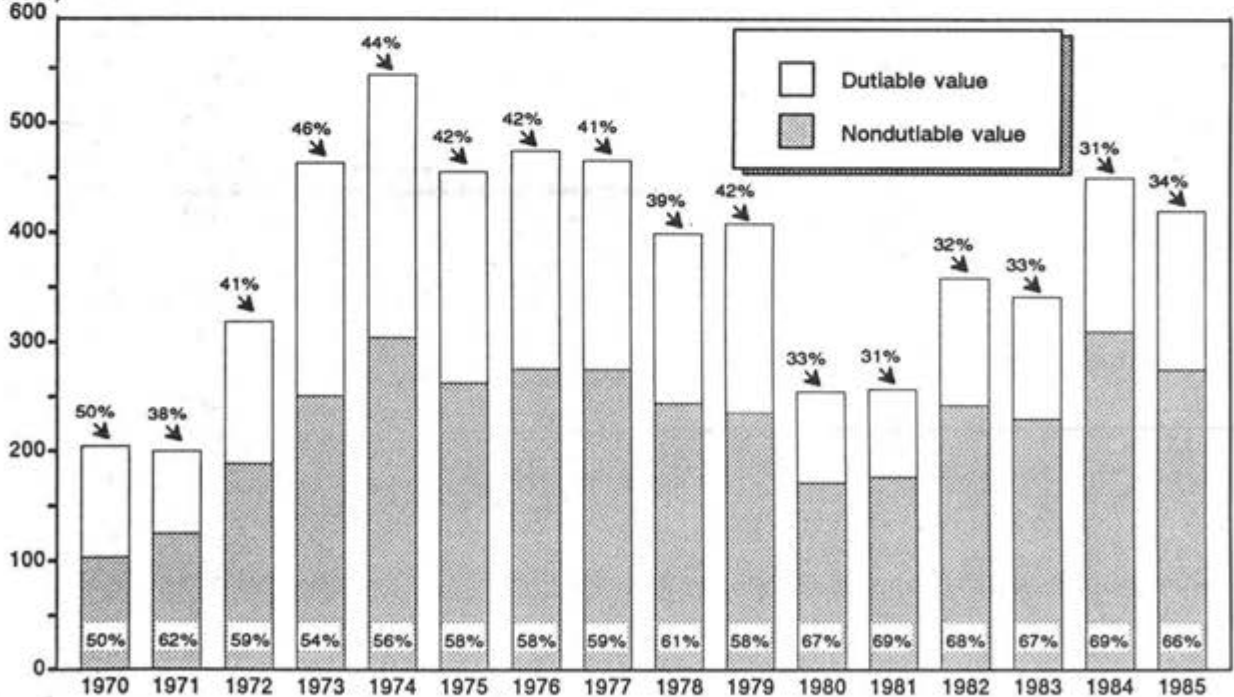


Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 1-5

U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS Item 806.30, by dutiable and nondutiable values, 1970-85

(Million dollars)



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

Principal sources of item 806.30 imports

By comparing the six principal sources of item 806.30 imports in 1985 with those in 1970 (fig. 1-6), it may be noted that four of the sources—Canada, Belgium,¹ West Germany, and France—remained significant sources, but Japan and Mexico replaced Italy and Singapore as principal sources.

During 1982-85, developed countries accounted for the bulk of item 806.30 imports, reaching a period high of 88 percent, or \$367.7 million, in 1985 (table D-2). Japan was the principal source of item 806.30 imports in 1985, supplying \$236.7 million, or 56 percent of the total value of item 806.30 imports from all sources and 64 percent of the total value of such imports from developed countries. Canada, the second largest source of item 806.30 imports in 1985, accounted for \$98.3 million, or 23 percent of all item 806.30 imports. Belgium ranked behind Canada among the developed countries, with \$12.5 million, roughly 3 percent of the 1985 total (see table D-7).

Among the developing countries, Mexico, Malaysia, and Singapore were the leading sources of

item 806.30 imports during 1982-85. Of the \$52.0 million value of item 806.30 imports from developing countries in 1985, Mexico (\$30.3 million), Malaysia (\$6.3 million), and Singapore (\$5.8 million) together supplied 82 percent. However, developing countries only accounted for 12 percent of all item 806.30 imports in 1985, down from 18 percent in 1982, as other programs such as the GSP were increasingly used to reduce tariff costs from such countries.

Throughout 1982-85, virtually two-thirds or more of the total value of item 806.30 imports from all sources entered duty free. This is largely because the inclusion of foreign-made components is not a factor in item 806.30 operations.

Principal products imported from the 10 major sources of item 806.30 imports in 1985 (see table D-7)

The single largest article imported during 1985, accounting for 63 percent of total item 806.30 imports, was aluminum. More than 85 percent of such aluminum imports were from Japan. Other leading sources and principal imported products under item 806.30 are detailed in tables D-8 through D-17, with a summary presented in table 1-2.

¹ Data available on imports from Belgium found in this report include imports from Luxembourg.

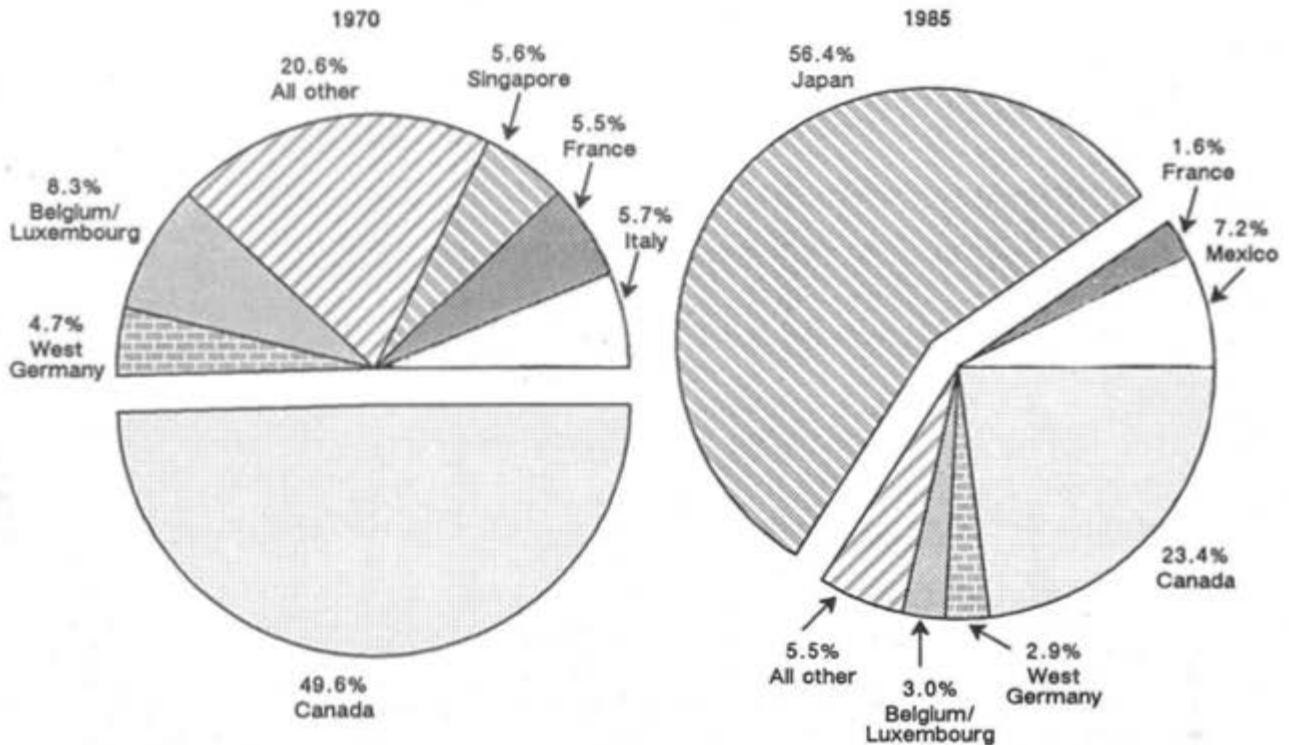
Table 1-2

U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS Item 806.30, by principal sources and principal items, 1985

Source	Total 806.30 imports		Principal products		
	Value	Percent duty free	Item	Value	Percent of total
	1,000 dollars			1,000 dollars	
Japan	236,708	66	Aluminum	230,712	98
Canada	98,246	66	Aluminum	33,049	34
			Parts of aircraft and spacecraft ...	11,923	12
			Iron and steel mill products	8,676	9
			Wrought titanium	6,266	6
Mexico	30,338	73	Motors, generators, and miscellaneous equipment	7,457	25
			Iron and steel mill products	4,548	15
			Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, etc.	1,993	7
			Interchangeable tools	1,332	4
			Internal combustion engines and parts	1,269	4
Belgium and Luxembourg ...	12,512	57	Iron and steel mill products	5,319	43
West Germany	11,979	58	Certain inorganic chemical compounds	8,109	68
			Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed ...	1,597	13
France	6,807	55	Iron and steel mill products	1,893	28
			Aluminum	1,567	23
Malaysia	6,347	59	Semiconductors	6,346	100
Singapore	5,842	59	Electronic tubes	5,835	100
Taiwan	5,171	82	Parts of aircraft and spacecraft ...	5,100	99
Costa Rica	1,292	45	Semiconductors	1,292	100

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

Figure 1-8
U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS Items 806.30, by principal sources, 1970 and 1985



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

Item 807.00

The total value of item 807.00 imports in 1985 was 15 times their value in 1970, having risen from \$2 billion (or 5 percent of the \$39.8 billion of total imports) in 1970 to \$30.1 billion (or 9 percent of the \$343.6 billion of total imports) in 1985, and having declined only during the recession year of 1975. The duty-free portion of value in 1985 was over 12 times that in 1970, having increased annually (except for 1975 and 1985) from \$434 million in 1970 to \$5.5 billion in 1985. In 1970, the duty-free component of item 807.00 imports was 22 percent of the total value of such imports; however, by 1985, it accounted for only 18 percent of the total value (see fig. 1-7 and table D-1).

During the most recent 4-year period, 1982-85, the total value of item 807.00 imports increased by 68 percent, from \$18.0 billion to \$30.1 billion, and the duty-free portion of that value rose by 24 percent, from \$4.5 billion to \$5.5 billion (table D-1).

Principal products imported under item 807.00

Metal products have been the most prominent imports under item 807.00; among them, motor vehicles alone accounted for 49 percent of the average annual value of all item 807.00 imports during 1982-85. Office machines and parts,

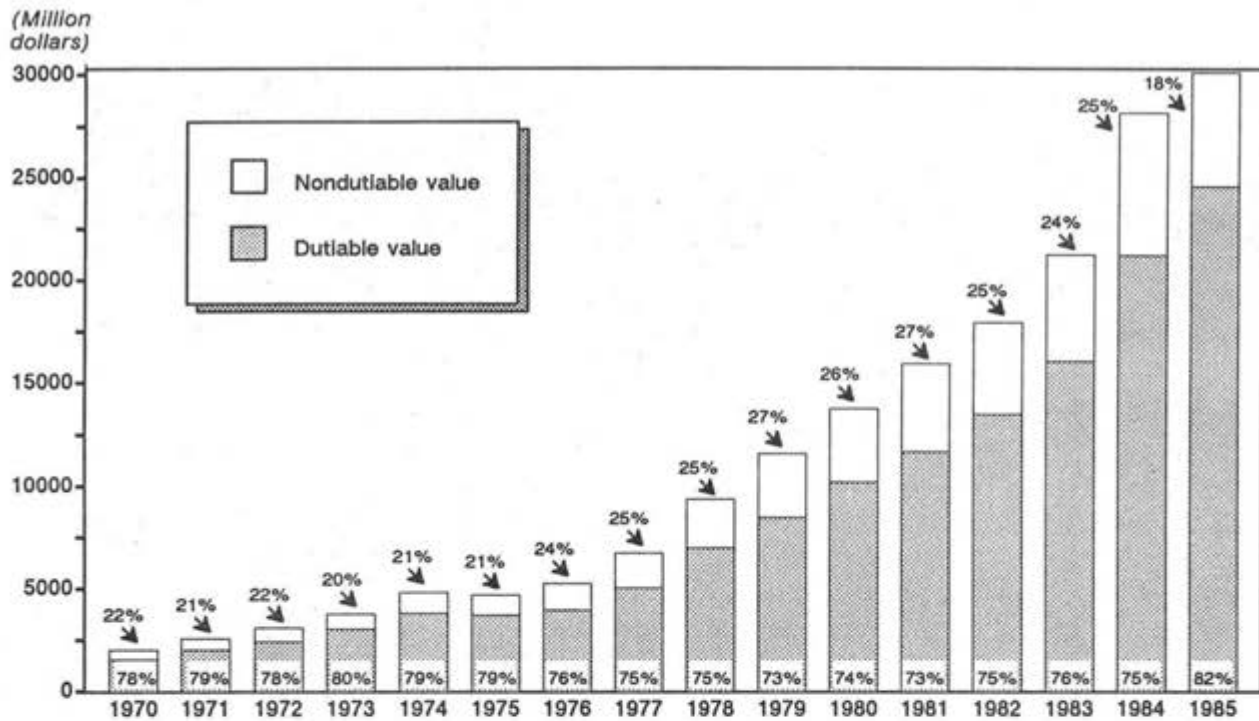
semiconductors, and internal combustion engines and their parts (piston-type) were also among the principal articles imported under item 807.00 during 1982-85. Imports of apparel (including accessories) and footwear as a group were fairly important as well. Motor vehicle parts were another sizable trade group (see table D-18).

Principal sources of item 807.00 imports

By comparing the six principal sources of item 807.00 imports in 1985 with those in 1970 (fig. 1-8), the year of the Commission's first investigative report on items 806.30 and 807.00, it may be noted that four sources—Japan, Mexico, West Germany, and Canada—were prominent in both years, but Sweden and Singapore had replaced Hong Kong and Belgium as prime sources by 1985. The share of imports accounted for by the developed countries increased in importance from 56 percent in 1982 to 67 percent in 1985, reflecting rising imports of automobiles containing some U.S.-made parts.

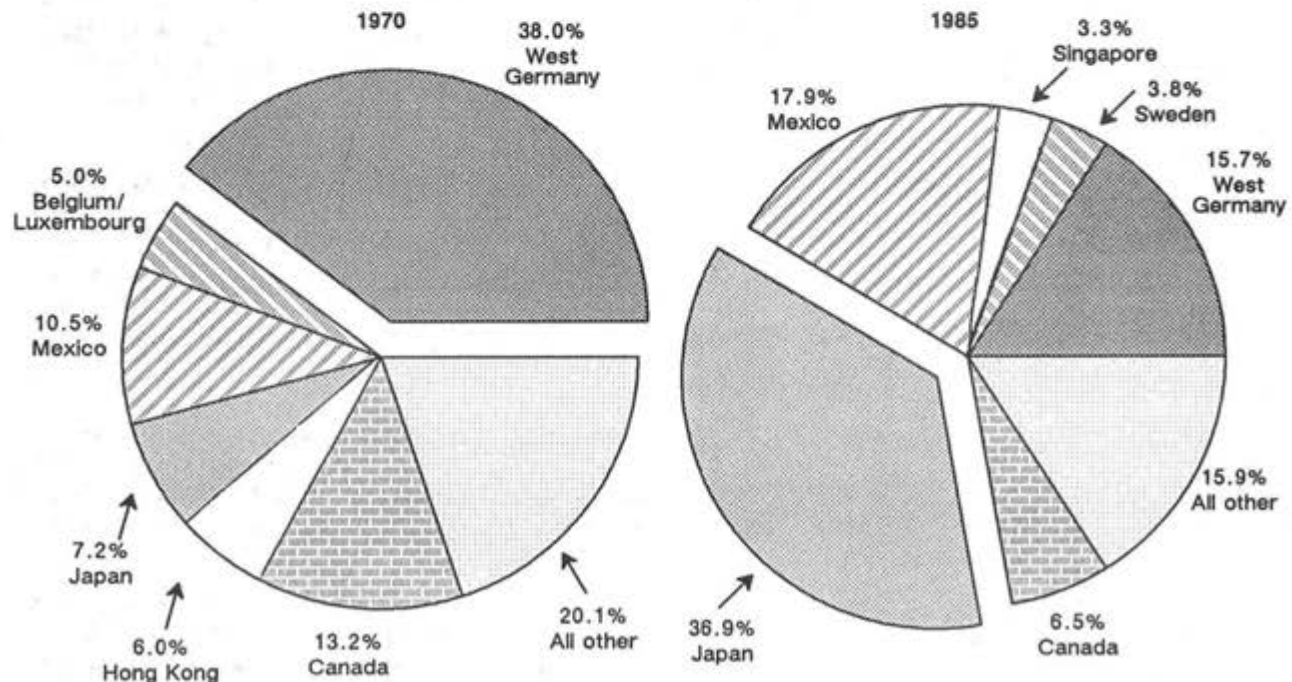
During 1982-85, Japan and West Germany were by far the most important individual sources of item 807.00 imports from developed countries, with imports from Japan surpassing all others. Mexico was the principal source among the LDC's,

Figure 1-7
 U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, by dutiable and nondutiable values, 1970-85



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

Figure 1-8
 U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, by principal sources, 1970 and 1985



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

and accounted for an increasing share among LDC suppliers of 807.00 imports, growing from 36 percent in 1982 to 56 percent in 1985. In 1985, Japan supplied 37 percent of the value of all imports under item 807.00; Mexico, 18 percent; and West Germany, 16 percent. Canada, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and France were other important developed country sources during 1982-85. Among other LDC's, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Korea were the most prominent, with imports from Malaysia and Singapore averaging over \$1.0 billion annually during 1982-85. Imports from Malaysia under item 807.00 were down 70 percent in 1985 from those of 1984, while those from Singapore were down 22 percent. Developed countries supplied 67 percent (\$20.3 billion) of the total value of all item 807.00 imports in 1985, and LDC's were the source of 32 percent (\$9.8 billion) (tables D-4 and D-5).

The ratio of duty-free value to total customs value of item 807.00 imports differed greatly for developed countries and LDC's. For developed countries, the duty-free portion of the value was only a small part of the total value, ranging from 5 to 7 percent during 1982-85. For the LDC's, the

duty-free element of the value during the same period averaged 48 percent. This difference is indicative of the dissimilar nature of the operations using item 807.00 in developed countries and in LDC's. Foreign manufacturers in developed countries use certain U.S.-made components for a variety of reasons. The reasons may be based on quality, availability, or price. However, the bulk of the components tend to be foreign made. Operations using item 807.00 in LDC's tend to be affiliated with U.S. producers. These are basically assembly facilities that have gone "offshore" to take advantage of lower labor rates.

Principal products imported from the 10 major sources of item 807.00 imports in 1985 (see table D-19)

By far, the single largest product imported under item 807.00 during 1985, accounting for 57 percent of the total, was motor vehicles. The principal source of such motor vehicles was Japan, accounting for 61 percent of the total. Other leading sources and principal imported articles under item 807.00 are detailed in tables D-20 through D-29, with a summary presented in table 1-3.

Table 1-3

U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, by principal sources and principal items, 1985

Source	Total 807.00 imports		Principal products		
	Value	Percent duty free	Item	Value	Percent of total
	1,000 dollars			1,000 dollars	
Japan	10,990,024	1	Motor vehicles	10,444,992	95
Mexico	5,536,719	53	Internal combustion engines, piston-type	616,718	11
			Electrical conductors	589,399	11
			Motor vehicles	495,769	9
			Tape recorders and players	370,237	7
			Motor-vehicle parts	305,310	6
			Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	294,364	5
			Motors, generators, and miscellaneous equipment	286,889	5
			Office machines and parts	270,481	5
			Television apparatus and parts ..	259,627	5
			Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts	222,018	4
West Germany	4,657,135	2	Motor vehicles	4,386,943	94
Canada	1,926,770	30	Office machines and parts	461,835	24
			Semiconductors	203,409	11
			Mechanical shovels, etc.	159,941	8
			Telephone and telegraph apparatus	81,862	4
			Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials ...	81,598	4
Sweden	1,143,438	3	Motor vehicles	1,073,874	94
Singapore	995,456	19	Office machines and parts	568,368	57
			Semiconductors	99,520	10
			Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts	94,529	9
United Kingdom	658,857	11	Motor vehicles	434,308	66
Taiwan	518,145	19	Office machines and parts	122,116	24
			Electrical conductors	69,055	13
			Television apparatus and parts ..	66,555	13
			Semiconductors	65,713	13
			Pleasure boats and floating structures	57,160	11
Malaysia	427,229	51	Semiconductors	309,532	73
			Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts	46,491	11
France	401,475	13	Motor-vehicle parts	196,964	49
			Motor vehicles	89,803	22
			Nonmilitary airplanes	77,493	19

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

CHAPTER 2. HIGHLIGHTS OF TRADE WITH A MAJOR SUPPLIER—CANADA

The purpose of this section is to present information and/or analyses of special importance to the classification provisions of items 806.30 and 807.00. Topics for this section are selected annually. This year's report will focus on the use of U.S.-made components and U.S.-origin metal in Canada for the production of goods that are exported to the United States.

Canada's Role in Items 806.30 and 807.00 Trade

Canada was the second leading supplier of U.S. imports under item 806.30 in 1985, accounting for 23 percent of the total (table D-7). Although Canada ranked fourth as a supplier of U.S. imports under item 807.00, providing only 6 percent of the total, it ranked second in terms of U.S. origin content, accounting for 11 percent of the total U.S.-origin component of item 807.00 imports (tables D-19 and D-23).¹

The rationale for using U.S.-made components in production operations was somewhat different in Canada than in other countries. For all of the other developed countries which were significant suppliers of item 807.00 imports (Japan, West Germany, and Sweden), motor vehicles accounted for well over 90 percent of their exports to the United States in 1985 under this provision. U.S.-made components accounted for only about 2 percent of the value of those imports. The predominant reason for using these components was to meet safety, energy, and environmental standards imposed by Federal and State Governments in the United States. Since these standards are sometimes more stringent than standards in Japan and Europe, and require the motor-vehicle industry to use specialized equipment to meet them, automobile industries in Japan and Europe have generally found it more economical to purchase this equipment from the United States than to foster production by local motor vehicle parts industries. Therefore, the chief reason for using U.S. components in products made in these developed countries for export to the United States was lack of an acceptable local supplier for specialized components.

¹ The use of item 807.00 by producers in Canada would be much larger if they did not already have duty-free

The use of item 807.00 was much different for LDC's. These operations are characterized by U.S. companies which have invested in assembly operations to take advantage of relatively low labor rates. Activities typically consist of soldering electronic components and sewing textile and leather articles. U.S. companies supply most of the components and raw materials for these operations. To illustrate this, the value of the U.S.-origin component of imports under item 807.00 in 1985 was about 50 percent of the total value for imports from Mexico, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Korea. The duty-free portion of item 807.00 imports from Canada fell in between the norm for other developed countries and LDC's in 1985 at 30 percent.

Interviews with officials of five major companies representing a cross section of industries utilizing items 806.30 and 807.00 in Canada revealed a different picture of the reasons for using U.S.-origin components and materials in producing products for export to the United States than in other developed countries or in LDC's.² Canada has a much smaller domestic market than producers in Japan and Europe. Therefore, producers in Canada are at a disadvantage in producing goods that require large sales volumes to achieve economies of scale or to derive a timely pay-back for substantial investments in capital equipment or technological development.

Every official interviewed stated that the most important reason for buying U.S.-made components for their Canadian assembly operations was their high quality. The second most important reason was the availability of supply and reliability of delivery. Some components are made in Canada by producers whose operations are too small to allow them to be reliable suppliers for large-volume

¹—Continued. access to the U.S. market through the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (APTA). APTA has encouraged the rationalization of production facilities for motor vehicles and parts between the United States and Canada through the duty-free flow of goods across the border for an integrated North American motor vehicle industry. Thus APTA has supplanted the use of item 807.00 by producers of motor vehicles and parts in Canada. APTA imports from Canada totaled \$15.2 billion in 1985 compared with imports of motor-vehicles under item 807.00 in 1985 totaling \$10.4 billion from Japan, \$4.4 billion from West Germany, and \$1.1 billion from Sweden. Motor vehicles accounted for 95.5 percent of total item 807.00 imports from Japan in 1985, 94.5 percent from West Germany, and 99.1 percent from Sweden. If APTA motor vehicle imports (\$15.2 billion) were combined with item 807.00 imports from Canada (\$1.9 billion), the total would surpass total imports under item 807.00 from Japan, the leading supplier, by 56 percent.

² See app. F for a summary of information gathered from the interviews.

purchasers, and some components are not made at all in Canada. Only after competing component suppliers have met Canadian needs regarding quality and reliability of delivery does price competition come into play. If the U.S. market accounts for a significant share of the Canadian producers' shipments, then the use of item 807.00 becomes a consideration in the evaluation of the cost of using various component suppliers. Each official interviewed stated that, overall, the use of items 806.30 and 807.00 was not important in deciding whether or not to use U.S.-origin metals or U.S.-made components; however, it did enable their end products to be more price competitive in the U.S. market, whether or not the competition was with U.S. manufacturers or suppliers from other countries.

Principal Imports From Canada Under Items 806.30 and 807.00

Imports under item 806.30 accounted for only 5 percent of total items 806.30 and 807.00 imports from Canada in 1985 (tables D-9 and D-23). The leading item imported under item 806.30 was wrought aluminum, accounting for 34 percent of the total. The duty-free portion of the aluminum imports amounted to 80 percent, compared with 59 percent for all other products. Following in importance were parts for aircraft and spacecraft, and sheets and strips of iron or steel, as shown in table 2-1.

Table 2-1

U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS Item 806.30, by principal products, 1985

Product	Total value	Share of total item 806.30 imports from Canada
		Percent
	1,000 dollars	
Aluminum	33,049	34
Parts of aircraft and spacecraft	11,923	12
Iron and steel mill products	8,876	9
Wrought titanium	6,266	6
All other products	38,332	39
Total	98,246	100

Note.—For more detailed data, refer to table D-9.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The leading products imported from Canada under item 807.00 in 1985 were (1) office machines and parts, (2) semiconductors, (3) mechanical shovels, related machinery and parts, and (4) motor vehicles and parts, as shown in table 2-2. The portion of each of these categories that was accounted for by U.S.-made components was 24 percent, 62 percent, 41 percent, and 23 percent, respectively.

Table 2-2

U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS Item 807.00, by principal products, 1985

Product	Total value	Share of total item 807.00 imports from Canada
		Percent
	1,000 dollars	
Office machines and parts ...	461,835	24
Semiconductors	203,409	11
Mechanical shovels, etc	159,941	8
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	81,862	4
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials .	81,598	4
Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts	68,152	4
Motor-vehicle parts	58,362	3
Optical instruments	56,715	3
Motor vehicles	55,434	3
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	53,491	3
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery, and parts	45,446	2
All other products	600,525	31
Total	1,926,770	100

Note.—For more detailed data, refer to table D-23.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

CHAPTER 3. SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS IMPORTED UNDER ITEM 806.30

The following is a brief discussion of selected commodity groups imported under TSUS item 806.30, as shown in table D-6.

Chemicals, Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Related Products¹

Imports of the third largest commodity group—chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products—under item 806.30 decreased by

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

Table 3-1

Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1982-85

Year	Total Imports	806.30 Imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	— Million dollars —		Percent
1982	78,062.0	9.4	0.01
1983	72,144.1	3.4	(¹)
1984	79,356.9	10.4	.01
1985	73,135.6	8.3	.01
	— Percentage change —		
Change, 1985 from 1982	-6	-12	0
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	-2	-4	0

¹ Less than 0.005 percent.

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

Table 3-2

Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	— 1,000 dollars —		Percent
1982	9,424	6,080	64.5
1983	3,425	2,090	61.0
1984	10,377	6,518	62.8
1985	8,330	5,010	60.1
	— Percentage change —		
Change, 1985 from 1982	-12	-18	-7
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	-4	-6	-2

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

12 percent to \$8.3 million in 1985 compared with the level in 1982. The ratio of imports under item 806.30 to total imports during the period remained fairly stable at 0.01 percent, as shown in table 3-1.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 806.30 declined 18 percent to \$5.0 million in 1985. The duty-free portion accounted for 60 percent or more of the total value of item 806.30 imports during 1982-85, as shown in table 3-2.

The principal commodity group of products for imports under item 806.30 for this sector is certain inorganic chemical compounds, which accounted for \$8.3 million in 1985. The major supplier of imports under item 806.30 for this sector in 1985 was West Germany, with a 98-percent share.

Contact Jim Raftery at 523-0453

Minerals and Metals¹

Total U.S. imports of minerals and metals, by far the leading commodity group for item 806.30 imports, increased to \$37.6 billion in 1985, or by 28 percent compared with 1982. Imports of these items under item 806.30 also increased, by 27 percent to \$337.1 million. The ratio of imports under item 806.30 to total imports was slightly less than 1 percent throughout the period, as shown in table 3-3.

The duty-free share of the value of imports entered under item 806.30 increased overall during 1982-85 to \$228.3 million, or by 23 percent. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports declined irregularly to 68 percent in 1985, as shown in table 3-4.

The principal commodity groups imported under item 806.30 during 1982-85 were aluminum (including mill products, foil, and unwrought products) and iron and steel mill products (including

plate, sheet, strip, pipe, tube, and wire products). The principal sources of item 806.30 imports during 1985 were Japan and Canada, accounting for 69 percent and 21 percent, respectively, of the total.

Steel mill products

Since 1982, steel mill products imported under item 806.30 have been relatively few. These imports represented only about 0.3 percent or less of total U.S. imports of steel mill products throughout 1982-85. Imports of steel entering under item 806.30 gradually increased to \$21.0 million in 1985, or by 37 percent, as shown in table 3-5. The annual changes paralleled, for the most part, changes in both total U.S. steel imports and total domestic shipments, which, in turn, fluctuated according to the overall level of U.S. economic activity.

Sheets and strips have consistently accounted for the largest share of steel mill product imports entering under item 806.30, with imports of shapes and plates, wire, and pipes and tubes accounting for the balance.

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

Table 3-3
Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	29,246.8	264.6	0.9
1983	29,332.7	267.5	.9
1984	38,725.6	339.2	.9
1985	37,561.7	337.1	.9
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	28	27	0
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	9	8	0

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

Table 3-4
Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	264.6	185.5	70.1
1983	267.5	185.3	69.3
1984	339.2	247.7	73.0
1985	337.1	228.3	67.7
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	27	23	-3
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	8	7	-1

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

In 1985, Canada accounted for about 41 percent of steel mill products imported under item 806.30; Belgium and Luxembourg accounted for 25 percent. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of imports of steel mill products under item 806.30 during 1982-85 ranged from a low of 67 percent to a high of 81 percent.

Contact Peter Avery at 523-0342

Aluminum

U.S. imports of aluminum, the single largest commodity imported under item 806.30, increased

87 percent to \$2.6 billion in 1984 from 1982 before decreasing to \$2.1 billion in 1985. Imports of these products under item 806.30 rose by 45 percent during 1982-85 to \$266.3 million. The ratio of imports under item 806.30 to total imports fluctuated but averaged 12 percent, as shown in table 3-6.

The duty-free value element for imports entered under item 806.30 increased overall by 42 percent to \$181.7 million in 1985. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports fluctuated during 1982-85, but exhibited a decline to 68.3 percent, as shown in table 3-7.

Table 3-5

Steel mill products: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	15.3	12.4	80.8
1983	12.3	9.5	77.0
1984	14.0	9.8	70.1
1985	21.0	14.0	66.6
Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	37	13.0	-18
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	11	4	-6

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

Table 3-6

Aluminum: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	1,376.5	183.6	13.3
1983	1,704.8	200.8	11.8
1984	2,573.8	280.8	10.9
1985	2,072.5	266.3	12.8
Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	51	45	-4
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	15	13	-1

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

Table 3-7

Aluminum: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	183.6	127.7	69.6
1983	200.8	137.0	68.2
1984	280.8	207.1	73.8
1985	266.3	181.7	68.3
Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	45	42	-2
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	13	13	-1

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

Japan was the largest supplier of aluminum imported under item 806.30, accounting for 87 percent of these imports in 1985. Canada was the next largest supplier, accounting for 12 percent.

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

Contact Deborah McNay at 523-0445

Machinery and Equipment¹

General

Total U.S. imports of machinery and equipment increased during 1982-85 to \$135.1 billion, or by

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

Table 3-8

Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS Item 806.30, 1982-85

Year	Total Imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	— Million dollars —		Percent
1982	72,360.1	80.0	0.1
1983	84,624.0	63.7	.1
1984	116,837.3	94.8	.1
1985	135,085.4	70.7	.1
	— Percentage change —		
Change, 1985 from 1982	87	-12	0
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	23	-4	0

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

Table 3-9

Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	— Million dollars —		Percent
1982	80.0	47.6	59.5
1983	63.7	36.4	57.2
1984	94.8	50.9	53.7
1985	70.7	39.3	55.7
	— Percentage change —		
Change, 1985 from 1982	-12	-17	-6
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	-4	-6	-2

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

87 percent. Imports of machinery and equipment under item 806.30 were valued at \$70.7 million in 1985, a decrease of 12 percent compared with 1982. The value of 806.30 imports as a share of total imports was 0.1 percent throughout the period, as shown in table 3-8.

The duty-free value element for U.S. imports entered under item 806.30 during 1982-85 decreased 17 percent to \$39.3 million. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports decreased to 56 percent in 1985, as shown in table 3-9.

The principal articles entered under item 806.30 in 1985 were parts of aircraft and spacecraft and the principal sources of imports for this sector were Malaysia, Canada, and Mexico.

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment under the GSP during 1982-85 increased to \$3.6 billion, or by 39 percent; such imports as a share of total imports decreased to 2.7 percent during the period. GSP imports increased, whereas item 806.30 imports decreased.

Parts of aircraft and spacecraft

The articles covered herein are certain parts for civil airplanes and helicopters, as well as military aircraft and spacecraft and spacecraft parts.¹ The value of U.S. imports of these products increased to \$640.9 million in 1985, or by 564 percent. Included in the total were imports under item 806.30, valued as low as \$0.5 million in 1982 and as high as \$17.2 million in 1985. The value of 806.30 imports as a share of total imports was less than 1 percent during 1982-84 and less than 3 percent in 1985, as shown in table 3-10.

The duty-free value of U.S. imports entered under item 806.30 increased to \$9.1 million in 1985. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of 806.30 imports varied greatly from a high of 82 percent in 1984 to a low of 22 percent in 1983, as shown in table 3-11.

Canada was the major source of parts of aircraft and spacecraft imported under TSUS item 806.30

¹ There are no duties on parts of civil aircraft classified under item 693.62.

Table 3-10

Parts of aircraft and spacecraft: U.S. Imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	96.5	0.5	0.5
1983	463.2	.7	.2
1984	738.0	2.2	.3
1985	640.9	17.2	2.7
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	564	3,333	440
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	88	225	75

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

Table 3-11

Parts of aircraft and spacecraft: U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	0.5	0.3	59.5
1983	.7	.1	21.5
1984	2.2	1.8	81.8
1985	17.2	9.1	52.7
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	3,333	2,941	-12
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	225	212	-4

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

in 1985, supplying almost 70 percent of these imports. Taiwan and Korea accounted for the remainder of 806.30 imports in 1985.

Aircraft and spacecraft parts are eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. However, as a share of U.S. consumption, GSP imports were relatively insignificant, amounting to less than 1 percent during 1982-85.

Contact Debby Ladomirak 523-0131

Miscellaneous Manufactures²

U.S. imports of these products under item 806.30 increased to \$6.9 million in 1983, or by nearly three-fourths before falling to \$3.6 million in 1985. The ratio of imports under this item to total imports in each year of the 1982-85 period remained below 0.05 percent, as shown in table 3-12.

² Included here are the commodities classified in the following portion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products) except pts. 1(A), 1(B), 1(C), 12, and 13(B).

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 806.30 increased to \$5.2 million in 1983 before declining by more than one-half in 1985. The ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of item 806.30 imports was over 70 percent each year during 1982-84, then dropped to 66 percent in 1985, as shown in table 3-13.

The principal miscellaneous manufactures articles entered under item 806.30 in 1985 were golf

club parts (largely consisting of club heads used in club irons) and business and institutional furniture, accounting for 51 percent and 35 percent, respectively, of the total. Mexico was by far the leading source of golf club part imports under this tariff provision, whereas Canada was the major source of business and institutional furniture.

Contact Pamela McGuyer at 724-1746

Table 3-12

Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS Item 806.30, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	—Million dollars—		Percent
1982	14,133.0	4.0	0.03
1983	116,129.3	6.9	.04
1984	121,168.9	5.8	.03
1985	25,238.0	3.6	.01
	—Percentage change—		
Change, 1985 from 1982	79	-10	-67
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	21	-4	-31

¹ Revised.

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

Table 3-13

Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	—1,000 dollars—		Percent
1982	4,020	2,818	70.1
1983	6,886	5,167	75.0
1984	5,811	4,140	71.2
1985	3,610	2,367	65.6
	—Percentage change—		
Change, 1985 from 1982	-10	-16	-6
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	-4	-6	-2

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

CHAPTER 4. SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS IMPORTED UNDER ITEM 807.00

The following is a brief discussion of selected product groups imported under TSUS item 807.00, as shown in table D-18.¹

Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products²

During 1982-85, U.S. imports of all agricultural, animal, and vegetable products rose 29 percent to

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

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

Table 4-1

Agricultural products: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	—Million dollars—		Percent
1982	19,038.0	14.5	(²)
1983	20,544.5	28.5	(²)
1984	23,362.3	7.4	(²)
1985	24,502.2	17.7	0.1
	—Percentage change—		
Change, 1985 from 1982	29	295	0
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	9	58	0

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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

Table 4-2

Agricultural products: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	—1,000 dollars—		Percent
1982	14,494	2361	8.0
1983	28,549	4667	7.8
1984	7,381	784	10.6
1985	17,747	1,842	10.4
	—Percentage change—		
Change, 1985 from 1982	295	410	30
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	58	72	9

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

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

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

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

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

\$24.5 billion. Imports of agricultural products entering under item 807.00, among the smallest commodity groups in terms of item 807.00 trade, nearly quadrupled to \$17.7 million in 1985. However, these imports continued to represent only a negligible share of total agricultural imports, as shown in table 4-1.

The value of duty-free agricultural imports under item 807.00 increased steadily during 1982-85, rising to \$1.8 million. The share of duty-free imports to total item 807.00 imports averaged 9 percent during 1982-85, as shown in table 4-2.

There has been a major shift in the source and type of agricultural goods imported under item 807.00 since the early 1980's. In 1980, Canada supplied 97 percent of agricultural imports under

item 807.00, with most of these imports consisting of packaged and labeled U.S. food products. However, by 1985, 90 percent of the value of agricultural imports under item 807.00 consisted of prepared or preserved mushrooms entering from Taiwan. These mushrooms were packed in containers with U.S.-made metal lids. Most of the value of these imports under item 807.00 in 1985 was dutiable because the value of the metal lids was but a small portion of the canned mushrooms' total cost. A new exotic line of mushrooms from Taiwan was introduced in 1984 and it is believed to account for a growing portion of the total imports in the latter years.

Contact Douglas Newman at 724-0087

Forest Products¹

During 1982-85, U.S. imports of all forest products increased 51 percent to \$13.7 billion. Imports of these products entering under item 807.00 increased 35 percent to \$133.5 million in 1985. The

¹ Included are all products classified under schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Wood and wood products, pulp and paper, articles made of paper, and printed matter.

Table 4-3

Forest products: U.S. Imports for consumption, total and under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total Imports	807.00 Imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	— Million dollars —		Percent
1982	9,020.6	99.2	1.1
1983	10,808.4	105.3	1.0
1984	13,231.2	109.4	0.8
1985	13,653.1	133.5	1.0
	— Percentage change —		
Change, 1985 from 1982	51	35	-9
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	15	10	-3

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

Table 4-4

Forest products: U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	— 1,000 dollars —		Percent
1982	99,230	72,535	73.1
1983	105,347	81,023	76.9
1984	109,392	82,272	75.2
1985	133,483	97,090	72.7
	— Percentage change —		
Change, 1985 from 1982	35	34	-1
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	10	10	(¹)

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

sharpest increase occurred between 1984 and 1985 when the value of imports under 807.00 increased by 22 percent. Imports of forest products under item 807.00 accounted for about 1 percent of all forest product imports during 1982-85, as shown in table 4-3.

The duty-free value of imports classified under item 807.00 increased 34 percent to \$97.1 million in 1985. About three-quarters of the total value of item 807.00 imports during 1982-85 were declared duty free, as shown in table 4-4.

About 85 percent (\$112.7 million in 1985) of all forest products imported under item 807.00 were articles of paper, n.s.p.f., coated, lined, and so forth, entering from Mexico. These articles primarily consisted of disposable hospital apparel, footwear, surgeons' hoods, nurses' caps, and hospital bed drapes, and were made from precut paper that was shipped to Mexico for assembling, glueing, and sewing operations.

Canada supplied a substantially smaller portion of imports (\$16.5 million) receiving 807.00 treatment in 1985. Imports from Canada entered under many TSUS item numbers; however, 93 percent were accounted for by wood and wood

products, with the majority of these items consisting of wooden doors. Rough-cut woodstock was shipped to Canada where it was milled into finished doors and then returned to the United States.

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Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear¹

Imports of textiles, apparel, and footwear under item 807.00 increased by 80 percent during 1982-85 to \$1.17 billion as their share of total item 807.00 imports rose to 3.9 percent in 1985. The total duty-free value of these item 807.00 imports climbed 82 percent to \$723.3 million in 1985. The duty-free value in 1985 accounted for 61.7 percent of the total value of these item 807.00 imports compared with 16.7 percent for all other item 807.00 imports. Most of the sector's 807.00 activities involve apparel components that are sent offshore for assembly. These labor-intensive operations, consisting primarily of sewing and pressing, are much less costly when performed in developing countries.

One-half of the growth in item 807.00 imports in this sector during 1982-85 was generated by the two largest suppliers, Mexico and the Dominican

Republic, as shown in table 4-5. Such imports from Mexico rose by 82 percent and those from the Dominican Republic increased by 78 percent during 1982-85, with their share of the imports remaining fairly stable at 32 percent and 18 percent, respectively, during the period. These two countries, along with Haiti and Costa Rica, accounted for two-thirds of the imports during 1985, unchanged from 1982. Some of the steepest growth occurred in imports from Korea, the fifth largest supplier whose shipments under item 807.00 rose by 386 percent during 1982-85. However, unlike virtually all the other suppliers, whose shipments consisted primarily, if not almost entirely, of apparel, Korea's shipments consisted mostly of footwear.

Imports of most textiles and apparel, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to quantitative restraint under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, also known as the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA). The MFA has been in effect since 1974, and covers textiles and apparel of cotton, wool, manmade fibers, and, since August 1, 1986, other vegetable fibers, such as linen and ramie, and silk blends. The MFA was extended at that time, for a third time, for 5 more years through July 1991. Products covered by the MFA, which account for the great bulk of the textile and apparel imports, are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP.

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

Table 4-5

Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982-85

Source	1982	1983	1984	1985	Share of total		Percentage change, 1985 from 1982
					1982	1985	
Million dollars					Percent		
Mexico	207.4	233.2	295.2	377.5	31.9	32.2	82.0
Dominican Republic	117.9	138.1	168.0	209.4	18.2	17.9	77.6
Haiti	70.7	81.9	91.5	118.3	10.9	10.1	67.2
Costa Rica	45.4	62.5	73.7	86.3	7.0	7.4	90.1
Republic of Korea	10.2	14.7	23.7	49.7	1.5	4.2	386.3
Philippines	29.9	31.0	36.5	46.1	4.5	3.9	54.2
Jamaica	11.0	12.8	23.2	39.5	1.6	3.4	258.9
Colombia	27.7	29.7	36.2	32.5	4.2	2.8	17.4
Hong Kong	23.8	21.2	31.0	30.8	3.6	2.6	29.3
Barbados	18.7	24.3	16.2	29.9	2.9	2.5	59.4
Honduras	21.7	20.0	22.1	23.5	3.3	2.0	8.2
Belize	4.9	6.4	13.8	14.3	1.0	1.2	193.4
Canada	12.7	18.1	21.6	13.7	1.9	1.2	8.3
Taiwan	5.1	4.2	7.7	13.3	1.0	1.1	161.1
All other	42.5	47.0	66.0	87.6	6.5	7.5	106.1
Total	649.6	745.0	926.4	1,172.4	100.0	100.0	80.5

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

MFA-covered textiles and apparel also are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, commonly referred to as the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), implemented on January 1, 1984. However, at the time the CBI program was originally announced, the President had stated his intention to provide more liberal quota treatment for CBI textile and apparel imports. Consequently, on February 20, 1986, the President announced a new "special access program" to liberalize quota treatment on imports of apparel and made-up textiles such as bed linens from eligible countries. The program is designed to provide the CBI countries with greater access to the U.S. market for their products entered under item 807.00 that have been assembled with fabric that has been produced and cut in the United States. CBI countries, 22 of which are currently eligible, have been invited to enter bilateral agreements with the United States under which guaranteed levels of access will be permitted for their exports of qualifying apparel and textile products. These guaranteed access levels will be separate from the quotas applicable to apparel and textile products not assembled solely from U.S.-made and -cut fabric. Thus far, an agreement has been concluded with Jamaica, and commitments to participate in the program have been reached with the Dominican Republic, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Approximately 95 percent of the sector's 807.00 imports during 1982-85 consisted of apparel and footwear; apparel alone accounted for 85 percent of the total, and increased by 71 percent during the period to \$964 million, as shown in table 4-6. Because production of most apparel is highly labor intensive, with labor often accounting for as much as 35 to 40 percent of total production costs, a number of U.S. producers either own (or lease) plants, or contract with existing firms to assemble

garments in lower wage countries. The assembly operations are located primarily in Mexico and the CBI countries because of their available labor, low-wage rates, and proximity to U.S. markets and producers. In 1985, Mexico and the CBI countries together supplied 83 percent of total apparel imports under item 807.00, which, in turn, accounted for almost 90 percent of their apparel shipments to the United States. In addition, although textiles, apparel, and footwear accounted for only 7 percent of total item 807.00 imports from Mexico that year, they accounted for the major part of item 807.00 shipments from the major CBI suppliers—85 percent for the Dominican Republic, 54 percent for Haiti, 88 percent for Costa Rica, and 95 percent for Jamaica.

The single most important apparel article imported under item 807.00 continues to be body-supporting garments, accounting for 18 percent of total item 807.00 apparel imports in 1985, as shown in table 4-7. Other major apparel items include men's trousers, accounting for 16 percent of the total; men's shirts, 10 percent; and women's shirts and blouses and women's trousers, 9 percent each. Body-supporting garments, trousers, and shirts and blouses, which together accounted for almost two-thirds of item 807.00 apparel imports in 1985, are analyzed separately in the remainder of this section.

Body-supporting garments

Body-supporting garments are one of the few apparel categories where item 807.00 shipments represent the bulk of the imports. In 1985, item 807.00 imports accounted for 77 percent of total imports of body-supporting garments, as shown in table 4-8, with all but a small part of the total consisting of brassieres. This is down from 83 percent in 1982, resulting from smaller growth in the

Table 4-6

Apparel:¹ U.S. Imports for consumption, total and under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	Item 807.00 imports		Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports	Ratio of duty-free value to total 807.00 imports
		Total	Duty-free value		
		Million dollars		Percent	
1982	8,092.4	564.1	348.1	7.0	61.7
1983	9,547.6	638.4	411.9	6.7	64.5
1984	13,322.1	794.6	502.8	6.0	63.3
1985	14,840.4	964.3	618.0	6.5	64.1
		Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	83	71	78	-7	4
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	22	20	21	-2	1

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

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

item 807.00 shipments, which rose by 31 percent versus 88 percent for non-807.00 imports during 1982-85. The ratio of U.S. imports to domestic production of body-supporting garments in 1984 was about 70 percent, compared with 60 to 61 percent during 1982-83.

The duty-free value of the item 807.00 imports of body-supporting garments increased by 38 percent during 1982-85 to \$116.8 million. Its share of the total value of item 807.00 imports remained stable in recent years, averaging about 65 percent during 1983-85. However, a wide disparity exists in the relative importance of the duty-free component among the major suppliers. With respect to imports from the Philippines, the largest supplier in 1985, the duty-free component averaged only 23

percent in 1984 and 31 percent in 1985. This is because the U.S. components reportedly consisted primarily of minor parts or findings, with most of the fabrics supplied by Asian countries. The only other significant supplier for which the duty-free component represents a relatively small share of its total item 807.00 shipments is Barbados; in 1985, the duty-free value accounted for 55 percent of the total.

Approximately 70 percent of the body-supporting garment imports entered under item 807.00 in 1985 came from the Philippines, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Haiti, as shown in table 4-9. An additional 16 percent came from Barbados and Jamaica. Of the four largest suppliers, the Philippines was the only one to increase

Table 4-7

Apparel: U.S. Imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, by types, 1985

Year	Total imports	Item 807.00 imports		Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports	Ratio of duty-free value to total 807.00 imports
		Total	Duty-free value		
		Million dollars		Percent	
Body-supporting garments	229.7	177.4	116.8	77	66
Men's trousers	884.4	154.6	112.4	17	73
Men's shirts	1,979.4	99.0	40.0	5	40
Women's shirts	2,230.1	91.2	55.4	4	61
Women's trousers	1,377.7	88.9	62.1	6	70
Men's coats	797.3	49.3	24.8	6	50
Women's coats	876.2	31.8	21.0	4	66
Underwear	144.9	37.0	28.0	26	76
Gloves	356.3	29.9	17.2	8	58
Headwear	235.4	26.5	19.4	11	73
Sleepwear	180.1	32.9	19.3	18	59
Dresses	526.6	22.3	12.3	4	55
Nonwoven disposable apparel	42.4	21.0	16.3	50	78
Coveralls ¹	288.2	20.9	15.7	7	75
Women's suits	142.3	20.6	13.3	14	65
Skirts	346.6	17.0	11.7	5	69
All other	4,202.8	44.0	32.3	1	73
Total	14,840.4	964.3	618.0	6	64

¹ Includes men's and women's coveralls, overalls, and jumpsuits.

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

Table 4-8

Body-supporting garments: U.S. Imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	Item 807.00 imports		Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports	Ratio of duty-free value to total 807.00 imports
		Total	Duty-free value		
		Million dollars		Percent	
1982	163.7	135.9	84.9	83.0	62.5
1983	181.6	144.7	95.2	79.7	65.8
1984	200.3	148.8	97.4	74.3	65.5
1985	229.7	177.4	116.8	77.2	65.8
		Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	40	31	38	-7	5
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982 ...	12	9	11	-2	2

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

Table 4-9

Body-supporting garments: U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982-85

Source	1982	1983	1984	1985	Share of total		Percentage change, 1985 from 1982
					1982	1985	
	Million dollars				Percent		
Philippines	18.9	19.3	23.0	29.2	13.9	16.5	54.5
Mexico	23.5	23.9	27.5	25.6	17.3	14.4	8.9
Dominican Republic	23.9	24.5	26.6	25.1	17.6	14.2	5.0
Costa Rica	18.8	24.9	26.4	24.1	13.8	13.6	28.1
Haiti	12.0	15.0	7.7	20.4	8.8	11.5	70.0
Barbados	9.7	10.5	6.4	15.6	7.2	8.8	60.1
Jamaica	3.9	6.6	8.6	13.3	2.9	7.5	241.0
Honduras	10.5	6.7	6.3	6.5	7.7	3.6	-38.5
St. Lucia	1.8	2.1	2.2	3.2	1.3	1.8	77.8
Antigua	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.2	1.7	1.8	33.3
Netherlands Antilles	3.2	.2	4.0	2.5	2.4	1.4	-21.9
All other	7.3	5.0	7.1	8.7	5.4	4.9	19.2
Total	135.9	144.7	148.8	177.4	100.0	100.0	30.6

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

its shipments in 1985. The greatest growth in 1985 was recorded by Haiti and Barbados, rising from the depressed 1984 levels; nevertheless, their shipments reached new highs of \$20.4 million and \$15.6 million, respectively, in 1985. Imports from Jamaica continued their rapid growth, having more than tripled during 1982-85 to \$13.3 million in 1985.

Domestic manufacturers of brassieres are the main users of item 807.00, employing factories in low-wage developing countries to assemble their brassieres and, in some instances, package them for retail sale. The production of brassieres is labor intensive because the many notions and different fabrics incorporated into a finished garment require many separate sewing operations. The industry in the Philippines was developed largely under U.S. ownership and financing.

Imports of brassieres, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to control under the MFA. During 1985, quotas were in effect on the five leading suppliers' shipments of brassieres of manmade fibers, the predominant fiber used in these products. The Philippines filled 82 percent of its quota of 4.137 million dozen; Mexico, 34 percent of its 3.416 million dozen quota; the Dominican Republic, 68 percent of its 2.351 million dozen quota;¹ Costa Rica, 78 percent of its 2.208 million dozen quota; and Haiti, 63 percent of its 1.715 million dozen quota.²

Contact Robert W. Wallace at 523-0120

¹ The quota year for the Dominican Republic covered the 12-month period beginning June 1, 1985.

² The quota for Haiti also includes brassieres of cotton.

Trousers, slacks, and shorts

U.S. imports of men's, women's, and children's trousers (including slacks and shorts) entered under item 807.00 increased twice as fast as total trouser imports during 1982-85, rising by 159 percent to \$243 million in 1985, as shown in table 4-10. Total imports of trousers rose by 78 percent during the period to a record \$2.3 billion in 1985. Consequently, the share of total imports accounted for by item 807.00 shipments expanded from 7.3 percent during 1982-83 to 10.8 percent in 1985. Approximately 47 percent of the item 807.00 trouser imports in 1985 were of cotton and 41 percent were of manmade fibers.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased by 173 percent during 1982-85 to \$174.5 million in 1985. Its share of the total value of item 807.00 imports averaged 71 percent during the period. Trousers generally have the highest percentage of U.S. components of any apparel article entered under item 807.00, largely because trousers contain more fabric than most apparel articles.

All but a small part of the trouser imports under item 807.00 came from five countries—Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Costa Rica, and Jamaica. The only suppliers to significantly expand their share of these imports between 1982 and 1985 were the Dominican Republic, whose shipments rose by 258 percent to \$60.1 million, or 25 percent of the total; and Jamaica, whose exports advanced by 556 percent to \$16.1 million, or 7 percent of the total, as shown in table 4-11. The leading supplier remained Mexico, though its share

of the item 807.00 imports declined to 39 percent in 1985.

The only countries enumerated in table 4-11 whose shipments of trousers, including those entered under item 807.00, were subject to specific limits during 1985 were Mexico, Haiti, and Colombia, and these countries did not fully utilize their quotas. Mexico filled 74 percent of its cotton trouser quota of 1.09 million dozen and 64 percent of its manmade-fiber trouser quota of 1.75 million dozen; its wool trousers were not subject to a specific limit. Haiti filled 86 percent of its cotton trouser quota of almost 459,000 dozen and 26 percent of its women's manmade-fiber trouser quota of 705,000 dozen; its wool pants and men's manmade-fiber trousers were not subject to quota in 1985.

Contact Robert W. Wallace at 523-0120

Shirts and blouses

U.S. imports of men's, women's, and children's shirts and blouses (hereinafter shirts) under item 807.00 rose by 68 percent during 1982-85 to \$190 million in 1985, as shown in table 4-12. Their

share of total shirt imports, which also increased by about the same rate during the period, remained fairly stable, reaching 4.5 percent in 1985.

The duty-free component for shirts, as a percentage of the total value of these item 807.00 imports, is significantly lower than that for all other apparel articles entered under item 807.00. In 1985, the duty-free value accounted for 50 percent of the total value of these item 807.00 imports, compared with approximately 66 percent for all other apparel items. This disparity reflected the minor use of U.S.-fabricated components in item 807.00 shipments from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea, which together accounted for one-fourth of the item 807.00 imports in 1985. The duty-free component accounted for 2.5 percent of the total value of item 807.00 imports from Hong Kong; 9.7 percent, from Korea; and 3.0 percent, from Taiwan. The shirts entered under item 807.00 from the "Big Three," which accounted for less than 2 percent of their total shirt shipments of almost \$2.3 billion in 1985, reportedly are manufactured from foreign-made and -cut materials, except for certain U.S.-produced findings such as buttons.

Table 4-10

Trousers, slacks, and shorts: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	Item 807.00 imports		Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports	Ratio of duty-free value to total 807.00 imports
		Total	Duty-free value		
		Million dollars		Percent	
1982	1,274.4	93.5	63.9	7.3	68.3
1983	1,533.6	111.9	82.2	7.3	73.4
1984	1,953.2	179.0	128.4	9.2	71.7
1985	2,262.2	243.4	174.5	10.8	71.7
Percentage change					
Change, 1985 from 1982	78	159	173	48	5
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	21	37	40	14	2

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

Table 4-11

Trousers, slacks, and shorts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982-85

Source	1982	1983	1984	1985	Share of total		Percentage change, 1985 from 1982
					1982	1985	
		Million dollars				Percent	
Mexico	42.1	50.2	79.1	95.3	45.0	39.2	126.4
Dominican Republic	16.8	21.7	34.4	60.1	18.0	24.7	257.7
Haiti	11.7	13.4	20.7	26.9	12.6	11.0	129.9
Costa Rica	8.7	12.1	16.3	22.9	9.3	9.4	163.8
Jamaica	2.5	3.6	8.3	16.1	2.6	6.6	544.0
Honduras	1.9	1.5	4.3	6.2	2.1	2.6	226.3
Colombia	.4	1.4	3.6	5.0	.4	2.0	1,150.0
All other	9.4	8.0	12.3	10.9	10.0	4.5	16.0
Total	93.5	111.9	179.0	243.4	100.0	100.0	160.3

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

Other than those from the Big Three Asian suppliers, the principal sources of shirts under item 807.00 in 1985 were the Dominican Republic and Mexico, which together accounted for 39 percent of the imports. Another 20 percent of total item 807.00 imports came from Haiti and Costa Rica. In addition, Costa Rica showed the greatest growth during 1982-85, when its shipments slightly more than tripled to \$17.1 million, as shown in table 4-13.

Shipments of shirts from several major item 807.00 suppliers are subject to U.S. quotas, which remained largely unfilled during 1985. The countries whose shipments were covered by specific limits during 1985 (other than the Big Three Asian suppliers) were the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Haiti, and Colombia; those from Costa Rica and Jamaica were not restricted. Although the Dominican Republic (whose quota year began June 1, 1985) filled its quota on men's woven cotton shirts of 203,334 dozen, it filled only 31 percent of its quota on women's knit manmade-fiber shirts of 458,773 dozen. These two quotas, along with the

three quotas on manmade-fiber brassieres, cotton nightwear, and women's manmade-fiber suits, were the only quotas in effect for the Dominican Republic during the quota year. Mexico filled 73 percent of its quota on women's woven manmade-fiber shirts of 469,672 dozen but only 13 percent of its quota on all knit manmade-fiber shirts of an estimated 1.18 million dozen and 25 percent of its quota on all knit cotton shirts of 651,775 dozen. However, Mexico did reach its designated consultation level (DCL) on men's woven cotton shirts of 100,000 dozen, which cannot be exceeded unless the United States agrees to further shipments, and 82 percent of its DCL on women's woven cotton shirts of 95,000 dozen. The only specific limit in effect on shirts from Haiti during 1985 involved men's woven cotton shirts and this quota of 202,133 dozen was 55 percent filled. Colombia filled 26 percent of its only quota involving this product category, that for 213,292 dozen women's woven manmade-fiber shirts.

Contact Robert W. Wallace at 523-0120

Table 4-12

Shirts and blouses: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	Item 807.00 imports		Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports	Ratio of duty-free value to total 807.00 imports
		Total	Duty-free value		
		Million dollars		Percent	
1982	2,513.6	113.2	58.0	4.5	51.2
1983	2,829.5	117.6	61.5	4.2	52.3
1984	3,678.5	156.7	79.1	4.3	50.5
1985	4,209.5	190.1	95.4	4.5	50.2
Percentage change					
Change, 1985 from 1982	67	68	64	0	-2
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982 ..	19	19	18	0	-1

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

Table 4-13

Shirts and blouses: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982-85

Source	1982	1983	1984	1985	Share of total		Percentage change, 1985 from 1982
					1982	1985	
		Million dollars				Percent	
Dominican Republic	23.4	26.7	30.8	41.3	20.7	21.7	76.6
Mexico	23.3	23.2	29.5	33.2	20.6	17.5	42.4
Hong Kong	21.3	20.4	29.7	28.8	18.8	15.2	35.0
Haiti	13.0	12.4	16.9	21.3	11.5	11.2	63.8
Costa Rica	5.5	9.3	14.7	17.1	4.9	9.0	210.9
Republic of Korea	1.2	3.7	6.2	11.0	1.1	5.7	816.7
Colombia	9.2	7.1	9.5	6.5	8.1	3.4	-29.3
Jamaica	3.8	1.9	3.8	6.5	3.4	3.4	71.1
Taiwan	1.7	3.7	4.9	6.0	1.5	3.2	252.9
All other	10.7	9.2	10.7	18.4	9.4	9.7	72.0
Total	113.2	117.6	156.7	190.1	100.0	100.0	67.9

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

Chemicals, Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Related Products¹

General

U.S. imports of chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products, the second largest commodity group, were \$73 billion in 1985. Conversely, imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased by 835 percent to \$147 million in 1985. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports remained below 1 percent during the period, as shown in table 4-14.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased 421 percent to \$36.4 million in 1985. The ratio of duty-free value to the total value of item 807.00 imports increased to 54 percent in 1983 before declining to 25 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-15.

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

The principal product for this sector imported under item 807.00 was uranium oxide, which accounted for \$115.3 million, or 78 percent of the total, in 1985. The principal supplier of imports under item 807.00 for this sector in 1985 was Sweden, followed by the Netherlands.

Uranium oxide

Uranium oxide imported in 1985 under item 807.00 entered the United States in the form of nuclear fuel rods, the source of fuel in nuclear power plants.

Total U.S. imports of uranium oxide decreased by 39 percent during 1982-85 to \$326 million. However, imports of this chemical under item 807.00 grew from zero during 1982-84 to \$115 million in 1985, as shown in table 4-16.

The duty-free value of imports of uranium oxide entered under item 807.00 was \$18.2 million in 1985, equivalent to 16 percent of the total value of the imports under item 807.00. Sweden and the Netherlands were the principal sources of imports of uranium oxide under item 807.00 in 1985.

Table 4-14

Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	78,062.0	15.7	0.02
1983	72,144.1	23.7	.03
1984	79,356.9	26.0	.03
1985	73,135.6	147.0	.20
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	-6	835	900
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	-2	111	115

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

Table 4-15

Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	1,000 dollars		Percent
1982	15,732	6,983	44.4
1983	23,749	12,851	54.1
1984	26,047	13,295	51.0
1985	147,040	36,410	24.8
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	835	421	-44
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	111	73	-18

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

Belgium, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom supplied the remainder, as shown in table 4-17.

Contact Jim Raftery at 523-0453

Minerals and Metals¹

U.S. imports of minerals and metals increased by 28 percent to \$37.6 billion in 1985. Imports of these goods under item 807.00, the fourth largest commodity group considered here, rose steadily to \$195.9 million. The ratio of imports under

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

item 807.00 to total imports was 0.5 percent or less throughout the period, as shown in table 4-18.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 rose to \$78.3 million during 1982-85, or by 274 percent. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports averaged 39 percent during the period, as shown in table 4-19.

The principal commodity groups imported under item 807.00 during 1982-85 were structures of base metal; locks and padlocks; nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, except cast-iron stoves; and miscellaneous metal articles, such as bolts and chains. The principal sources of these imports in 1985 were Korea and Canada, accounting for 38 percent and 31 percent of the total, respectively.

Contact Norman McLennon at 523-0309

Table 4-16

Uranium oxide: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	1,000 dollars		Percent
1982	530,491	-	-
1983	198,929	-	-
1984	376,035	-	-
1985	325,992	115,328	35.4

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

Table 4-17

Uranium oxide: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1985

Year	807.00 imports	Percent of total
	Million dollars	Percent
Sweden	57.0	49
Netherlands	45.2	39
Belgium and Luxembourg	8.8	8
United Kingdom	4.3	4
Total	115.3	100

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

Table 4-18

Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	29,246.8	60.5	0.2
1983	29,332.7	66.3	.2
1984	38,725.6	97.0	.3
1985	37,561.7	195.9	.5
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	28	224	150
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	9	48	36

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

Machinery and Equipment¹

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment, which accounted for 39 percent of total U.S. imports in 1985, rose to \$135.1 billion, or by 87 percent, during 1982-85. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 accounted for 92 percent of total item 807.00 imports in 1985 and increased by

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

70 percent to \$27.6 billion. However, item 807.00 imports accounted for a decreased share of total U.S. imports, decreasing to 20 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-20.

The duty-free portion of imports under item 807.00 increased generally by 15 percent to \$4.3 billion in 1985. During the period, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports fell to 16 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-21.

Table 4-19

Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	60.5	20.9	34.6
1983	66.3	27.8	41.9
1984	97.0	39.3	40.5
1985	195.9	78.3	40.0
Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	224	274	16
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	48	55	5

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

Table 4-20

Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	72,360.1	16,300.1	22.5
1983	84,624.0	19,496.7	23.0
1984	116,837.3	26,268.7	22.5
1985	135,085.4	27,638.8	20.0
Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	87	70	-11
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	23	19	-4

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

Table 4-21

Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	16,300.1	3,723.1	22.8
1983	19,496.7	4,282.1	22.0
1984	26,268.7	5,892.9	22.4
1985	27,638.2	4,281.9	15.5
Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	70	15	-32
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	19	5	-12

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

The principal machinery and equipment products imported under item 807.00 during 1982-85 were motor vehicles, office machines, and semi-conductors. The principal sources of these imports were Japan, West Germany, Canada, Mexico, Singapore, Malaysia, and Taiwan. Imports under item 807.00 from Japan and West Germany consisted principally of motor vehicles, whereas imports from the remainder of these countries were principally of electronic products.

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment under the GSP during 1982-85 increased to \$3.6 billion, or by 39 percent; as a share of total imports, GSP imports decreased to 2.7 percent. Imports under the GSP during 1982-83 rose at approximately the same rate as imports under item 807.00; however, during 1984-85, imports under the GSP remained constant, whereas imports under item 807.00 continued to rise.

Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof

Total U.S. imports of items contained in this commodity grouping increased to \$4.5 billion in 1985, or by 93 percent during 1982-85. The rise in imports is largely attributable to the recovery of

the U.S. automotive market. The value of imports, exclusive of those entering duty free under the APTA, almost doubled, reaching \$2.9 billion in 1985. APTA is limited to motor-vehicle engine components imported from Canada for use as original equipment in motor vehicles; these articles will be excluded from further discussion.

The ratio of the value of item 807.00 imports to the value of all non-APTA imports included in this grouping increased continuously to 33 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-22.

The duty-free portion rose to a record \$253 million in 1985, as shown in table 4-23. Conversely, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports covered in this grouping declined to 27 percent in 1985.

Automotive piston-type internal combustion engines, other than compression-ignition engines, accounted for over 90 percent of total item 807.00 imports in 1985. Compression-ignition engines other than for automobiles and marine craft, and parts of piston-type internal combustion engines, other than compression-ignition engines, other than for automobiles, accounted for the bulk of the remaining portion.

Table 4-22

Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof: U.S. Imports for consumption, total, non-APTA,¹ and under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total Imports	Non-APTA Imports	807.00 Imports	Ratio of 807.00 Imports to non-APTA Imports
	Million dollars			Percent
1982	2,309.4	1,523.4	212.2	14
1983	2,986.3	1,776.3	573.2	32
1984	4,098.5	2,456.4	793.1	32
1985	4,450.9	2,875.9	948.5	33
	Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	93	89	347	136
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	24	24	65	33

¹ Automotive Products Trade Act, 1965.

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

Table 4-23

Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof: U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	212.2	79.4	37
1983	573.2	154.8	27
1984	793.1	207.6	26
1985	948.5	252.5	27
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	347	218	-27
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	65	47	-10

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

During 1982-85, Mexico, West Germany, Brazil, Belgium, and the United Kingdom accounted for over 90 percent of the annual imports under item 807.00, as shown in table 4-24.

Throughout the period, piston-type internal combustion engines were GSP eligible. Such imports under the GSP decreased by 11 percent to \$216.6 million in 1985.

Contact Dennis Rapkins at 523-0299

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

The value of U.S. imports of the products covered here under item 807.00 grew during 1982-85 to \$215.8 million, despite falling sharply in 1983. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports fell by one-half to 12 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-25. The decline in item 807.00

imports from 1982 through 1983 was the result of the depressed U.S. market for these articles. The rise in item 807.00 imports in 1984 and 1985 was due to the increased level of U.S. construction activity.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 rose by 34 percent during the period to \$71.9 million in 1985. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports climbed steeply in 1983 over 1982, then fell to 33 percent by 1985, as shown in table 4-26.

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

Canada was the largest supplier of the articles imported under item 807.00 during 1982-85 and accounted for \$159.9 million, or 74 percent of the total, in 1985. Japan, Singapore, and the Netherlands were also major sources of item 807.00 imports, accounting for \$40.8 million, \$7.3 million, and \$5.2 million, respectively, in 1985.

Table 4-24

Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof: U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982-85

Source	1982	1983	1984	1985	Share of total		Percentage change, 1985 from 1982
					1982	1985	
	Million dollars				Percent		
Mexico	176.7	421.4	524.0	616.7	83	65	249
West Germany	-	71.5	149.7	196.0	-	21	-
Brazil	-	36.1	73.6	83.9	-	9	-
Belgium	0.2	0.5	3.1	11.4	(¹)	1	5600
United Kingdom	19.4	17.4	12.8	10.9	9	1	-44
All other	15.9	26.2	29.9	29.6	7	3	85
Total	212.2	573.2	793.1	948.5	100	100	347

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 4-25

Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof: U.S. Imports for consumption, total and under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total Imports	807.00 Imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	754.6	181.2	24.0
1983	589.6	83.5	14.2
1984	1,308.0	198.8	15.2
1985	1,804.3	215.8	12.0
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	139	19	-50
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	34	6	-21

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

Table 4-26

Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof: U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	181.2	53.5	29.5
1983	83.5	36.7	43.9
1984	198.8	71.5	36.0
1985	215.8	71.9	33.3
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	19	34	13
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	6	10	4

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

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

Construction and mining machinery are eligible articles for duty-free treatment under the GSP. The yearly leaders in the supply of GSP imports were Argentina in 1982 and Brazil in 1983, 1984, and 1985. Total GSP imports increased to \$65.1 million, or by 70 percent, during 1982-85.

Contact Diane Manifold at 523-4602

Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof

The value of the products covered herein imported under item 807.00 increased 83 percent to \$112.0 million during 1982-85. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports averaged 10 percent annually, as shown in table 4-27. The decline in item 807.00 imports from 1982 to 1983

was the result of the depressed U.S. market for these articles. In 1984 and 1985, imports rose due to the increased level of construction activity and the demand for these products.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 rose generally by 202 percent during the period to \$36.7 million in 1985. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports rose annually to 33 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-28.

The articles included here are generally referred to as materials handling machinery; these products are used to perform a variety of transferring and retrieving tasks in a number of industries throughout the economy.

Canada was the largest supplier of these articles imported under item 807.00 during 1982-85, accounting for \$45.4 million, or 41 percent of the total, in 1985. Mexico, Japan, and the United Kingdom were also major sources of these imports, accounting for \$37.1 million, \$18.2 million, and \$4.6 million, respectively, in 1985.

Table 4-27

Elevators, hoists, winches, cranes, jacks, pulleys, conveyors, and other lifting, handling, loading and unloading machinery and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	579.9	61.3	10.6
1983	575.4	35.0	6.1
1984	690.6	69.8	10.1
1985	838.0	112.0	13.4
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	45	83	26
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	13	22	8

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

Materials-handling machinery are eligible articles for duty-free treatment under the GSP. The foremost supplier of GSP imports was Taiwan during 1982-84. In 1985, Taiwan was displaced by Brazil as the leading supplier. Total GSP imports decreased by more than one-half to \$25.0 million in 1985.

Contact Diane Manifold at 523-4602

Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials

U.S. imports of machines for working metal, stone, and other materials increased to \$3.2 bil-

lion, or by 56 percent, during 1982-85. Although imports entering under item 807.00 accounted for only a minor share of total imports, they did increase by 71 percent to \$243 million during the period. The ratio of item 807.00 imports to total imports averaged 6 percent annually, as shown in table 4-29.

The duty-free value element of imports entering under item 807.00 decreased to \$37.2 million in 1985. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports also decreased to 15 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-30.

Table 4-28

Elevators, hoists, winches, cranes, jacks, pulleys, conveyors, and other lifting, handling, loading and unloading machinery and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	61.3	12.2	20
1983	35.0	7.2	21
1984	69.8	16.0	23
1985	112.0	36.7	33
Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	83	202	65
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	22	45	18

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

Table 4-29

Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	2,049.7	142.3	6.9
1983	1,791.4	86.2	4.8
1984	2,441.6	145.5	6.0
1985	3,192.1	242.7	7.6
Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	56	71	10
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	16	20	3

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

Table 4-30

Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	142.3	40.4	28.4
1983	86.2	16.0	18.6
1984	145.5	40.2	27.6
1985	242.7	37.2	15.3
Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	71	-8	-46
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	20	-3	-19

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

The largest supplier of machines for working metal, stone, and other materials imported under item 807.00 during 1985 was Japan, accounting for \$92.5 million, or 38 percent, of total 807.00 imports in 1985. Canada and West Germany were the next largest suppliers, together accounting for 44 percent of total item 807.00 imports, as shown in table 4-31.

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

U.S. imports under the GSP increased from \$136.3 million in 1982 to \$218.2 million in 1985, or by 60 percent. Taiwan was the leading supplier

of such imports, increasing its share of the total to 64 percent in 1985.

Contact William Greene at 523-0265

Office machines and parts thereof

Total U.S. imports of office machines and parts thereof increased 171 percent during 1982-85 to \$11.5 billion. Imports of these machines under item 807.00 showed a 136-percent increase during the period, rising to \$1.8 billion. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports slipped to 16 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-32.

The duty-free share of the value of imports entered under item 807.00 nearly doubled during 1982-85 to \$417 million. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports averaged 23 percent annually, as shown in table 4-33.

Table 4-31

Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials: U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982-85¹

Source	1982	1983	1984	1985	Share of total		Percentage change, 1985 from 1982
					1982	1985	
Million dollars					Percent		
Japan	15.1	4.3	7.3	92.5	11	38	513
Canada	84.6	41.1	97.2	81.6	59	34	-3
West Germany	18.2	12.0	18.2	26.0	13	11	43
Austria	-	10.6	-	14.3	-	6	-
Italy	6.2	1.7	6.4	9.7	4	4	55
United Kingdom	6.9	7.7	9.1	7.4	5	3	7
Mexico	1.4	1.1	0.9	3.4	1	1	143
Switzerland	3.7	1.6	2.9	3.1	3	1	-17
All other	6.1	6.0	3.4	4.9	4	2	-20
Total	142.3	86.2	145.5	242.7	100	100	71

¹ Because of rounding, some columns may not add to total.

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

Table 4-32

Office machines and parts thereof: U.S. Imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	4,233.8	763.4	18.0
1983	6,647.7	1,216.4	18.3
1984	10,556.2	1,841.3	17.4
1985	11,454.8	1,804.3	15.8
Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	171	136	-12
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	39	33	-4

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

Table 4-33

Office machines and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	763.4	208.6	27.3
1983	1,216.4	241.9	19.9
1984	1,841.3	371.2	20.2
1985	1,804.3	416.5	23.1
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	136	100	-15
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	33	26	-5

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

In 1985, Singapore replaced Canada as the principal supplier of imports of office machines and parts under the provisions of item 807.00 and accounted for about 32 percent of trade under this item in 1985. Canada, Mexico, and Hong Kong were the next largest suppliers. Imports from these four countries together accounted for 85 percent of total imports under item 807.00 in 1985, as shown in table 4-34.

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

Item 807.00 is used by office machine producers in the rationalization of production. Most U.S. producers have Canadian subsidiaries with whom

they exchange semifinished products; these products are then completed to the technical specifications peculiar to the individual countries and markets. In the case of Singapore, Mexico, and Hong Kong, labor-intensive operations are performed by low-wage assemblers to reduce product costs.

During 1982-85, most office machines and parts were eligible under the provisions of GSP for duty-free importation from beneficiary countries. Typewriters were not eligible for GSP benefits. Additionally, calculators from Taiwan, having exceeded the competitive-need limitations, were not eligible for GSP treatment during 1982-85. Likewise, parts of office machines (except parts of typewriters) from Hong Kong and Mexico exceeded the limitation during 1982-85 and were ineligible. In 1983, Singapore and Taiwan also exceeded the competitive need limits and became ineligible for GSP treatment for such parts. In 1984, Taiwan, having exceeded the competitive need limits for other office machines (not having a calculating

Table 4-34

Office machines and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982-85¹

Source	1982	1983	1984	1985	Share of total		Percentage change, 1985 from 1982
					1982	1985	
	Million dollars				Percent		
Singapore	92.8	371.8	534.8	568.4	12	32	513
Canada	301.7	332.8	549.7	461.8	40	26	53
Mexico	119.9	150.7	241.7	270.5	16	15	126
Hong Kong	147.9	213.5	272.2	221.5	19	12	50
Taiwan	15.0	27.3	98.3	122.1	2	7	714
Japan	3.5	14.9	6.2	27.7	1	2	691
Thailand	0.8	2.4	9.5	26.2	(²)	1	3,175
United Kingdom	11.5	7.8	8.5	24.2	1	1	111
All other	70.3	95.2	120.5	81.9	9	4	16
Total	763.4	1,216.4	1,841.3	1,804.3	100	100	136

¹ Because of rounding, some columns may not add to the total shown.² Less than 0.5 percent.

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

mechanism), became ineligible for GSP benefits for these products as well. Korea was also added to the list of countries ineligible for GSP treatment on parts of office machines in 1984. In 1985, Taiwan became ineligible for GSP treatment on imports of computing and (ADP) machines, Korea became ineligible for other office machines not incorporating a calculating mechanism, and Malaysia became ineligible for parts of office machines. Except for calculators and parts, GSP provisions are used only modestly. The more advanced products are produced, for the most part, in developed countries.

Contact W. B. Fletcher at 523-0378

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

U.S. imports of electric motors, generators, and miscellaneous equipment increased to \$2.2 billion during 1982-85, or by 107 percent. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 rose to \$431.6

million, or by 99 percent, during 1982-84; however, in 1985, these imports fell by 16 percent. The ratio of item 807.00 imports to total imports averaged 20 percent during 1982-85, as shown in table 4-35.

The duty-free value element of item 807.00 imports increased to \$192.8 million during 1982-84, or by 76 percent, but then declined by 3 percent in 1985. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports averaged 49 percent during 1982-85, as shown in table 4-36.

Mexico, by far the largest supplier of motors and generators and miscellaneous equipment imported under item 807.00 during 1982-85, accounted for \$286.9 million, or 79 percent of such trade, in 1985. Canada, with imports of \$28.9 million, or 8 percent of the item 807.00 total, was the second leading supplier in 1985.

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

Table 4-35

Motors and generators (electric); and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	—Million dollars—		Percent
1982	11,062.0	217.2	20.4
1983	11,293.9	256.8	19.8
1984	1,883.2	431.6	22.9
1985	2,195.6	363.7	16.6
	—Percentage change—		
Change, 1985 from 1982	107	67	-19
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	27	19	-7

¹ Revised.

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

Table 4-36

Motors and generators (electric); and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	—Million dollars—		Percent
1982	217.2	109.5	50.4
1983	256.8	124.5	48.5
1984	431.6	192.8	44.7
1985	363.7	186.4	51.2
	—Percentage change—		
Change, 1985 from 1982	67	70	2
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	19	19	1

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

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

During 1982-85, motors and generators and miscellaneous equipment were eligible articles under the GSP with the exception of those articles entered under items 682.42, 682.46, and 682.65, which were certified for use in civil aircraft and imported duty free. Mexico, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea, having exceeded the GSP competitive-need restrictions, were the only beneficiary developing countries not eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP for certain of these articles during 1985. Imports entered under the GSP have been

modest in recent years principally because of these restrictions to duty-free beneficiary status.

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

Electric household and commercial appliances

During 1982-85, U.S. imports of electric household and commercial appliances increased 124 percent to \$1.9 billion in 1985. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased irregularly to \$160.8 million in 1985, or by 7 percent. However, total imports increased at a faster rate than 807.00 imports, resulting in a declining ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports to 9 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-37.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased irregularly to \$45.8 million in 1985, representing a 6-percent increase over that in 1982. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports remained relatively stable except for 1984 when it decreased slightly to 27 percent, as shown in table 4-38.

The major suppliers of imports under item 807.00 during 1982-85 were Mexico, the Nether-

Table 4-37

Electric household and commercial appliances: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	843.2	149.7	17.8
1983	1,151.4	162.9	14.2
1984	1,566.1	153.7	9.8
1985	1,887.8	160.8	8.5
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	124	7	-52
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	31	2	-22

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

Table 4-38

Electric household and commercial appliances: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	149.7	43.2	28.9
1983	162.9	46.0	28.3
1984	153.7	41.2	26.8
1985	160.8	45.8	28.5
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	7	6	-1
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	2	2	(¹)

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

lands, and Singapore. An increasing number of domestic producers are finding it more profitable to use foreign affiliates in some of these countries to provide assembly operations for these products.

During 1982-85, all products covered in this group were eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. In 1985, total GSP imports of these articles amounted to \$322.7 million, representing an increase of nearly 80 percent over that in 1982, and accounting for 17 percent of the total value of imports in 1985.

Contact Georgia Jackson at 523-4604

Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof

U.S. imports of these products increased during 1982-85 to \$2.2 billion, a gain of nearly 200 percent. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 showed a 108-percent increase, rising to \$167.4 million during 1982-85. The proportion of imports under item 807.00 compared with the total averaged 7 percent annually, as shown in table 4-39.

Table 4-39

Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	751.6	80.4	10.7
1983	1,326.7	74.2	5.6
1984	2,001.8	115.8	5.8
1985	2,249.9	167.4	7.4
Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	199	108	-31
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	44	28	-12

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

Table 4-40

Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	80.4	19.2	23.8
1983	74.2	16.4	22.2
1984	115.8	25.3	21.9
1985	167.4	52.7	31.4
Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	108	175	32
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	28	40	10

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

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 rose to \$52.7 million in 1985, an increase of 175 percent over the 1982 level. The ratio of duty-free value to the total value of item 807.00 imports increased to a record 31 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-40.

During 1982-85, over 85 percent of imports under item 807.00 were supplied by Canada and Mexico. However, significant increases in imports under item 807.00 were recorded for Spain, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, as shown in table 4-41.

The provisions of item 807.00 are used by U.S. manufacturers to take advantage of the availability of low-cost labor in certain countries and by firms with extensive cross-border investments in Canada and the United States to rationalize rather than duplicate production facilities. The bulk of imports under item 807.00 from Spain, Taiwan, and Hong Kong are from assembly operations for telephone sets and key systems. Assembly operations in Mexico produce significant quantities of lower technology articles of all the product types in this group, whereas U.S. imports from Canada under item 807.00 consist of more advanced equipment and is restricted to telephone and telegraph apparatus.

During 1982-85, all products in this category were eligible articles under the GSP. However, in 1984, Hong Kong and Taiwan became ineligible for GSP treatment for telephone equipment. In 1985, these two countries remained ineligible for the GSP for all telephone equipment except switching apparatus and key systems. During 1982-85, total GSP imports of the products covered here climbed 87 percent to \$190.3 million, approximately 9 percent of total imports in 1985.

Contact Sylvia McDonough at 523-4587

Table 4-41

Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof: Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982-85

(In percent)

Source	Total imports				1985 from 1982	807.00 imports				1985 from 1982
	1982	1983	1984	1985		1982	1983	1984	1985	
Canada	23.6	16.4	17.8	16.9	-28.4	60.4	64.8	59.4	48.9	-19.0
Mexico	4.0	2.0	2.3	3.2	-20.0	30.6	31.1	28.1	37.0	20.9
Spain1	(¹)	.2	.6	500.0	.6	-	2.6	7.6	1,167.0
Taiwan	5.9	16.9	10.5	7.2	22.0	-	.1	3.2	2.6	-
Hong Kong ...	4.3	12.4	6.8	3.9	-9.3	.1	.2	1.9	2.1	2,000.0
All other	62.1	52.3	62.4	68.2	3.5	8.3	3.8	4.8	1.8	-78.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 4-42

Television receivers: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	832.9	118.7	14.3
1983	1,095.5	144.3	13.2
1984	1,445.3	151.0	10.5
1985	2,007.6	277.6	13.8
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	141	47	-39
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	34	14	-15

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

Table 4-43

Television receivers: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	118.7	12.4	10.4
1983	144.3	13.7	9.5
1984	151.0	12.3	8.1
1985	277.6	29.6	10.6
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	47	138	2
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	14	34	1

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

Imports under item 807.00 during 1982-85 were supplied principally by five sources—Mexico, Canada, Singapore, Japan, and Taiwan. These five sources together accounted for 97 percent of the total value of item 807.00 imports in 1985, as shown in table 4-44.

Nearly all of the item 807.00 imports of these products are from foreign subsidiaries of U.S.-owned companies. These products are ineligible for GSP treatment.

Contact Eric Nelson at 523-4585

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

U.S. imports of television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes, decreased by 28 percent to \$1.3 billion during 1982-85. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 showed a 9-percent increase, rising to \$896 million during 1982-84, before decreasing 57 percent to \$383 million in 1985. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports

decreased to 30 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-45.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 decreased 58 percent to \$89 million during 1982-85. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports averaged 26 percent annually, as shown in table 4-46.

Imports under item 807.00 during 1982-85 were supplied principally by four sources—Mexico, Taiwan, Singapore, and Malaysia. These four sources together accounted for 98 percent of the total value of item 807.00 imports in 1985, as shown in table 4-47.

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

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

Contact Eric Nelson at 523-4585

Table 4-44

Television receivers: Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS Item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982-85

(In percent)

Source	Total imports				1985 from 1982	807.00 imports				1985 from 1982
	1982	1983	1984	1985		1982	1983	1984	1985	
Mexico	1.8	4.1	4.0	12.1	572.2	60.5	52.7	57.4	58.7	-3.0
Canada	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.4	-19.1	7.8	12.2	13.3	13.7	75.6
Singapore	3.6	3.7	2.6	9.3	158.3	10.5	13.0	8.4	11.5	9.5
Japan	37.2	27.2	34.7	36.7	-1.3	0.1	0.4	4.3	7.3	7,200.0
Taiwan	25.8	25.7	22.0	17.3	-326.9	20.6	21.3	15.9	6.1	-70.4
All other	27.4	35.3	33.2	21.2	-22.6	.1	.4	0.7	2.7	-75.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

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

Table 4-45

Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	1,762.4	824.6	46.8
1983	1,685.5	834.8	49.5
1984	2,104.2	896.4	42.6
1985	1,273.7	383.0	30.1
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	-28	-54	-36
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	-10	-23	-14

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

Table 4-46

Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	— Million dollars —		Percent
1982	824.6	213.8	25.9
1983	834.8	239.4	28.7
1984	896.4	230.8	25.7
1985	383.0	89.1	23.3
	— Percentage change —		
Change, 1985 from 1982	-54	-58	-10
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	-23	-25	-4

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

Table 4-47

Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes: Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982-85

(In percent)

Source	Total imports				1985 from 1982	807.00 imports				1985 from 1982
	1982	1983	1984	1985		1982	1983	1984	1985	
Mexico	36.5	38.5	37.5	25.6	-29.9	74.3	75.9	74.2	67.7	-8.9
Taiwan	16.0	11.9	7.8	16.5	3.1	13.2	11.0	15.5	17.3	31.1
Singapore	6.5	9.3	8.3	3.6	-44.6	6.6	8.6	5.8	8.4	27.3
Malaysia	1.7	2.6	2.4	3.1	82.3	1.6	2.7	2.7	4.8	200.0
All other	39.3	37.7	44.0	51.2	30.2	4.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	-58.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

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

Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts thereof

U.S. imports of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts increased to \$2.2 billion, or by 54 percent during 1982-85. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased by 71 percent to \$512.4 million in 1985. Imports under item

807.00, as a share of total imports, averaged 21 percent annually, as shown in table 4-48.

The duty-free portion of the value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased during 1982-85 to \$160.4 million, or by 106 percent. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports increased to 31 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-49.

Table 4-48

Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	— Million dollars —		Percent
1982	1,416.5	299.7	21.2
1983	1,818.6	364.0	20.0
1984	2,184.2	445.9	20.4
1985	2,184.3	512.4	23.5
	— Percentage change —		
Change, 1985 from 1982	54	71	11
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	16	20	4

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

Table 4-49

Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	299.7	77.7	25.9
1983	364.0	104.8	28.8
1984	445.9	135.7	30.4
1985	512.4	160.4	31.3
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	71	106	21
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	20	27	7

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

Of the total value of imports of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts entered under item 807.00, Mexico was the largest supplier in 1985, followed by Singapore. In 1985, Mexico, Singapore, Canada, and Brazil accounted for 43.3 percent, 18.4 percent, 13.3 percent, and 10.5 percent, respectively, of the total value of item 807.00 imports.

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

During 1982-85, only certain products within the category of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts were eligible articles under the GSP. The most significant of these included solid-state radio receivers, except those designed for motor-vehicle installation; all types of transceivers, except other-than-hand-held CB transceivers; parts; and

apparatus such as transmitters and antennas. With the exception of certain products from Singapore and all products from Canada, the major suppliers of item 807.00 imports mentioned above were also GSP-eligible countries. In 1985, however, Singapore was ineligible for GSP treatment for certain solid-state radio receivers. Total GSP imports of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts amounted to \$102.2 million in 1985 (about 5 percent of the total value of imports), representing a decrease of 38 percent over the value in 1982 (\$165.0 million).

Contact Eric Nelson at 523-4585

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines

U.S. imports of tape recorders and players and dictation machines increased more than twofold during 1982-85, to \$7.6 billion. Imports entering the United States under item 807.00 grew rapidly during the period to \$429.8 million, or by 432 percent. The ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports also grew to 6 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-50.

Table 4-50

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	2,522.0	80.8	3
1983	3,347.3	147.1	4
1984	5,283.1	230.9	4
1985	7,594.5	429.8	6
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	201	432	100
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	44	75	26

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

The duty-free value of imports entering under item 807.00 increased annually to \$133.7 million during 1982-85. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of 807.00 imports also increased to 31 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-51.

The largest categories of item 807.00 imports in this grouping is that of radio tape players designed for motor-vehicle installation, accounting for 70 percent of all duty-free imports. During 1982-85, Mexico, Taiwan, and Brazil accounted for over 80 percent of all annual imports under item 807.00, as shown in table 4-52.

The primary reason for importing tape players under the 807.00 provision is that domestic automobile producers generally obtain factory-installed tape decks outside the United States. Canada and Mexico account for most of the item 807.00 imports for this type of automobile tape player.

GSP imports increased to \$179.8 million during 1982-85, or by 53 percent. As a share of total imports, GSP imports accounted for less than 5 percent during 1982-85.

Contact Jonathan Streever at 523-0203

Table 4-51

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	80.8	19.0	24
1983	147.1	29.2	20
1984	230.9	71.3	31
1985	429.8	133.7	31
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	432	603	29
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	75	92	9

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

Table 4-52

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982-85

Source	1982	1983	1984	1985	Share of total		Percentage change, 1985 from 1982
					1982	1985	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		
Mexico	37,995	101,227	150,924	370,237	47.0	86.2	874.4
Brazil	13,237	24,426	22,719	7,573	16.4	1.8	-42.8
Taiwan	16,438	5,598	2,004	8,449	20.4	1.9	51.4
All other	13,109	15,805	55,234	43,505	16.2	10.1	3,219.0
Total	80,779	147,057	230,881	429,764	100	100	432

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

Electrical capacitors

The value of electrical capacitor imports fluctuated, but increased during 1982-85 to \$335.7 million. The decrease in 1985 was largely because that year was marked as a recessionary year for electronic components. Imports entering under item 807.00 followed the same pattern increasing gradually to \$116.6 million in 1985, as shown in table 4-53.

The duty-free value of imports entering under item 807.00 increased to \$72.6 million from 1982 to 1985. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of the imports rose annually to 62 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-54.

Imports from Mexico accounted for two-thirds or more of all imports under item 807.00 from 1982 to 1985, as shown in table 4-55.

Table 4-53

Electrical capacitors: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	— Million dollars —		Percent
1982	288.8	111.1	38
1983	289.0	120.1	42
1984	430.3	161.9	38
1985	335.7	116.6	35
	— Percentage change —		
Change, 1985 from 1982	16	5	8
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	5	2	3

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

Table 4-54

Electrical capacitors: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	— Million dollars —		Percent
1982	111.1	54.0	49
1983	120.1	67.7	56
1984	161.9	91.5	57
1985	116.6	72.6	62
	— Percentage change —		
Change, 1985 from 1982	5	34	27
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	2	10	8

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

Table 4-55

Electrical capacitor: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982-85

Source	1982	1983	1984	1985	Share of total		Percentage change, 1985 from 1982
					1982	1985	
	— Million dollars —				— Percent —		
Mexico	73.3	79.6	118.7	89.2	65.9	76.5	21.6
El Salvador	19.9	22.3	21.2	13.7	17.9	11.7	-31.1
Taiwan	6.5	7.3	10.7	6.3	5.9	5.4	-3.1
All other	11.4	11.0	11.3	7.5	10.3	6.4	-34.7
Total	111.1	120.1	161.9	116.6	100.0	100.0	5.0

Note: Because of rounding, some columns may not add to the total shown.

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

Japanese-based companies have dominated the U.S. capacitor market in the 1980's. The U.S. industry began capacitor assembly operations in Mexico and elsewhere as a means of taking advantage of low labor costs and lowering production costs. A sudden surge in capacitor consumption in 1984 was followed by a severe recession in 1985, which disrupted many overseas assembly operations. The long run impact of the 1985, downturn has not been fully determined, but

most firms which were operating only marginally in 1984 have gone out of business. Electrical capacitors are not eligible for GSP treatment.

Contact Jonathan Streeter at 523-0203

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits

U.S. imports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits increased to \$1.9 billion,

representing a rise of 65 percent during 1982-85. Imports of these articles entering under item 807.00 also rose by 48 percent, increasing to \$390.6 million. Because of the lower growth rate in item 807.00 imports, the ratio of imports entering under item 807.00 to total imports slipped to 20 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-56.

The duty-free value share of imports entered under item 807.00 increased to \$253.9 million during 1982-85, or by 76 percent. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased to 65 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-57.

Table 4-56

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	1,180.8	263.1	22.3
1983	1,365.1	315.4	23.1
1984	1,871.1	381.9	20.4
1985	1,949.3	390.6	20.0
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	65	48	-10
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	18	14	-4

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

Table 4-57

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	263.1	144.7	55.0
1983	315.4	191.3	60.7
1984	381.9	239.8	62.8
1985	390.6	253.9	65.0
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	48	76	18
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	14	21	6

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

Mexico was the largest supplier of imported articles for making and breaking electrical circuits entering under item 807.00 during 1982-85, accounting for 71 percent of the total. Canada, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Ireland accounted for a substantial share of the remainder.

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

Item 807.00 is used by producers of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits for final

product assembly. Parts of these articles are exported largely to developing countries where labor-intensive assembly operations are completed. With low labor rates in these countries, the overall production costs of the articles are reduced.

Imports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits are eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. Mexico, Hong Kong, and Taiwan are currently the only designated beneficiary countries that are ineligible for GSP benefits, having exceeded the competitive-need limitations. Imports of these articles entered under the GSP in 1985 were valued at \$154.3 million.

Contact Nelson Hogge at 523-0377

Semiconductors

U.S. imports of semiconductors increased annually during 1982-84 to \$7.8 billion, but then decreased by 75 percent in 1985. Imports entering under item 807.00 followed a similar trend, increasing to \$4.6 billion in 1984, before decreasing by 74 percent in 1985. The ratio of imports entering under item 807.00 to total imports decreased significantly to 21 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-58.

The duty-free value portion of imports entering

under item 807.00 fluctuated downward during 1982-85 to a low of \$733 million. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of imports entering under 807.00 decreased annually to 59 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-59.

U.S. imports of semiconductors are largely monolithic integrated circuits, transistors, and diodes. The largest suppliers of these devices entering under item 807.00 in 1985 were Malaysia, Canada, Korea, and the Philippines, as shown in table 4-60.

Table 4-58

Semiconductors: U.S. Imports for consumption, total and under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	4,205.1	3,106.4	73.9
1983	5,050.9	3,444.2	68.2
1984	7,797.9	4,591.6	58.9
1985	5,825.2	1,242.7	21.3
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	39	-60	-71
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	12	-26	-34

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

Table 4-59

Semiconductors: U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	3,106.4	1,962.1	63.2
1983	3,444.2	2,136.1	62.0
1984	4,591.6	2,796.7	60.9
1985	1,242.7	733.0	59.0
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	-60	-63	-7
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	-26	-28	-2

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

Table 4-60

Semiconductors: U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982-85

Source	1982	1983	1984	1985	Share of total		Percentage change, 1985 from 1982
					1982	1985	
	Million dollars				Percent		
Malaysia	991	1,064	1,272	310	31.9	24.7	-68.7
Canada	73	127	288	203	2.3	16.2	179.8
Korea	301	488	789	194	9.7	15.5	-35.6
Philippines	557	633	819	164	17.9	13.1	-70.6
Singapore	527	372	425	100	16.9	8.0	-81.1
Mexico	149	161	217	85	4.8	6.8	-42.8
Taiwan	117	139	208	66	3.8	5.3	-43.7
Thailand	105	137	219	34	3.4	2.7	-67.6
All other	287	323	355	97	9.3	7.7	-66.2
Total	3,106	3,444	4,592	1,253	100.0	100.0	-59.9

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

Semiconductors include integrated circuits, transistors, diodes, rectifiers, and other discrete solid-state products. All of these devices are produced in the form of chips and dice that are wire bonded into packages and encapsulated and tested. Wire bonding and encapsulation are labor intensive and it is largely because of these assembly operations that U.S. producers of semiconductors use the item 807.00 tariff provision. After assembly is completed, the finished devices are usually returned to the United States. The cost of producing semiconductors is reduced through this production rationalization process.

The duty on imports for most semiconductor devices was eliminated effective March 1, 1985, by Presidential Proclamation No. 5305. The duty elimination was granted at the request of U.S. producers and users of semiconductors. The request failed to cover transistors classified under TSUS item 687.70 and other discrete semiconductor devices, such as solar cells, classified under TSUS item 687.87.

Transistors and diodes were eligible articles for duty-free treatment under the GSP until March 1, 1985, when the import duty on diodes was

eliminated. Transistors remain eligible articles under the GSP for duty-free treatment, except imports of transistors from Malaysia. Imports of transistors from Malaysia exceeded the competitive-need limitation for continued GSP eligibility in 1985. Imports of semiconductors entering under the GSP in 1985 were valued at \$24.6 million.

Contact Nelson Hogge at 523-0377

Electrical conductors

U.S. imports of electrical conductors increased annually during 1982-85 to \$1.3 billion, or by 146 percent. At the same time, imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased to \$703.3 million, or by 188 percent. As a result, the ratio of item 807.00 imports to total imports increased annually to 52 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-61.

During 1982-85, the duty-free value of 807.00 imports increased annually to \$421.2 million, or by 185 percent. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports averaged 62 percent annually, as shown in table 4-62.

Table 4-61

Electrical conductors: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total Imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	545.5	244.4	44.8
1983	725.7	334.2	46.1
1984	1,046.4	514.7	49.2
1985	1,341.9	703.3	52.4
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	146	188	17
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	35	42	5

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

Table 4-62

Electrical conductors: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	244.4	147.6	60.4
1983	334.2	214.7	64.2
1984	514.7	327.1	63.6
1985	703.3	421.2	59.9
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	188	185	-1
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	42	42	(¹)

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Mexico was the predominant supplier of 807.00 imports during the period, even though its share of the total had been eroded from nearly 94 percent in 1983 to approximately 84 percent in 1985. Taiwan was Mexico's principal competitor, as its share of the item 807.00 total increased from less than 1 percent in 1982 to nearly 10 percent, or \$69.1 million, of the 1985 total.

Item 807.00 is used principally by U.S. producers of electrical conductors to which various fittings are attached, particularly ignition wiring harnesses, appliance power supply cord sets, and assorted computer audio and video interconnection cords. The attachment of these fittings and the assembly of harness and cord sets are relatively labor-intensive production operations that are difficult and/or very expensive to automate. U.S. producers have moved these operations to low-wage rate locations in order to remain competitive with foreign producers, particularly Taiwan and Korea.

During 1982-85, electrical conductors were eligible articles under the GSP with the exception of articles imported under TSUS items 688.05, 688.07, 688.13, and 688.19, which were Canadian articles and original motor-vehicle equipment, and TSUS item 688.14, which were certified for use in civil aircraft. These articles were eligible for duty-free entry under the APTA and the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement. Mexico and Taiwan, having exceeded the GSP competitive-need provisions, were the only beneficiary developing countries not eligible for GSP duty-free treatment for certain articles in this commodity group during 1985.

During 1982-85, electrical conductors entering duty free under the GSP accounted for 13 percent of total U.S. imports. This share declined annually, however, from 16 percent in 1982 to 10 percent in 1985.

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Rail locomotives and rolling stock

The articles covered herein are rail locomotives, self-propelled railcars used for urban and intercity transit, non-self-propelled railcars for either passengers or freight, railroad service vehicles, and parts for locomotives and non-self-propelled rolling stock. The value of U.S. imports of rail locomotives and rolling stock rose by 165 percent during 1982-85, increasing to \$313.2 million. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 fluctuated during the period, increasing to \$175.1 million in 1985. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports averaged 60 percent annually, as shown in table 4-63.

The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports during the period averaged 38 percent annually, as shown in table 4-64.

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

Japan was the major source of item 807.00 imports during 1982-85, accounting for 35 percent of total item 807.00 imports during the period. Other suppliers included Italy, Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Sweden, and Austria.

With the exception of certain axles, axle bars, and wheels, import rail locomotives and rolling stock are eligible articles for duty-free treatment under the GSP. However, as a share of total U.S. consumption, GSP imports were relatively insignificant, amounting to less than 1 percent during 1982-85.

Contact Deborah Lodomirak at 523-0131

Table 4-63

Rail locomotives and rolling stock: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	118.0	58.1	49.3
1983	153.6	89.5	58.3
1984	352.9	271.0	76.8
1985	313.2	175.1	55.9
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	165	201	13
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	39	44	4

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

Table 4-64

Rail locomotives and rolling stock: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	58.1	17.7	30.4
1983	89.5	38.6	43.1
1984	271.0	111.6	41.2
1985	175.1	63.5	36.3
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	201	259	19
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	44	53	6

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

Motor vehicles

Motor-vehicles imports increased to \$47.1 billion, or by 87 percent, during 1982-85.¹ The value of motor-vehicle imports, not including those entering free of duty from Canada under the provisions of the APTA, increased each year to \$31.9 billion in 1985. The value of imports of motor vehicles under item 807.00 also increased

annually to \$17.1 billion in 1985. The ratio of the value of item 807.00 imports to the value of total imports of motor vehicles (excluding APTA items) increased to 54 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-65.

Although the ratio of the duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports for motor vehicles was relatively small compared with other commodities such as apparel, it did increase to 2.9 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-66.

¹ Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce include foreign-trade zone data with all other import data.

Table 4-65

Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption, total, non-APTA,¹ and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	Non-APTA imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to non-APTA imports
	Million dollars			Percent
1982	25,241.8	16,560.9	8,035.5	48.5
1983	29,602.5	19,290.0	9,814.7	50.9
1984	37,888.4	23,691.5	12,775.3	53.9
1985	47,143.4	31,944.0	17,127.5	53.6
	Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	87	93	113	11
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	23	25	29	3

¹ Automotive Products Trade Act, 1965.

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

Table 4-66

Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	8,035.5	102.6	1.3
1983	9,814.7	124.1	1.3
1984	12,775.3	199.9	1.6
1985	17,127.5	501.7	2.9
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	113	389	123
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	29	70	31

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

The principal motor-vehicle products included herein are new and used automobiles, automobile trucks and truck tractors, buses, snowmobiles, golf cars, all-terrain vehicles, multipurpose vehicles, fire engines, and special-purpose vehicles such as mobile cranes, cement trucks, and mobile oil rigs. Automobiles accounted for 84 percent of the value of motor-vehicle imports under item 807.00 in 1985, with automobile trucks and special-purpose vehicles accounting for much of the remaining 16 percent.

The principal sources of imports of motor vehicles under item 807.00 throughout 1982-85, most of which were new automobiles, were Japan, West Germany, and Sweden, as shown in table 4-67. Imports from these three countries together accounted for about 37 percent of the duty-free value and about 93 percent of the total value in 1985, as shown in table 4-68.

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

Table 4-67

Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty free, by principal sources, 1982-85

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1982		1983		1984		1985		Total value change, 1985 from 1982	Duty-free value change, 1985 from 1982
	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value		
Japan	4,748	26	6,106	42	7,861	53	10,445	80	120.0	202.1
West Germany	2,597	42	2,601	35	3,504	55	4,387	87	68.9	105.3
Sweden	506	14	831	24	871	19	1,074	20	112.4	40.1
United Kingdom	103	2	37	1	73	2	434	21	321.1	905.8
Canada	57	15	29	7	20	8	55	8	-2.8	45.4
All other	25	2	212	15	446	64	732	286	2,838.2	11,310.1
Total	8,036	103	9,815	124	12,775	200	17,128	502	113.2	388.8

Note.—Because of rounding, some columns may not add to total shown.

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

Table 4-68

Motor vehicles: Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty free, by principal sources, 1982-85

Source	1982		1983		1984		1985		Total value change, 1985 from 1982	Duty-free value change, 1985 from 1982
	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value		
Japan	59.0	25.7	62.2	33.5	61.9	26.3	61.0	15.9	3.4	-38.1
West Germany	32.3	41.3	26.5	28.4	27.8	27.5	25.6	17.3	-20.7	58.1
Sweden	6.3	13.7	8.5	19.5	6.9	9.5	6.3	3.9	0	-71.5
United Kingdom	1.2	2.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	2.5	4.2	108.3	-110.0
Canada	1.0	14.7	.4	5.9	.2	4.0	0.3	1.7	0	-88.4
All other	0.2	2.5	2.1	12.1	2.6	31.8	4.3	57.0	-	2,180.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

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

Foreign manufacturers utilize U.S.-produced components for motor vehicles for three basic reasons. First, the component may be required to be installed on all motor vehicles sold in the United States, but not on motor vehicles sold in other countries. As an example, catalytic converters are installed on automobiles in the United States in order to meet U.S. air-quality standards; yet, they are not required in most other countries. In some instances, it is less expensive to purchase the complete converter from U.S. sources than to establish production facilities in the producing country. In addition, a motor-vehicle manufacturer may find it more economical and convenient to purchase a U.S.-produced article because of patent constraints. If a component is patented in the United States, a motor-vehicle producer has the option of purchasing the component from the U.S. manufacturer or securing a license to produce the product in the country of assembly. Finally, expediency may dictate the procurement of U.S.-made components. For example, both the Japanese and the U.S. Government recently requested that Japanese motor-vehicle manufacturers attempt to purchase more U.S.-built components in order to lessen the current trade deficit the United States is experiencing with Japan.

The GSP is not a factor affecting item 807.00 imports of motor vehicles. Passenger automobiles, snowmobiles, trucks, and some miscellaneous vehicles, such as golf cars and recreational vehicles, are not eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. Buses and special-purpose vehicles such as firetrucks and cranes are eligible, but no vehicles were imported from any of the eligible countries in 1985.

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Table 4-69

Certain motor-vehicle parts, miscellaneous motor vehicles, and non-self-propelled vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption, total, non-APTA,¹ and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	Non-APTA imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to non-APTA imports
	Million dollars			Percent
1982	6,173.1	4,018.3	312.9	7.8
1983	7,657.7	4,276.0	395.1	9.2
1984	10,457.2	6,131.9	675.4	11.0
1985	12,009.6	7,346.5	886.7	12.1
	Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	95	83	183	55
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	25	23	42	17

¹ Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965.

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

Motor-vehicle parts, miscellaneous motor vehicles, and non-self-propelled vehicles

Total U.S. imports of items contained in this commodity grouping increased sharply, rising 95 percent during 1982-85 to \$12.0 billion. The value of imports, exclusive of those entering duty free under the APTA, increased to \$7.1 billion in 1985. APTA is limited to motor-vehicle parts imported from Canada for use as original equipment in motor vehicles; these articles will be excluded from further discussion.

The ratio of the value of item 807.00 imports to the value of all non-APTA imports included in this grouping grew to 12.1 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-69.

The duty-free value rose to \$219 million in 1985, as shown in table 4-70. However, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports covered in this grouping slipped from a high of 29 percent in 1983 to 25 percent in 1985.

Certain motor-vehicle parts, including transmissions, shock absorbers, brakes, and other miscellaneous parts such as clutches, catalytic converters, u-joints, and transaxles accounted for 52 percent of total item 807.00 imports in 1985. Fork lifts and similar industrial trucks represented 10 percent of the total value, whereas tractors, tanks, motorcycles, and non-self-propelled vehicles made up much of the remaining portion.

During 1982-85, Mexico, France, Japan, Canada, and Brazil accounted for roughly 85 percent of the annual imports under item 807.00, as shown in table 4-71.

Table 4-70

Certain motor-vehicle parts, miscellaneous motor vehicles, and non-self-propelled vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	312.9	64.3	20.6
1983	395.1	114.7	29.0
1984	675.4	190.0	28.1
1985	886.7	219.4	24.7
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	183	241	-20
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	42	51	-6

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

Table 4-71

Certain motor-vehicle parts, miscellaneous motor vehicles, and non-self-propelled vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982-85

Source	1982	1983	1984	1985	Share of total		Percentage change, 1985 from 1982
					1982	1985	
	Million dollars				Percent		
Mexico	122.1	179.9	274.9	305.3	39.0	34.4	150.0
France	107.7	125.9	166.4	197.0	34.4	22.2	82.9
Japan	7.4	6.4	48.9	141.6	2.4	16.0	1,813.5
Canada	32.3	35.3	63.1	58.4	10.3	6.6	80.8
Brazil	19.4	18.9	56.0	55.9	6.2	6.3	187.9
All other	24.0	28.6	66.1	128.5	7.7	14.5	435.4
Total	312.9	395.1	675.4	886.7	100.0	100.0	183.4

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

Item 807.00 imports from all countries increased significantly during 1984-85, primarily because domestic motor-vehicle production and U.S. imports of fork lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles from overseas subsidiaries of U.S. corporations continued to increase. Total imports under the GSP increased from \$107.0 million in 1982 (2 percent of total imports) to \$161.0 million in 1985 (1 percent of total imports).

Contact Dennis Rapkins at 523-0299

Pleasure boats and floating structures

Of the products covered herein, U.S. imports under item 807.00 increased to \$123.6 million in 1985, or by 136 percent. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports increased unevenly to 26 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-72. The increase in item 807.00 imports during this period can be attributed to a rise in the discretionary income of the primary purchasers of these products (middle-upper and upper income

U.S. citizens) as a result of income tax credits and higher economic growth.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 rose by 123 percent during the period, to 26.8 million in 1985. The ratio of duty-free value of total value of item 807.00 imports decreased irregularly to 21.6 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-73.

Taiwan was the largest supplier of the articles imported under item 807.00 during 1982-85, accounting for \$57.2 million, or 46 percent of the total, in 1985. Canada and Mexico were also major sources of these item 807.00 imports, accounting for \$23.9 million and \$11.9 million, respectively, in 1985.

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

Table 4-72

Pleasure boats and floating structures: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	— Million dollars —		Percent
1982	254.4	52.3	20.6
1983	534.5	92.5	17.3
1984	400.1	110.7	27.7
1985	475.1	123.6	26.0
	— Percentage change —		
Change, 1985 from 1982	87	136	26
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	23	33	8

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

Table 4-73

Pleasure boats and floating structures: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	— Million dollars —		Percent
1982	52.3	12.0	23.0
1983	92.5	18.3	19.8
1984	110.7	25.1	22.7
1985	123.6	26.8	21.6
	— Percentage change —		
Change, 1985 from 1982	136	123	-6
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	33	31	-2

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

Pleasure boats and floating structures are eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. The yearly leaders in the supply for GSP imports were Hong Kong in 1982, 1984, and 1985 and the Republic of Korea in 1983. Total imports under the GSP fluctuated but generally increased from \$29.3 million in 1982 to \$45.5 million in 1985.

Contact Diane Manifold at 523-4602

Miscellaneous Manufactures¹

U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures rose annually during 1982-85, to \$25.2 billion in 1985. Imports of these articles under item 807.00, the third largest commodity group, decreased 2 percent during 1982-85 to \$811 million. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports was 3.2 percent in 1985, lower than the 3.3 percent to 5.8 percent of previous years, as shown in table 4-74.

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

The duty-free value of imports of miscellaneous manufactures under item 807.00 increased to \$331 million, or by 30 percent during 1982-85. As table 4-75 shows, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports rose to 41 percent during 1982-84, but then decreased slightly in 1985.

Scientific instruments was the largest group of products covered in this section in terms of imports entered under item 807.00 in 1985 with a value of \$147.6 million, or about 18 percent of the total for miscellaneous manufactures. Other important product groups included surgical and medical instruments, valued at \$115.6 million, accounting for approximately 14 percent of total miscellaneous manufactured imports under item 807.00, and furniture, valued at \$101.7 million, accounting for 13 percent of the total.

Mexico, at \$367.8 million, was the principal source of item 807.00 imports in 1985. Other major sources included Canada, with \$95.9 million, and the United Kingdom, with \$55.6 million.

Table 4-74

Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	—Million dollars—		Percent
1982	14,133.0	822.7	5.8
1983	15,744.1	795.2	5.1
1984	20,855.4	687.5	3.3
1985	25,238.0	810.7	3.2
	—Percentage change—		
Change, 1985 from 1982	79	-2	-45
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	21	-1	-18

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

Table 4-75

Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	—Million dollars—		Percent
1982	822.7	255.4	31.0
1983	795.2	274.8	34.6
1984	687.5	284.8	41.4
1985	810.7	330.9	40.8
	—Percentage change—		
Change, 1985 from 1982	-2	30	32
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	-1	9	10

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

Scientific instruments

During 1982-85, the value of U.S. imports of scientific instruments and parts increased to \$1.5 billion, or by 80 percent. During the same period, imports of these products under item 807.00 grew by 42 percent, rising to \$148 million. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports

decreased to 9.6 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-76.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 during 1982-85 rose to \$76 million, or by 48 percent. During the same period, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of imports under this provision increased to 52 percent, as shown in table 4-77.

Table 4-76

Scientific instruments: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	—Million dollars—		Percent
1982	859.9	103.8	12.1
1983	936.8	114.0	12.2
1984	1,310.6	136.6	10.4
1985	1,545.4	147.6	9.6
	—Percentage change—		
Change, 1985 from 1982	80	42	-21
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	22	13	-7

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

Table 4-77

Scientific Instruments: U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	103.8	51.6	49.7
1983	114.0	57.5	50.5
1984	136.6	70.8	51.9
1985	147.6	76.4	51.7
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	42	48	4
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	13	14	1

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

In 1985, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Canada were the primary sources of U.S. imports under this provision, accounting for 57, 14, and 12 percent, respectively. The Netherlands and Japan accounted for the bulk of the remaining imports.

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

Most of the articles imported under this provision were apparatus and parts of apparatus for measuring, checking, or automatically controlling variables of liquids or gases, or automatically controlling temperature, and instruments and

apparatus for measuring or checking electrical quantities, and parts thereof.

During 1982-85, all scientific instruments and parts, except bicycle speedometers (TSUS item 711.93) were eligible articles under the GSP. Imports under the GSP provisions amounted to 8.8 percent of total U.S. imports in 1985. Articles certified for use in civil aircraft are provided duty-free treatment and Canadian original motor-vehicle equipment is afforded limited duty-free treatment.

Contact Ruben H. Moller at 724-1732

Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus

During 1982-85, the value of U.S. imports of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus rose by 92 percent to \$1.6 billion. Imports of these products under item 807.00 increased during the same period to \$115.6 million, or by 82 percent. The ratio of such imports under item 807.00 to total imports declined to 5.8 percent in 1984 before rising to 7.2 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-78.

Table 4-78

Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus: U.S. Imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total Imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 Imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	830.8	63.5	7.6
1983	1,050.8	67.4	6.4
1984	1,338.6	77.5	5.8
1985	1,596.4	115.6	7.2
	Percentage change		
Change, 1985 from 1982	92	82	-5
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	24	22	-2

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

The duty-free value of imports under item 807.00 more than tripled to \$57 million during 1982-85. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports increased to 49 percent in 1985, as shown in table 4-79.

In 1985, Mexico was by far the largest source of imports of these goods under item 807.00, accounting for 48 percent of the total. The United Kingdom and Japan were the next largest sources, accounting for 17 percent and 11 percent, respectively, of the total of such imports.

Bougies, catheters, drains, and sondes; artificial respiration and oxygen therapy equipment; and parts of electromedical equipment accounted for 45 percent (\$52 million) of the imports of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus under item 807.00 in 1985. Mexico was the source of 92 percent (\$47.6 million) of item 807.00 imports of such articles in that year as U.S. manufacturers took advantage of relatively low Mexican wage rates to lower production costs of certain manufacturing processes requiring labor-intensive operations.

Table 4-79

Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
			Percent
Million dollars			
1982	63.5	17.9	28.2
1983	67.4	25.1	37.3
1984	77.5	38.7	49.9
1985	115.6	56.9	49.2
Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	82	218	75
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	22	47	20

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

Table 4-80

Furniture and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS Item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
			Percent
Million dollars			
1982	1,366.7	36.2	3
1983	1,848.4	61.5	3
1984	2,528.9	68.2	3
1985	3,331.5	101.7	3
Percentage change			
Change, 1985 from 1982	144	181	0
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	35	41	0

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

Other articles imported under item 807.00 included x-ray and other radiation apparatus, primarily from Japan and Denmark; electromedical apparatus from the United Kingdom; and cardiac pacemakers from West Germany.

All surgical and medical instruments and apparatus were eligible for GSP treatment during 1982-85. However, Mexico lost its GSP eligibility under item 709.09 for bougies, catheters, drains, and sondes on March 31, 1983, after exceeding the competitive-need limitations. Imports under the GSP amounted to 7.0 percent of total U.S. imports in 1985.

Contact Chris Johnson at 724-1730

Furniture

During 1982-85, the value of U.S. imports of furniture and parts increased to \$3.3 billion, or by 144 percent. During the same period, imports of these products under item 807.00 grew by 181 percent, to \$102 million. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports remained stable at 3 percent during 1982-85, as shown in table 4-80.

The duty-free value of imports, entered under item 807.00 increased annually to \$18 million in 1985, or by 116 percent. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of imports under this provision showed an overall decline during 1982-85, falling to 17 percent, as shown in table 4-81.

Item 807.00 is used primarily by manufacturers of special-purpose furniture, more specifically furniture used in automobiles. By and large, manufacturers of household furniture and business and institutional furniture do not make use of the 807.00 provision. During the period 1982-85, over 90 percent of all furniture imports under item 807.00 were from Mexico. Virtually all of this furniture is designed for automotive use and is composed primarily of seats. U.S. automotive manufacturers have plants located along the

Mexican border to take advantage of the much lower labor rates there. The manufacture of automotive seats is highly labor intensive; hence, the U.S. companies send the parts to Mexico for final assembly and reimportation into the United States.

Virtually all articles of furniture were eligible articles under the GSP (except waterbed mattresses and liners and pillows, cushions, and mattresses of cotton) with nearly \$650 million entering under this provision in 1985. Taiwan and Yugoslavia were the leading suppliers of articles under the GSP in 1985. Canadian original motor-vehicle equipment is afforded duty-free treatment as is furniture certified for use in civil aircraft.

Contact Rhett Leverett at 724-1725

Table 4-81

Furniture and parts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1982-85

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1982	36.2	8.1	22
1983	61.5	11.5	19
1984	68.2	14.8	21
1985	101.7	17.5	17
		Percentage change	
Change, 1985 from 1982	181	116	-23
Average annual change, 1985 from 1982	41	29	-8

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

APPENDIX A
NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION IN FEDERAL REGISTER

Pittsburg, Washington Vocational School
(Pittsburgh Public Schools TR), 169
Fortieth St.

Pittsburg, Westinghouse High School
(Pittsburgh Public Schools TR), 1101 N.
Murtland St.

Pittsburg, Wightman School (Pittsburgh
Public Schools TR), 5004 Solway St.

Pittsburg, Woolslair Elementary School
(Pittsburgh Public Schools TR), Fortieth St.
& Library Ave.

VIRGINIA

Richmond (Independent City)

Ginter Park Historic District, Roughly
bounded by Claremont, North, Moss Side
& Noble Aves., Brookland Park Blvd., &
Brook Rd.

[FR Doc. 86-19855 Filed 9-3-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission; Meeting

Notice is hereby given, in accordance
with the Federal Advisory Committee
Act, 86 Stat. 770, 5 U.S.C. App. 1, as
amended by the Act of September 13,
1976, 90 Stat. 1247, that a meeting of the
Illinois and Michigan Canal National
Heritage Corridor Commission will be
held September 10, 1986, beginning at 10
a.m. at the Illinois and Michigan Canal
National Heritage Corridor Commission
Headquarters at 30 North Bluff Street,
Joliet, Illinois 60431.

The Commission was originally
established on August 24, 1984, pursuant
to provisions of the Illinois and
Michigan Canal National Heritage
Corridor Act of 1984, 98 Stat. 1456, 16
U.S.C. 461 to implement and support the
conceptual plan.

Matters to be discussed at the meeting
will include FY 87 budget
considerations, review of locally
produced film depicting the Illinois and
Michigan Canal National Heritage
Corridor Commission, and discussion of
the report on sites of geological
significance in the Illinois and Michigan
Canal National Heritage Corridor.

The meeting will be open to the
public. Interested persons may submit
written statements to the official listed
below prior to the meeting. Further
information concerning the meeting may
be obtained from Alan M. Hutchings,
Chief, Division of External Affairs,
Midwest Region, National Park Service,
1709 Jackson Street, Omaha Nebraska
68102, telephone 402-221-3481 (FTS 864-
3481). Minutes of the meeting will be
available for public inspection at the
Midwest Regional Office 3 weeks after
the meeting.

Dated: August 21, 1986.

Randall R. Pope,
Acting Regional Director, Midwest Region.
[FR Doc. 86-19856 Filed 9-3-86; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[332-237]

Annual Reports on Imports Under Items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States

AGENCY: United States International
Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation.

SUMMARY: The Commission instituted
the investigation, No. 332-237, on its
own motion under section 332(b) of the
Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(b)) to
prepare and publish reports on an
annual basis presenting and analyzing
statistical data on imports under items
806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules
of the United States. The reports will be
similar in format to those published in
the past by the Commission but not
issued pursuant to a specific statutory
authority. The first report will be
published in December 1986 and will
cover the period 1982-85. Subsequent
reports will be published in December of
each year.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 19, 1986.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Ms. Pamela J. McGuyer, General
Manufactures Division, U.S.
International Trade Commission,
Washington, DC 20436 (tel. (202) 724-
1748).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Since the
late 1960s, the Commission has
published various reports dealing with
TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00 trade. In
the past few years, the Commission has
intermittently published the report by
the same title as this 332 report. Past
reports presented historical import data
for 806.30 and 807.00 provisions and
analyzed the most current four-year
period for which data were available on
a commodity specific and sector-by-
sector basis. An addition to the
forthcoming reports is the inclusion of a
"Highlights of Major Trends" section.
The purpose of this section is to present
information and analyses of economic
growth, product diversification, and
significant shifts in the composition of
imports under these special provisions.

Written submission: No public hearing
has been scheduled in this investigation.
Interested persons are invited to submit
written statements concerning the
investigation at any time; however,

written statements should be received
by the close of business on September
15, 1986. Commercial or financial
information which a submitter desires
the Commission to treat as confidential
must be submitted on separate sheets of
paper, each clearly marked
"Confidential Business Information" at
the top. All submissions requesting
confidential treatment must conform
with the requirements of § 201.6 of the
Commission's *Rules of Practice and
Procedure* (19 CFR 201.6). All written
submissions, except for confidential
business information, will be made
available for inspection by interested
persons. All submissions should be
addressed to the Secretary, United
States International Trade Commission,
701 E Street, NW., Washington, DC
20438.

Hearing-impaired individuals are
advised that information on this matter
can be obtained by contacting our TDD
terminal on (202) 724-0002.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: August 22, 1986.

Kenneth R. Mason,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 86-19949 Filed 9-3-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 337-TA-228]

Certain Fans With Brushless DC Motors

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade
Commission.

ACTION: Review and affirmance of the
presiding administrative law judge's
initial determination finding no violation
of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930
(19 U.S.C. 1337).

SUMMARY: On July 9, 1986, the presiding
administrative law judge (ALJ) issued
her final initial determination (ID) in
the above-captioned investigation. The ID
found that there was no violation of
section 337 because the claims in issue
of the patent in controversy were invalid
pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 102(b) or 35 U.S.C.
103. The Commission has determined to
review and affirm a portion of the ID
and to not review the remainder of the
ID.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Kristian E. Anderson, Esq., Office of the
General Counsel, U.S. International
Trade Commission, Washington, DC
20438, telephone 202-523-0074.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Background—On September 4, 1985,
complainant Rotron Incorporated

APPENDIX B
RULES AND REGULATIONS

The declaration shall not be required in any case where the district director is satisfied by reason of the nature of the articles or otherwise that they were shipped directly to the insular possession and were returned by direct shipment.

(c) When merchandise excluding any shipments valued at \$100 or less, arrives unaccompanied by a certificate of origin or a declaration of the shipper, or when any other document necessary to complete entry is lacking, a bond containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.62 of this chapter, for the production thereof may be taken on Customs Form 301. A bond for production of a bill of lading shall be taken on Customs Form 301 and contain the bond conditions set forth in § 113.69 of this chapter.

(d) In determining whether an article produced or manufactured in any such insular possession contains foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent (or more than 70 percent with respect to watches and watch movements), a comparison shall be made between the actual purchase price of the foreign materials (excluding any material which at the time such article is entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in the United States, may be imported into the United States from a foreign country, other than Cuba or the Philippines, free of duty); plus the cost of transportation to such insular possession (but excluding duties and taxes, if any, assessed by the insular possession and any charges which may accrue after landing), and the final appraised value in the United States determined in accordance with section 402, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a), of the article brought into the United States.

(e) A special Customs invoice on Customs Form 5515 shall be required in connection with shipment of dutiable merchandise valued over \$500 unless the shipment would have been exempt from the requirement of a special Customs invoice under § 141.83 of this chapter if it had been imported from a foreign country, or when the shipment is covered by a certificate of origin provided for in paragraph (a) of this section.

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

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 623, as amended, 624, 46 Stat. 759, as amended (19 U.S.C. 66, 1623, 1624))

(T.D. 83-7, 48 FR 229, Jan. 4, 1983; 48 FR 1290, Jan. 12, 1983; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41164, Oct. 19, 1984)

§ 7.11 Guantanamo Bay Naval Station.

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

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

ARTICLES EXPORTED AND RETURNED

- Sec.
- 10.1 Domestic products; requirements on entry.
 - 10.3 Drawback; internal-revenue tax.
 - 10.4 Internal-revenue marks; erasure.
 - 10.5 Shooks and staves; cloth boards; district director's account.
 - 10.6 Certificates of foreign shipper and box maker.
 - 10.7 Substantial containers or holders.
 - 10.8 Articles exported for repairs or alterations.
 - 10.8a Imported articles exported and reimported.
 - 10.9 Articles exported for processing.

United States Customs Service, Treasury

- Sec.
- 10.10 Newsreel films.
- ARTICLES ASSEMBLED ABROAD WITH UNITED STATES COMPONENTS
- 10.11 General.
 - 10.12 Definitions.
 - 10.13 Statutory provision: Item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).
 - 10.14 Fabricated components subject to the exemption.
 - 10.15 Fabricated components not subject to the exemption.
 - 10.16 Assembly abroad.
 - 10.17 Valuation of exempted components.
 - 10.18 Valuation of assembled articles.
 - 10.19 Elements involved in determining constructed value or cost of production.
 - 10.20 Cost data required if other statutory basis applicable.
 - 10.21 Updating cost data and other information.
 - 10.22 Marking.
 - 10.23 Standards, quotas, and visas.
 - 10.24 Documentation.
- FREE ENTRY—ARTICLES FOR THE USE OF FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL
- 10.30c (Reserved)
- TEMPORARY IMPORTATIONS UNDER BOND
- 10.31 Entry; bond.
 - 10.33 Theatrical effects.
 - 10.34 Articles brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists.
 - 10.35 Models of women's wearing apparel.
 - 10.36 Commercial travelers' samples; professional equipment and tools of trade; theatrical effects and other articles.
 - 10.36a Vehicles, pleasure boats and aircraft brought in for repair or alteration.
 - 10.37 Extension of time for exportation.
 - 10.38 Exportation.
 - 10.39 Cancellation of bond charges.
 - 10.40 Refund of cash deposits.
- INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC
- 10.41 Instruments; exceptions.
 - 10.41a Lift vans, cargo vans, shipping tanks, skids, pallets, and similar instruments of international traffic; repair components.
 - 10.41b Clearance of serially numbered substantial holders or outer containers.
- ARTICLES FOR INSTITUTIONS
- 10.43 Requirements on entry.
 - 10.44 Declaration of importer of record.
 - 10.46 Articles for the United States.
 - 10.47 Scientific specimens.
- WORKS OF ART
- 10.48 Engravings, drawings, sculptures, etc.

- Sec.
- 10.49 Articles for exhibition; requirements on entry.
 - 10.50 Works of American artists.
 - 10.52 Painted, colored, or stained glass windows for religious institutions.
 - 10.53 Antiques.
 - 10.54 Gobelin and other hand-woven tapestries.
- VEGETABLE OILS
- 10.56 Vegetable oils, denaturing; release.
- POTATOES, CORN, OR MAIZE
- 10.57 Certified seed potatoes, and seed corn or maize.
- BOLTING CLOTHS
- 10.58 Bolting cloths; marking.
- WITHDRAWAL OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR VESSELS
- 10.59 Exemption from customs duties and internal-revenue tax.
 - 10.60 Forms of withdrawals; bond.
 - 10.61 Withdrawal permit.
 - 10.62 Bunker fuel oil.
 - 10.62a Blanket withdrawals for certain merchandise.
 - 10.63 Landing of supplies and stores from receiving vessel in the United States.
 - 10.64 Crediting or cancellation of bonds.
 - 10.64a Bonded fuel laden as aircraft supplies.
 - 10.65 Cigars and cigarettes.
- ARTICLES EXPORTED FOR EXHIBITION, ETC.
- 10.66 Articles exported for temporary exhibition and returned; horses exported for horse racing and returned; procedure on entry.
 - 10.67 Articles exported for scientific or educational purposes and returned; procedure on entry.
- THEATRICAL EFFECTS, MOTION-PICTURE FILMS, COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' SAMPLES, AND TOOLS OF TRADE
- 10.68 Procedure.
 - 10.69 Samples to Great Britain and Ireland under reciprocal agreement.
- ANIMALS AND BIRDS
- 10.70 Purebred animals for breeding purposes; declaration; certificate.
 - 10.71 Purebred animals; bond for production of evidence; deposit of estimated duties; stipulation.
 - 10.72 Horses and mules for immediate slaughter.
 - 10.73 Cows for dairy purposes.
 - 10.74 Animals straying or driven across boundary for pasturage; offspring.

- Sec.
10.75 Wild animals and birds; zoological collections.
10.76 Game animals and birds.
10.77 Skins bearing wool or hair as fur skins.
- PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN FISHERIES
10.78 Entry.
10.79 Proof.
- SALT FOR CURING FISH
10.80 Remission of duty; withdrawal; bond.
10.81 Use in any district.
10.82 Proof of use.
10.83 Bond; cancellation; extension.
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10.198 Evidence of country of origin.
AUTHORITY: R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, 77A Stat. 14; 5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 68, 1202, 1624 (General Headnote 11, 12, Tariff Schedules of the United States). Additional authority and statutes interpreted or applied are cited in the text or following the sections affected.
SOURCE: 28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, unless otherwise noted.

ARTICLES EXPORTED AND RETURNED

§ 10.1 Domestic products; requirements on entry.

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

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

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

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

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

(3) A Certificate of Exportation on the bottom portion of Customs Form 3311 executed by the district director at the port from which the merchandise was exported. Such certificate

shall show whether drawback was claimed or paid on the merchandise covered by the certificate and, if any was paid, the amount thereof. This certificate shall be issued on application of the importer, or of the district director at the importer's request, and shall be mailed by the issuing officer directly to the port at which it is to be

used. If the merchandise has been exported from the port at which entry is made and the fact of exportation appears on the records of the customhouse, the fact of reimportation shall be noted on such export record. In such case the filing of the certificate on Customs Form 3311 shall not be required.

(b) If, in any case where the appraising officer's report does not show definitely that merchandise the value of which exceeds \$1,000 is of domestic origin, Customs Form 3311 has not been executed by the owner or ultimate consignee, the district director may require the execution of such form by the owner or ultimate consignee. In such a case Customs Form 3311 shall be filed within 3 months after the date of the demand therefor upon the person in whose name the entry was filed. If the owner or ultimate consignee is a corporation, such form may be signed by the president, vice president, secretary, or treasurer of the corporation, or may be signed by any employee or agent of the corporation who holds a power of attorney executed under the conditions outlined in Subpart C, Part 141 of this chapter and a certification by the corporation that such employee or other agent has or will have knowledge of the pertinent facts. In the case of articles which are unquestionably the products of the United States and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition, if the district director is satisfied from the character thereof or otherwise that they are free of duty under Schedule 8, Part 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States, and if the total value of the articles of American origin contained in the shipment does not exceed \$250, the execution of Customs Form 3311 shall not be required therefor, except when used as an entry under paragraph (g), (h), or (i) of this section.

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

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

(e) No evidence relative to the conditions of Item 800.00 shall be required in the case of articles the product of the United States in use at the time of importation as the usual coverings or containers of merchandise not subject to an ad valorem rate of duty unless such articles would be dutiable if not products of the United States under General Headnote 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

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

(g) *Aircraft and aircraft parts and equipment.* (1) In the case of aircraft and aircraft parts and equipment returned to the United States under Item 800.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, by or for the account of an aircraft owner or operator and in-

tended for use in his own aircraft operations, within or outside the United States, the entry summary may be made on Customs Form 3311. The entry summary on Customs Form 3311 shall be executed by the entrant and supported by the entry documentation required by § 142.3 of this chapter. If the Customs officer is satisfied that the articles are products of the United States, that they have not been improved in condition or advanced in value while abroad, and that no drawback has been or will be paid, the other documents described in this section shall not be required, and no bond need be filed for their production.

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

(i) The name and address of the aircraft owner or operator by whom or for whose account the articles are returned to the United States, in the block headed "Articles Returned To (Name and Address)",

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

(iii) The date of its arrival,

(iv) A description of the articles,

(v) The value of the articles, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Exported as stores or equipment on a United States vessel or a vessel operated by the United States Government,

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

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

(4) The entrant also shall show:

(i) The name of the importing vessel,

(ii) The date of its arrival,

(iii) A description of the articles, and

(iv) The value of the articles.

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

(i) When the total value of articles of claimed American origin contained in any shipment does not exceed \$250 and such articles are found to be unquestionably products of the United States and do not appear to have been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad and no quota is involved, free entry thereof may be made under Item 800.00 on Customs Form 3311, executed by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent and filed in duplicate, without regard to the requirement of a certificate of exportation or evidence of similar purport, unless the Customs officer has reason to believe that Customs drawback or exemption from internal revenue tax, or both, were probably allowed on exportation of the articles or that they

are otherwise subject to duty. The entrant shall show on Customs Form 3311 the name of the importing conveyance, the date of its arrival, the name of the country from which the articles were returned to the United States, and the value of the articles. The entrant shall also produce evidence of his right to make entry (except as provided in § 142.11(b) of this chapter). If the Customs officer is not entirely certain that the articles to be entered under this paragraph by a nominal consignee are products of the United States, the actual owner or ultimate consignee thereof may be required to execute a Customs Form 3311.

(j) In the case of products of the United States, when the aggregate value of the shipment does not exceed \$10,000 and the products are imported—

(1) For the purposes of repair or alteration, prior to reexportation, or

(2) After having been either rejected or returned by the foreign purchaser to the United States for credit, free entry thereof may be made under item 800.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, on Customs Form 3311, (a Customs Form 7501 must be submitted as well for articles, described in paragraph (b) of this and § 143.23(h) of this chapter) executed by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent and filed in duplicate, without regard to the requirement of a certificate of exportation or evidence of similar purport, unless the Customs officer has reason to believe that Customs drawback or exemption from internal revenue tax, or both, were probably allowed on exportation of the articles or that they are otherwise subject to duty. The person making entry shall show on Customs Form 3311 the name of the importing conveyance, the date of its arrival, the name of the country from which the articles were returned to the United States, and the value of the articles. The person making entry shall also produce evidence of his right to make entry (except as provided in § 141.11(b) of this chapter). If the Customs officer is not entirely certain that the articles to be entered under this paragraph by a nominal consignee are products of the United

States, the actual owner or ultimate consignee thereof may be required to execute a Customs Form 3311.

(46 Stat. 759; 19 U.S.C. 1202; R.S. 251, as amended (19 U.S.C. 661, sec. 481, 46 Stat. 789 (19 U.S.C. 1481), sec. 484, 46 Stat. 722, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1484), sec. 498, 46 Stat. 728, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1498), sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 1624))

(T.D. 72-110, 37 FR 8867, May 2, 1972 as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13060, Mar. 29, 1978; 43 FR 20003, May 10, 1978; T.D. 79-221, 44 FR 46812, Aug. 9, 1979; T.D. 82-82, 48 FR 14596, Apr. 5, 1983)

§ 10.3 Drawback; Internal-revenue tax.

(a) Except as prescribed in § 10.1(d) or in paragraphs (c) and (f) of this section, no free entry shall be allowed under schedule 8, part 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States, in the final liquidation of an entry unless the district director of Customs is satisfied by the certificate of exportation or other evidence or information that no drawback was allowed in connection with the exportation from the United States, and unless no internal-revenue tax is imposed on the importation of like articles not previously exported from the United States or, if such tax is being imposed at the time of entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, the district director of Customs is satisfied that an internal-revenue tax on production or importation was paid in respect of the imported article before it was exported from the United States and was not refunded. Except as provided for in § 10.1(f), when it is impracticable, because of the destruction of Customs records or other circumstances, to determine whether drawback was allowed, or the amount of drawback allowed, with respect to an article established to be a returned product of the United States which has not been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad, there shall be assessed on the returned article an amount of duty determined as follows:

(1) If there is any likelihood that drawback was allowable on the exportation of like articles at any time when the imported article may have been exported from the United States, the estimated amount of any drawback

which would have been allowable if duty had been paid on any foreign merchandise likely to have been used in the manufacture of the returned article at the rate or rates applicable to such foreign merchandise on the date of importation of the returned article (see paragraph (b) of this section), and

(2) If there is any likelihood that a refund or remission of tax was allowed on the exportation of the returned article, the amount of any internal-revenue tax which would be payable at the time of importation if the returned article were wholly of foreign origin, but in no such case shall there be assessed more than an amount equal to the duty and tax that would apply if the returned article were wholly of foreign origin and originally imported. (See § 10.7(a).) Except as provided for in § 10.1(f), if the imported article is of a kind which would be subject to an internal-revenue tax if of foreign origin and payment of an internal-revenue tax before exportation without refund thereof is not established, duty shall be assessed on the imported article in an amount equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed at the time of entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption on like articles of foreign origin, plus the

amount of any drawback allowed on the exportation of the article from the United States; but if no drawback was allowed, the duty equal to internal-revenue tax shall be the total duty to be assessed. If an allowance of drawback on the exportation from the United States of the imported article is established, duty shall be assessed in an amount equal to such drawback, plus an amount equal to any internal-revenue tax which may be assessable in accordance with this paragraph; but in no case shall duty equal to drawback, or to drawback and internal-revenue tax, be assessed in an amount in excess of the ordinary Customs duty and internal-revenue tax applicable to like articles of foreign origin. In any case, where payment of internal-revenue tax before exportation without refund thereof is established, no duty equal to an internal-revenue tax currently in force shall be assessed.

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

Article	Duty assessment
Drums, metal (when not exempt from duty in accordance with sec. 10.3(c))	24 cents each.
Hosiery, nylon	45 cents per dozen.
Lead compound, tetraethyl	\$0.006 per pound.
Lithopone	\$0.00143 per pound.
Oxide, zinc	\$0.0065 per pound.
Piece goods, cotton:	
Bleached	
Dyed	\$0.02675 per square yard.
Printed	\$0.02698 per square yard.
Piece goods, nylon: Dyed	\$0.02697 per square yard.
Piece goods, rayon:	
Printed	\$0.24320 per square yard.
Other than printed (white, piece dyed or yarn dyed)	\$0.04070 per square yard.
Yellow, refined, inedible	\$0.07089 per square yard.
	\$0.007 per pound.

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

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

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

(3) Any article provided for in items 804.10 or 804.20 Tariff Schedules of

the United States, with respect to which the district director has determined that the collection of duty under such items 804.10 or 804.20 would involve an expense and inconvenience to the Government disproportionate to the probable amount of such duty; and

(4) Other articles of domestic manufacture which are in use at the time of importation as the usual coverings or containers of merchandise not subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad by any process of manufacture or other means.³

(d) Articles manufactured or produced in the United States in a Customs bonded warehouse and exported shall be subject on reimportation to a duty equal to the total duty and internal-revenue tax, if any, imposed at the time of entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption with respect to the importation of like articles not previously exported from the United States.

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

(f) Tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes classifiable under item 804.20, Tariff Schedules of the United States, may be released from customs custody without the payment of that part of the duty attributable to the internal-revenue tax for return to internal-revenue bond as provided by section 5704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

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

[28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 68-104, 33 FR 5616, Apr. 11, 1968; T.D. 83-240, 48 FR 53098, Nov. 25, 1983]

§ 10.4 Internal-revenue marks; erasure.

Internal-revenue brands or marks on casks or other containers previously

³Filling, sealing, and labeling are held to advance the value of the contents rather than that of the container.

exported from the United States must be erased at the importer's expense under Customs supervision before their delivery from Customs custody.

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

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

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

(c) [Reserved]

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

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

(f) Whenever boxes or barrels alleged to have been manufactured from American shooks or staves are shipped to the United States from a person abroad other than the one to whom they were exported from the United States, the importer shall be required to obtain from the foreign consignee

to whom the shooks or staves were originally exported from this country the certificate or certificates, Customs Form 3311, covering the exportation of the shooks or staves from the United States, or an extract therefrom signed by such consignee, showing the number of shooks or staves covered by such certificate or certificates, together with the number of superficial feet of such shooks or staves. Such Form 3311, or extract therefrom, shall be filed by the importer in connection with the entry of the boxes or barrels.

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

(h) A record of cloth boards of domestic manufacture exported⁴ to be wrapped with foreign textiles shall be kept by district director in a similar manner as for shooks and staves. If such boards are advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad, free entry shall be denied on importation.

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

§ 10.6 Certificates of foreign shipper and box maker.

(a) A foreign shipper desiring to export to the United States boxes or barrels alleged to have been made from American shooks shall execute and send with the invoice covering the merchandise contained in such boxes or barrels a certificate of the foreign shipper, stating that the boxes or bar-

⁴Cloth boards of domestic manufacture are conditionally free of duty under Schedule 8, Part 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States. See footnote 1 of this part.

rels were made from American shooks or staves, and identifying the latter with the certificate covering their exportation from the United States. This foreign shipper's certificate shall be in the following form:

I, _____, of _____, do hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the boxes and (or) barrels mentioned in (the annexed invoice)* (invoice No. _____, of _____, 19-)* are made (wholly)* (except for the ends and partitions)* of shooks (or staves) of the manufacture of the United States, as stated in the accompanying certificate of _____, box maker; that the shooks (or staves) were exported from _____, per S.S. _____, on _____, 19-; and that the said boxes (or barrels) (will be)* (have been)* filed with _____, covered by the above-mentioned invoice, and (will be)* (have been)* shipped to the port of _____ in the United States, per S.S. _____, sailing from _____, on _____, 19-.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 19-.

(Shipper)

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

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

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

*Cross out inapplicable words.

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

Dated _____ at _____
 this _____ day of _____,
 19____.

(Box maker)

(c) If a claim accompanied by an appropriately modified Customs Form 3311 is made by the importer at the time of filing the entry for an exemption from duty on account of boxes or barrels made from American shooks or staves, the certificate of the foreign shipper with the annexed certificate of the box maker may be accepted if produced at any time prior to the liquidation of the entry. Upon receipt, from the district director at the port of exportation of the shooks and staves, of corroboration that the records of exportation do not conflict materially with such claim, the exemption may be allowed. If the claim for an exemption is disallowed in full or in part, the importer may file a request within 15 days of the date of the district director's notice to him of any disallowance, for referral of the question to the Commissioner of Customs for review.

§ 10.7 Substantial containers or holders.

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

(b) Substantial containers or holders, which are of foreign production and previously imported duty paid,

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

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

I, _____, of _____, do hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the substantial containers and holders mentioned in (the annexed invoice) (invoice No. _____ of _____, 19____) * are of the manufacture of _____ and were exported from the United States at the port of _____, per S.S. _____ on _____, 19____, and that the same are being returned to the United States (empty) filled with _____ (holdings _____).*

Shipper

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

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

(f) When such containers or holders of foreign production previously imported duty paid are reimported empty, they may be admitted without entry if readily identifiable as having been previously imported duty paid.

[28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 82-145, 47 FR 35475, Aug. 18, 1982]

*Cross out inapplicable words.

§ 10.8 Articles exported for repairs or alterations.

(a) Before exporting articles which are subject on return to the United States to duty on the value of the repairs or alterations performed abroad, as provided for in Item 806.20, Tariff Schedules of the United States, a Certificate of Registration (top portion of Customs Form 4455) shall be filed (in an original only) by the owner or exporter with the district director before the departure of the exporting conveyance. This procedure will permit the district director to examine the articles before they are exported. The applicant shall be notified by the district director of the place to which he shall deliver the articles for examination. All expense in connection with the delivery of the articles, cording, sealing, marking, and transfer to the exporting conveyance, shall be paid by the exporter. Except for those articles exported by mail which can be identified by manufacturer's mark or number, the district director may require the articles to be exported under Customs supervision. If supervision is required, a photograph of the article or some other means of identification, shall be furnished to the Customs officer.

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

(c) When an exporter resides more than 20 miles from a Customs office,

articles being exported for repairs or alterations through the mail, may, in accordance with the following procedures which have been approved by the Post Office Department, be exported through a local post office:

(1) The articles shall be delivered to the postmaster in an unpacked condition;

(2) Customs Form 4455 completed in original and duplicate shall be presented to the postmaster with the articles;

(3) The original Customs Form 4455 with the Certificate of Registration executed by the postmaster shall be returned to the exporter for use, if necessary, in clearing articles on their return to the United States;

(4) The duplicate Form 4455 shall be enclosed in the parcel with the articles being exported and shall accompany the articles on their return to the United States to facilitate processing the entry; and

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

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

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

(Place and date)

I, _____, declare that the articles herein specified are the articles which, in the condition in which they were exported from the United States, were received by me (us) on _____, 19____, from _____ (Name and address of owner or exporter in the United States); that they were received by me (us) for the sole purpose of being repaired or altered; that only the repairs or alterations described below were performed by me (us); that the full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of such repairs or

alterations are correctly stated below; and that no substitution whatever has been made to replace any of the articles originally received by me (us) from the owner or exporter thereof mentioned above.

Marks and numbers	Description of articles and of repairs or alterations	Full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of repairs or alterations ¹	Total value of articles after repairs or alterations
(Date)			(Signature)
(Address)			(Capacity)

¹ See Headnote 2, Part 118, Schedule 8, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

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

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

repaired or altered condition are a portion of the articles covered by such Certificate of Registration. This certification shall be filed in lieu of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455), in the following form:

I hereby certify that the merchandise covered by entry No. _____ dated _____, is a portion of the merchandise exported under Customs Form 4455 _____ (Certificate of registration No.) dated _____, to _____ (Name of foreign consignee) _____, for the purpose and with the intent of _____ (Repairing or altering) the articles in the foreign country. I further certify that original Customs Form 4455 has been charged with the quantities herein, identified with the entry and port, and will be maintained at _____ (Firm and address)

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

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

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

(j) In the event there has been compliance with registration requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and Customs Form 4455 is not available at the time of entry, the district director may waive the production of Customs Form 4455 provided the merchandise is entered at one time

at one port of entry, and he is satisfied that the returned merchandise meets the requirements of item 806.20 and related headnotes.

(k) In any case where an imported article was exported for repairs or alterations without compliance with the registration requirements of this section, the district director may waive the production of Customs Form 4455 if he is satisfied that the returned merchandise is entitled to entry under item 806.20 and that the failure to comply with the registration requirements was due to inadvertence, mistake, or inexperience, and not to negligence or bad faith. The district director may also, in his discretion, waive the registration requirements of this section, prior to exportation of the articles, upon application in writing by an exporter-importer located within his district when it is indicated that the duty on merchandise would be less than \$25 if not within the purview of item 806.20 and it is indicated that the shipment on its return to the United States will be covered by a mail or other informal entry. Customs Form 4455, appropriately modified, may be used by the district director in issuing the waiver.

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

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

§ 10.8a Imported articles exported and reimported.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Date) (Signature)

(Address) (Title)

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

I declare that the _____ (Description of articles) were previously imported into the United States at the Port of _____ (Name of port), Entry No. _____, on _____ (Date of entry) by _____ (Name and address of importer) at which time duty was paid; that they were exported from the United States at the Port of _____ (Name of port) on _____ (Date of exportation) by _____ (Name and address of exporter) without benefit of drawback; that the articles are being reimported by or for the account of _____, and, that the attached declaration from _____ (Name of foreign shipper) is correct in every respect.

(Date) (Signature)

(Address) (Title)

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

(Secs. 484, 624, 46 Stat. 722, as amended, 759; 19 U.S.C. 1292, 1484)
(T.D. 72-221, 37 FR 17469, Aug. 29, 1972)

§ 10.9 Articles exported for processing.

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

The articles described in this certificate were manufactured in the United States by _____ (Name and address) or, if of foreign origin, were subjected to _____ (show processes of manufacture, such as molding, cast-

ing, machining, etc.) in the United States by _____ (Name and address). The articles in their changed conditions will be returned for further processing by _____ (Name and address); or, if further processing of the articles in the United States will be performed by a person not presently known, the reasons for believing the articles will be returned for further processing are _____

and the reason the person is not presently known is _____

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

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

(d) When articles other than those exported by mail or parcel post are examined and registered at one port and exported for processing through another port, they shall be forwarded to

the port of exportation under a transportation and exportation entry.

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

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

Marks and numbers	Description of articles and of processing	Full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of processing ¹	Total value of article after processing

¹ See Headquarters 2, Part 18, Schedule 8, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

(f) There shall be filed in connection with the entry the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) and a declaration made by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent having knowledge of the facts that the articles entered in their processed condition are the same articles covered by the Certificate of Registration. This declaration shall also show that the full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of the processing is correctly stated in the entry. There shall be included a concise statement as to the nature of the processing performed outside the United States immediately prior to the current importation and to the processing to be per-

formed thereafter in the United States, showing the name and address of the processor who will do the subsequent processing. When all of the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) is not entered at one time or at one port of entry, in the case of importations not exceeding \$250 in value, the district director at the port where any portion of the merchandise is entered shall note the quantity entered on the registration certificate and return the certificate to the submitter thereof for use in connection with any further importation covered by such certificate.

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

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

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

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

(h) The Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) referred to in paragraph (g) of this section shall be retained by the firm therein referred to for a period of 5 years from the

date of the related entry of the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration for verification by appropriate Customs officers. Each quantity entered shall be accounted for in such a manner as to identify the specific entry (entry number), and port of entry with the total quantity of the exported articles on the reverse side of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) until the total quantity has been entered.

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

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

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

entry. Customs Form 4455, appropriately modified, may be used by the district director in issuing the waiver.

(l) The district director shall require at the time of entry a deposit of estimated duties based upon the full cost or fair market value, as the case may be, of the processing. The cost or fair market value, as the case may be, of the processing outside the United States which is set forth in the invoice and entry papers as the basis for the assessment of duty under Item 806.30, shall be limited to the cost or value of the processing actually performed abroad (including all domestic and foreign articles used in the processing, but does not include the exported United States metal article) and shall not include any of the expenses incurred in this country, whether by way of engineering costs, preparation of plans or specifications, and the furnishing of tools or equipment for doing the processing abroad, or otherwise.

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

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

§ 10.10 Newsreel films.

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

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

ARTICLES ASSEMBLED ABROAD WITH UNITED STATES COMPONENTS

§ 10.11 General.

(a) Section 10.12 through 10.23 set forth definitions and interpretative regulations adopted by the Commissioner of Customs pertaining to the construction of Item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) and related provisions of law. These provisions concern claims for the exemption from duty provided by Item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), for American-made fabricated components which are returned to the United States as parts of articles assembled abroad. The examples included in these sections described specific situations in which the exemption may or may not be applicable. The definitions and regulations that follow are promulgated to inform the public of the constructions and interpretations that the United States Customs Service shall give to relevant statutory terms and to assure the impartial and uniform assessment of duties upon merchandise claimed to be partially exempt from duty under Item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), at the various ports of entry. Nothing in these regulations purports or is intended to restrict the legal right of importers or others to a judicial review of the matters contained therein.

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

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43021, Sept. 18, 1975)

§ 10.12 Definitions.

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

(a) *American-made.* The term "American-made" is used to refer to a

product of the United States as defined in paragraph (e) of this section.

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

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

(d) *Fabricated component.* "Fabricated component" means a manufactured article ready for assembly in the condition as exported except for operations incidental to the assembly.

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

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43021, Sept. 18, 1975)

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

Item 807.00, Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), provides that articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States, which (a) were exported in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, (b) have not lost their physical identity in such articles by change in form, shape, or otherwise, and (c) have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by being assembled and except by operations incidental to the assembly process such as cleaning, lubricating, and painting, are subject to a duty upon the full value of the imported article, less the cost or, if no

charge is made, the value of such products of the United States. The rate of duty which is assessed upon the dutiable portion of the imported article is that which is applicable to the imported article as a whole under the appropriate provision of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) for such article. If that provision requires a specific or compound rate of duty, the total duties assessed on the imported article are reduced in such proportion as the cost or value of the returned United States components which qualify for the exemption bears to the full value of the assembled article.

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

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

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

§ 10.14 Fabricated components subject to the exemption.

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

shapes, which are cut into specific shapes or patterns abroad are not considered fabricated components.

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

Example 2. Prestamped metal lead frames for semiconductor devices exported in multiple unit strips in which the individual frame units are connected to each other, or integrated circuit wafers containing individual integrated circuit dice which have been scribed or scored in the United States, are regarded as fabricated components. The separation of the individual frames by cutting, or the segmentation of the wafer into individual dice by flexing and breaking along scribed or scored lines, is regarded as an operation incidental to the assembly process.

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

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

(b) *Substantial transformation of foreign-made articles or materials.* Foreign-made articles or materials may become products of the United States if they undergo a process of manufacture in the United States which results in their substantial transformation. Substantial transformation occurs when, as a result of manufacturing processes, a new and different article emerges, having a distinctive name, character, or use, which is different from that originally possessed by the article or material before being subject to the manufacturing process. The mere finishing or modification of a partially or nearly complete foreign product in the United

States will not result in the substantial transformation of such product and it remains the product of a foreign country.

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

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

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

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43022, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.15 Fabricated components not subject to the exemption.

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

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

(b) With benefit of drawback;

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

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

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

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43023, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.16 Assembly abroad.

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

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

Example 2. An aluminum electrolytic capacitor is assembled abroad from American-made aluminum foil, paper, tape, and Mylar film. In the foreign assembly plant the aluminum foil is trimmed to the desired width, cut to the desired length, interleaved with paper, which may or may not be cut to length or despoiled from a continuous length, and rolled into a cylinder wherein

the foil and paper are cut and a section of sealing tape fastened to the surface to prevent these components from unwinding. Wire or other electric connectors are bonded at appropriate intervals to the aluminum foil of the cylinder which is then inserted into a metal can, and the ends closed with a protective washer. As imported, the capacitor is subject to the ad valorem rate of duty applicable to capacitors upon the value less the cost or value of the American-made foil, paper, tape, and Mylar film. The operations performed on these components are all either assembly steps or steps incidental to assembly.

Example 3. The manufacture abroad of cloth on a loom using thread or yarn exported from the United States on spools, cops, or pirns is not considered an assembly but a weaving operation, and the thread or yarn does not qualify for the exemption. However, American-made thread used to sew buttons or garment components is qualified for the exemption because it is used in an operation involving the assembly of solid components.

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

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

(c) *Operations not incidental to the assembly process.* Any significant process, operation, or treatment other than assembly whose primary purpose

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

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

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

(3) Painting primarily intended to enhance the appearance of an article or to impart distinctive features or characteristics;

(4) Chemical treatment of components or assembled articles to impart new characteristics, such as shower-proofing, permapressing, sanforizing, dyeing or bleaching of textiles;

(5) Machining, polishing, burnishing, peening, plating (other than plating incidental to the assembly), embossing, pressing, stamping, extruding, drawing, annealing, tempering, case hardening, and any other operation, treatment or process which imparts significant new characteristics or qualities to the article affected.

(d) *Joining of American-made and foreign-made components.* An assembly operation may involve the use of American-made components and foreign-made components. The various requirements for establishing entitlement to the exemption apply only to the American-made components of the assembly.

Example. Diodes are assembled abroad from American-made components. The process includes the encapsulation of the assembled components in a plastic shell. The plastic used for the encapsulation is in the form of a pellet, and is of foreign origin. After the prefabricated diode components are assembled, the assembled unit is placed in a transfer molding machine, where, by use of the pellet, molten epoxy is caused to flow around the perimeters of the assembled components, forming upon solidification a plastic body for the diode. Upon importation, exemption may be granted for the value of the American-made compo-

nents, but not for the value of the plastic pellet. If the plastic pellet used for encapsulation was of United States origin, its value would still be a part of the dutiable value of the diode, because the plastic pellet is not a fabricated component of a type designed to be fitted together by assembly, but merely a premeasured quantity of material which was applied to the assembled unit by a process not constituting an assembly.

(e) *Subassembly.* An assembly operation may involve the joining or fitting of American-made components into a part or subassembly of an article, followed by the installation of the part or subassembly into the complete article.

Example. Rolls of foil and rolls of paper are exported and cut to specific length abroad and interleaved and rolled to form the electrodes and dielectric of a capacitor. Following this procedure, the rolls are assembled with cans and other parts to form a complete capacitor. The foil and paper are entitled to the exemption.

(f) *Packing.* The packing abroad of merchandise into containers does not in itself qualify either the containers or their contents for the exemption. However, assembled articles which otherwise qualify for the exemption and which are packaged abroad following their assembly will not be disqualified from the exemption by reason of their having been so packaged, whether for retail sale or for bulk shipment. The tariff status of the packing materials or containers will be determined in accordance with General Headnote 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

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

§ 10.17 Valuation of exempted components.

The value of fabricated components to be subtracted from the full value of the assembled article is the cost of the components when last purchased, f.o.b. United States port of exportation or point of border crossing as set out in the invoice and entry papers, or, if no purchase was made, the value of the components at the time of their shipment for exportation, f.o.b. United States port of exportation or point of border crossing, as set out in the invoice and entry papers. However, if the appraising officer concludes that

(a) *Statutory basis used in valuation.* As in the case of the appraisal of any other imported merchandise (see Subpart C of Part 152 of this chapter), the full value of assembled articles imported under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), is determined in accordance with the appropriate statutory basis.

(b) *Use of constructed value or cost of production as basis for valuation.* A preponderance of the merchandise entitled to the item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), exemption, is appraised on the basis of constructed value or cost of production.

(1) *Constructed value.* Constructed value is the statutory basis of appraisal authorized by section 402(d), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a(d)), and is applicable to imported articles which are not on a list compiled by the Department of the Treasury, known as the "final list" (T.D. 54521).

(2) *Cost of production.* Cost of production is the statutory basis of appraisal authorized by section 402a(f), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1402(f)), and is applicable to imported articles which are on the "final list" (T.D. 54521).

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43024, Sept. 18, 1975)

§ 10.18 Valuation of assembled articles.

(a) *Statutory basis used in valuation.* As in the case of the appraisal of any other imported merchandise (see Subpart C of Part 152 of this chapter), the full value of assembled articles imported under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), is determined in accordance with the appropriate statutory basis.

(b) *Use of constructed value or cost of production as basis for valuation.* A preponderance of the merchandise entitled to the item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), exemption, is appraised on the basis of constructed value or cost of production.

(1) *Constructed value.* Constructed value is the statutory basis of appraisal authorized by section 402(d), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a(d)), and is applicable to imported articles which are not on a list compiled by the Department of the Treasury, known as the "final list" (T.D. 54521).

(2) *Cost of production.* Cost of production is the statutory basis of appraisal authorized by section 402a(f), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1402(f)), and is applicable to imported articles which are on the "final list" (T.D. 54521).

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43024, Sept. 18, 1975)

§ 10.19 Elements involved in determining constructed value or cost of production.

Both constructed value and cost of production of assembled articles are determined from the following cost data:

(a) *Cost of materials.* The cost of materials to be reported in connection with a claim for an item 807.00, Tariff

Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), exemption, where constructed value or cost of production is the basis of appraisal includes, but is not limited to:

(1) The cost or value of all American-made components and other American-made materials f.o.b. the United States port of exportation or point of border crossing. If these items were purchased, there should be included, in addition to the purchase price, all costs incurred up to the time of the items' arrival at the port of exportation, such as packing, freight, insurance, warehousing, sorting, and re-packing. If the items were not purchased, the estimated market value f.o.b. port of exportation or point of border crossing shall be used, based on the normal selling price to independent purchasers or other available market information. If market value information is not available, the value of the items shall be the sum of all costs incurred in producing the items, including general expenses, an amount for profit, and all costs incurred from the time the items are completed to the time they arrive at the port of exportation or point of border crossing.

(2) Freight, insurance, lading and unloading, and other costs incurred in transporting the American-made components and materials from the port of exportation or point of border crossing to the assembler's plant;

(3) The cost or value of all other components and materials added in the country of assembly as well as the costs incurred in transporting these components and materials to the assembler's plant, including packing, freight, insurance, and lading and unloading;

(4) The value of waste or spoilage, including scrap, such as trimmings, cuttings, and turnings from a lathe, and United States components delivered to the assembler and found to be unusable. The value of waste or spoilage shall be determined from the actual cost of the materials less the market value of recovered scrap or rejected components. Where the assembler returns rejected components to its supplier and receives credit for the rejected components so returned, the credit received by the assembler may

be applied as an offset against the assembler's cost of materials; and

(5) Taxes on materials assessed by the country of assembly, but remitted or refunded upon exportation of the finished articles from the country of assembly, such as sales taxes and value added taxes. Such taxes are included under the cost of materials when cost of production is the basis of valuation, but are excluded when constructed value is the basis of valuation.

(b) *Cost of fabrication:* The cost of fabrication of an assembled article includes, but is not limited to:

(1) All actual labor costs involved in the assembly operations, including fringe benefits such as paid holidays, vacations, social security, school taxes, seventh-day pay, on-the-job training, housing allowance, and idle time. Deviation from normal production efficiency to adjust for actual production should be reflected. If necessary, to insure that the total actual labor costs incurred in the assembly are shown in the cost data sheets. For instance, if the efficiency of the production workers does not meet projected expectations, with a consequent increase in unit labor costs, the increased costs should be reflected in the cost data furnished Customs. The costs of engineering, supervisory functions, quality control, and similar personnel expenses shall be included;

(2) Cost of dies, molds, tooling, special machinery, and similar equipment costs which are allocable to the particular merchandise under consideration (as opposed to general costs for plant equipment or machinery, which are included under general expenses);

(3) Costs of research, development, design, engineering, and blueprints, except where they are directly allocable to American-made components. Where they are directly allocable to American-made components they are to be included in the value of those components, and are not to be included in the cost of fabrication.

(4) Costs of inspecting and testing by the assembler; and

(5) Costs of subcontract work, including the general expenses and profit involved in such work, when a foreign assembler has a portion of the assembly work accomplished by a sub-

contractor. These costs are considered to be part of the cost of fabrication to the foreign assembler.

(c) *General expenses.* General expenses, which are all of the assembler's expenses other than the cost of components, materials, fabrication, and packaging, include, but are not limited to:

(1) Building rent or depreciation;
(2) Costs for utilities, including heat, light, power, and water;
(3) Telephone, telegraph; and cable costs;

(4) Depreciation of machinery and equipment other than dies, molds, tooling, special machinery, and similar equipment allocable to the particular merchandise under consideration;

(5) Expenses for maintenance, repairs, and renewals;

(6) Fire and liability insurance costs;

(7) Taxes on buildings;

(8) Factory storage costs;

(9) Expenses for office and factory supplies;

(10) Administration salaries and expenses (executives', managers', and office workers' salaries), and salesmen's salaries, commissions, and expenses;

(11) Travel expenses;

(12) Advertising expenses;

(13) Licensing fees paid to a foreign government;

(14) Legal expenses;

(15) Nonrefundable expenses relating to the importation of articles into a foreign country, such as foreign brokerage fees;

(16) Auditing expenses of the foreign assembly operation;

(17) Start up costs (other than on-the-job training costs). These include legal fees for the consultant or entrepreneur, a fee for setting up the assembler corporation, costs for construction of buildings and installation of manufacturing machinery, engineering fees and material costs to acquire electricity or other power for the plant, fees for the issuance of any permits required, the cost of a bond given to show good faith, charges for telephone service, roads and rail spurs, charges for securing a labor force as well as for their pre-training, costs of trusts established to satisfy foreign ownership, the cost of a plant bond to

insure exportation of all materials imported into a foreign country for assembly and to insure return of all imported machinery, and expenses of relocating plant management and production supervisors and their families. Start up costs may be amortized over the period of time for which such expenditures are ordinarily amortized by assemblers of the same general class or kind of merchandise in the country of exportation, in keeping with generally accepted accounting practices; and

(18) All other general administrative and overhead expenses including janitorial services, security services, and the services of a foreign warehouse officer.

(d) *Profit.* The assembler's actual profit or loss and the basis upon which it was calculated must be reported. Appraisal by Customs shall be based on the amount of profit which is found to be usual or ordinary in the trade, subject to limitations and requirements more particularly described in the applicable statutory provisions.

(e) *Packing expenses.* All costs of packing or otherwise preparing assembled articles for shipment to the United States must be reported. These costs include, but are not limited to, the cost of containers, the cost of packing materials such as excelsior, straw, and string, the cost of spraying and fumigating packing materials, and the cost of labor for packing. Packing materials of United States origin may be separately exempt from duty under the exemption provided in Item 800.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), for American goods returned without advancement in value or improvement in condition while abroad.

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43024, Sept. 18, 1975)

§ 10.20 Cost data required if other statutory basis applicable.

Where it is determined that appraisal is to be made on a value base other than constructed value or cost of production, the importer shall be required to submit cost data of a different nature than required in this part.

Example. If United States value is determined to be the proper basis of valuation, the importer may be required to furnish information on his resale price at the wholesale level in the United States, his general expenses and profit on the resale, and other data which is needed to determine United States value, rather than the cost data required to establish constructed value or cost of production.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975; 40 FR 45163, Oct. 1, 1975]

§ 10.21 Updating cost data and other information.

When a claim for the exemption is predicated on estimated cost data furnished either in advance of or at the time of entry, this fact should be clearly stated in writing at the time of entry, and suspension of liquidation may be requested by the importer or his agent pending the furnishing of actual cost data. Actual cost data must be submitted as soon as accounting procedures permit. To insure that information used for Customs purposes is reasonably current, the importer shall ordinarily be required to furnish updated cost and assembly data at least every six months, regardless of whether he considers that significant changes have occurred. The 6-month period for the submission of updated cost or other data may be extended by the district director if such extension is appropriate for the type of merchandise involved, or because of the accounting period normally used in the trade, or because of other relevant circumstances.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975]

I, _____, declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the _____ were assembled in whole or in part from fabricated components listed and described below, which are products of the United States:

Marks of identification, numbers	Description of component	Quantity	Unit value at time and place of export from United States ¹	Port and date of export from United States	Name and address of manufacturer
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¹In accordance with Headnote 3, part IB, schedule B, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). Description of the operations performed abroad on the exported components (in sufficient detail to enable Customs officers to determine whether the operations performed are within the preview of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) (attach supplemental sheet if more space is required).

§ 10.22 Marking.

Assembled articles entitled to the exemption are considered products of the country of assembly for the purposes of the country of origin marking requirements of section 304, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304). If an imported assembled article is made entirely of American-made materials, the United States origin of the material may be disclosed by using a legend such as "Assembled in _____ from material of U.S. origin," or a similar phrase.

(Sec. 304, 40 Stat. 687, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304))

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.23 Standards, quotas, and visas.

All requirements and restrictions applicable to imported merchandise, such as labeling, radiation standards, flame-retarding properties, quotas, and visas, apply to assembled articles eligible for the exemption in the same manner as they would apply to all other imported merchandise.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.24 Documentation.

(a) *Documents required.* The following documents shall be filed in connection with the entry of assembled articles claimed to be subject to the exemption under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

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

Date	Signature

Address	Capacity

(2) *Endorsement by the importer.* An endorsement, in substantially the following form, shall be signed by the importer:

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the (above), (attached) declaration, and any other information submitted herewith, or otherwise supplied or referred to, is correct in every respect and there has been compliance with all pertinent headnotes of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

Date	Signature

Address	Capacity

(b) *Revision of format.* In specific cases, the district director may revise the format of either of the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section and may make such changes as conditions warrant, provided the data and information required to be supplied in these documents are presented. For example, if the components were furnished by the importer, the information on components may be supplied as part of the importer's endorsement, rather than as part of the assembler's declaration.

(c) *Reference to previously filed documents.* In lieu of filing duplicate lists of components and descriptions of assembly operations with each entry, the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section may refer to assembly descriptions and lists of components previously filed with and approved by the district director, or to records showing costs, names of manufacturers, and other necessary data on components, provided the importer has arranged with the district director to maintain such records and keep them available for examination by authorized Customs officers.

(d) *Waiver of specific details for each entry.* There are cases where large quantities of United States com-

ponents are purchased from various sources or exported at various ports and dates on a continuing basis, so that it is impractical to identify the exact source, port and date of export for each particular component included in an entry of merchandise claimed to be subject to the exemption under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). In these cases, specific details such as the port and date of export and the name of the manufacturer of the United States components may be waived if the district director is satisfied that the importer and assembler have established reliable controls to insure that all components for which the exemption is claimed are in fact products of the United States. These controls shall include strict physical segregation of United States and foreign components, as well as records of United States components showing quantities, sources, costs, dates shipped abroad, and other necessary information. These records shall be maintained by the importer and assembler for 5 years from the date of the released entry in a manner so that they are readily available for audit, inspection, copying, reproduction or other official use by authorized Customs officers.

(e) *Waiver of documents.* When the district director is satisfied that unusual circumstances make the production of either or both of the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section, or of any of the information set forth therein, impractical and is further satisfied that the requirements of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), and related headnotes have been met, he may waive the production of such document(s) or information.

(f) *Unavailability of documents at time of entry.* If either or both of the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section are not available at the time of entry, a bond on Customs Form 301 containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.62 of this chapter for the production of the document(s) may be given pursuant to §§ 113.41-113.46 and 141.66 of this chapter.

(g) *Responsibility of correctness.* Subject to the civil and criminal sanc-

tions provided by law for false or fraudulent entries, the importer has the ultimate responsibility for supplying all information needed by the Customs Service to process an entry, and for the completeness and truthfulness of such information. If certain information cannot be supplied by the assembler, it must be provided by the importer.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 623, as amended, 624, 46 Stat. 759, as amended (19 U.S.C. 66, 1623, 1624))

(T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975, as amended by T.D. 79-159, 44 FR 31967, June 4, 1979; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41165, Oct. 19, 1984)

FREE ENTRY—ARTICLES FOR THE USE OF FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL

§ 10.30c [Reserved]

TEMPORARY IMPORTATIONS UNDER BOND

§ 10.31 Entry; bond.

(a)(1) Entry of articles brought into the United States temporarily and claimed to be exempt from duty under Schedule 8, Part 5C, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS),¹ unless

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

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

"2. Merchandise may be admitted into the United States under item 864.05 only on conditions that—

"(a) Such merchandise will not be processed into an article manufactured or produced in the United States if such article is—

(i) Alcohol, distilled spirits, wine, beer, or any dilution or mixture of any or all of the foregoing;

(ii) A perfume or other commodity containing ethyl alcohol (whether or not such alcohol is denatured), or

(iii) A product of wheat; and

"(b) If any processing of such merchandise results in an article (other than an article described in (a) of this headnote) manufactured or produced in the United States—

(i) A complete accounting will be made to the Customs Service for all articles, wastes, and irrecoverable losses resulting from such processing, and

(ii) All articles and valuable wastes resulting from such processing will be exported or destroyed under customs supervision within the bonded period.

"3. Upon satisfactory proof that any article admitted under item 864.30 has been destroyed because of its use for any purpose provided for therein, the obligation under the bond to export such article shall be treated as satisfied.

"4. Collectors of customs may defer the exaction of a bond for not to exceed 90 days after the date of importation for vehicles and craft entered under item 864.35 to take part in races or other specific contests for other than money purses, but unless any such vehicle or craft is exported or the bond is given within the period of such deferment, such vehicle or craft shall be subject to forfeiture.

"5. Articles may be admitted under item 864.75 only on condition that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have found that the foreign country from which the articles were imported allows, or will allow, substantially reciprocal privileges in respect of similar imports to such country from the United States; and if the Secretary finds that a foreign country has discontinued, or will discontinue, the allowance of such privileges, the privileges of item 864.75 shall not apply thereafter in respect of imports from such foreign country.

"Item 864.05 Articles to be repaired, altered, or processed (including processes

Continued

which result in articles manufactured or produced in the United States) * * *

"Item 864.10 Models of women's wearing apparel imported by manufacturers for use solely as models in their own establishments * * *

"Item 864.15 Articles imported by illustrators and photographers for use solely as models in their own establishments, in the illustrating of catalogues, pamphlets, or advertising matter * * *

"Item 864.20 Samples solely for use in taking orders for merchandise * * *

"Item 864.25 Articles solely for examination with a view to reproduction, or for such examination and reproduction (except photoengraved printing plates for examination and reproduction); and motion-picture advertising films * * *

"Item 864.30 Articles intended solely for testing, experimental, or review purposes, including plans, specifications, drawings, blue-prints, photographs, and similar articles for use in connection with experiments or for study * * *

"Item 864.35 Automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, airplanes, airships, balloons, boats, racing shells, and similar vehicles and craft, and the usual equipment of the foregoing; all the foregoing which are brought temporarily into the United States by nonresidents for the purpose of taking part in races or other specific contests * * *

"Item 864.40 Locomotives and other railroad equipment brought temporarily into the United States for use in clearing obstructions, fighting fires, or making emergency repairs on railroads within the United States, or for use in transportation otherwise than in international traffic when the Secretary of the Treasury finds that the temporary use of foreign railroad equipment is necessary to meet an emergency * * *

"Item 864.45 Containers for compressed gases, filled or empty, and containers or other articles in use for covering or holding merchandise (including personal or household effects) during transportation and suitable for reuse for that purpose * * *

"Item 864.50 Professional equipment, tools of trade, repair components for equipment or tools admitted under this item, and camping equipment; all the foregoing imported by or for nonresidents sojourning temporarily in the United States and for the use of such nonresidents * * *

"Item 864.55 Articles of special design for temporary use exclusively in connection with the manufacture or production of articles for export * * *

"Item 864.60 Animals and poultry brought into the United States for the purpose of breeding, exhibition, or competition for prizes, and the usual equipment therefor * * *

covered by an A.T.A. carnet as provided in Part 114 of this chapter, shall be made on Customs Form 3461 or 7533, supported by the documentation required by § 142.3 of this chapter. However, when § 10.36 or § 10.36a is applicable, or the aggregate value of the article is not over \$250, the form prescribed for the informal entry of importations by mail, in baggage, or by other means, may be used. When entry is made on Customs Form 3461 or 7533, an entry summary, Customs Form 7501, shall be filed within 10 days after time of entry, in accordance with Subpart B, Part 142 of this chapter.

(2) If Customs Form 7501 is filed at time of entry, it shall serve as both the entry and entry summary, and Customs Form 3461 or 7533 shall not be required. Customs Form 7501 shall be in original only, except for entries under item 864.05, TSUS, which require a duplicate copy for statistical purposes. When articles are entered under an A.T.A. carnet, the importation voucher of the carnet shall serve as the entry.

(3) In addition to the data usually shown on a regular consumption entry summary, each temporary importation bond entry summary shall include:

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

(ii) A statement of the use to be made of the articles in sufficient detail

"Item 864.65 Theatrical scenery, properties, and apparel brought into the United States by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions arriving from abroad for temporary use by them in such exhibitions * * *

"Item 864.70 Paintings, pastels, drawings, sketches, engravings, etchings, lithographs, woodcuts, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought into the United States by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them for exhibition and in illustration, promotion, and encouragement of art, science, or industry in the United States * * *

"Item 864.75 Automobiles, automobile chassis, automobile bodies, cutaway portions of any of the foregoing, and parts for any of the foregoing, finished, unfinished, or cutaway, when intended solely for show purposes * * * (Schedule 8, Part 5C, Tariff Schedules of the United States.)

APPENDIX C
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY, CUSTOMS PRACTICES, AND
PROBLEMS OF CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

Legislative history

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

... permit manufacturers to send [metal articles] into Canada principally for processing ... [when] ... they are unable to process that particular metal product within their own plants. There have been periods of time when the industry has had breakdowns in the manufacturing plant and did not have the facilities to continue on with the work ... It has been necessary for industry—I speak of the Detroit area—to ship to Algoma ... Canada ... metal products in order to have them processed, because there was no other plant accessible to the manufacturer to have this particular work done ... I believe there is no possibility that these particular products would ever be shipped to such countries as Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and so forth, because of high transportation cost ...¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In its report on the tariff classification study, the Commission commented on C.D. 1628 and the

Customs Service practices based thereon as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequently, in November 1966, the clause "for the purpose of such assembly and return to the United States" was deleted from the language of item 807.00, pursuant to Public Law 89-806. In a summary report of pending House-passed bills prepared for the use of the Senate Committee on Finance,² the bill (H.R. 11216) which became Public Law 89-806 is discussed as follows:

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

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

² Committee on Finance, United States Senate, *Summary of Minor House-Passed Bills Pending Before the Committee on Finance*, 1966, p. 14.

additional restriction has raised complaints by interested importers and foreign shippers, and has also been said to introduce problems of customs administration.

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

There has been no further legislation on item 807.00.

Customs practices

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

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

Examples of articles subject to duty allowance under this tariff item are aluminum sheets processed from ingots of U.S. origin and returned to the United States to be cut to size and shape; lead ingots produced from lead scrap of U.S. origin and returned for further processing; metal screws made

abroad from domestic wire and returned for plating; stainless steel tubing coated abroad with chromium and returned for rounding and buffing; tungsten carbide powder sent abroad for sintering and returned for further processing; electronic circuits printed on silicon wafers, exported for splitting and returned for further processing.

Before the exportation of an article for processing abroad under item 806.30, the owner or exporter must file (as provided in section 10.9 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.9)), *1/* a certificate of registration describing the article(s) exported. The owner or exporter must state the name of the U.S. manufacturer, or, if of foreign origin, the name and address of the U.S. processor and the process of manufacture. The owner or exporter must further provide the name and address of the person who will further process the articles upon their return to the United States, or, if the person is not known, the reasons for believing the articles will be returned for further processing and the reason the person is not known. The article must be examined by a customs officer and laded for export under customs supervision. Upon its return from abroad the owner, importer, consignee, or agent must declare that the article has been processed from the merchandise covered by the certificate of registration and must declare the nature and cost of the processing abroad and the processing to be performed in the United States. The declaration as to the origin of the article, and as to the nature and cost of the processing abroad, must be supported, moreover, by a declaration of the foreign processor. The foregoing requirements may be waived by the district director at the port of entry, but only when he is satisfied that the article is entitled to enter under item 806.30 and that all the requirements of the provisions have been met. If the registration form is not produced at entry, such a waiver can only be given if a single entry at one port is made.

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

Item 807.00.—Under the circumstances surrounding the foreign assembly of the merchandise, it is often difficult to establish a transaction value

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

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

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

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

In October 1975 the Customs Service amended part 10 of the Customs Regulations by adding sections 10.11 through 10.24 (19 CFR 10.11 through 10.24), which set forth definitions and interpretative regulations pertaining to TSUS item 807.00 which have been adopted by the Commissioner of

Customs. The sections include examples describing specific situations in which the exemption from duty provided by item 807.00 may or may not be available. Section 10.24 sets forth the following documentary requirements applicable to the entry of assembled articles claimed to be covered by the exemption provided under item 807.00:

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

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

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

Under the relevant regulation (19 CFR 10.16), the assembly operations performed abroad may consist of any method used to join or fit together solid components, such as welding, soldering, riveting, force fitting, gluing, laminating, sewing, or the use of fasteners, and may be preceded, accompanied, or followed by operations incidental to the assembly, as illustrated below. The mixing or combining of liquids, gases, chemicals, food ingredients, and amorphous solids with each other or with solid components is not regarded as an assembly.

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

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

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

- (1) Melting of exported ingots and pouring of the metal into molds to produce cast-metal parts;
- (2) Cutting of garment parts according to pattern from exported material;
- (3) Painting primarily intended to enhance the appearance of an article or to impart distinctive features or characteristics;
- (4) Chemical treatment of components or assembled articles to impart new characteristics, such as showerproofing, per-

mapressing, sanforizing, dyeing, or bleaching of textiles;

- (5) Machining, polishing, burnishing, peening, plating (other than plating incidental to the assembly), embossing, pressing, stamping, extruding, drawing, annealing, tempering, case hardening, and any other operation, treatment, or process which imparts significant new characteristics or qualities to the article affected.

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

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

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

The series of cases involving General Instrument Corporation, which were decided subsequently, demonstrate the nature of the evolution of item 807.00. The CCPA in *General Instrument Corporation v. United States*, 59 CCPA 171, 462 F.2d 1156, C.A.D. 1062 (1972), held that wire which was a fabricated component of U.S. origin was used directly in the assembly process "without further fabrication" within the meaning of that phrase in item 807.00, although it was cut into pieces abroad, when, for practical reasons, the assembly process required handling the wire directly from the spool and cutting it during that process. The CCPA then extended its reasoning in *General Instrument Corporation v. United States*, 60 CCPA 178, 480 F.2d 1402, C.A.D. 1106 (1973), in

holding that there is no reason to consider articles cut to length prior to assembly subject to any different treatment than articles cut after assembly such as the wire bonded to a semiconductor chip and then severed in the earlier *General Instrument Corporation* case. In a third case, *General Instrument Corporation v. United States*, 61 CCPA 86, 499 F.2d 1318, C.A.D. 1128 (1974), the court went even further in holding that the despooling, cementing, winding, and taping of wire are not "further fabrication" steps, but rather assembly steps within the meaning of item 807.00. The court stated, referring to the second *General Instrument* case, that "we can perceive no substantial differences between the instant assembly steps and those of *General Instrument*, which were held not to constitute 'further fabrication.' "

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

Problems of customs administration

It is evident from the foregoing discussion that the provisions of items 806.30 and 807.00 are detailed, thus complicating their administration and thereby increasing the potential incidence of misuse. For example, a prerequisite to the allowance of the partial duty exemptions is proof of the pres-

ence in the imported article of the exported U.S. metal article or fabricated component—not a substitute foreign equivalent. It is necessary to know precisely what U.S. articles were exported from the United States, that they were effectively segregated from and not commingled with foreign articles prior to their being processed or assembled, and exactly how they were used abroad in the production or manufacture of the imported article. Moreover, as indicated, the data required for valuation purposes are generally more complex and detailed than is required under ordinary circumstances.¹

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

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

APPENDIX D
STATISTICAL TABLES .

Table D-1.—U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00, 1970-85

Year	(In millions of dollars)								
	Total value			Dutiable value			Value of U.S. products		
	806.30	807.00	Total	806.30	807.00	Total	806.30	807.00	Total
1970.....	204.0	2,004.2	2,208.2	101.3	1,570.5	1,671.8	102.6	433.7	536.3
1971.....	199.4	2,566.4	2,765.8	75.1	2,030.8	2,105.9	124.3	535.6	659.9
1972.....	318.3	3,090.5	3,408.8	130.3	2,410.1	2,540.4	187.9	680.4	868.3
1973.....	462.6	3,784.5	4,247.1	212.9	3,025.4	3,238.3	249.7	759.1	1,008.8
1974.....	543.7	4,828.1	5,371.8	240.4	3,818.6	4,059.0	303.3	1,009.5	1,312.8
1975 1/...	454.6	4,707.8	5,162.4	192.6	3,703.9	3,896.5	262.0	1,003.9	1,265.9
1976 1/...	474.0	5,247.5	5,721.5	199.2	3,976.2	4,175.4	274.8	1,271.3	1,546.1
1977.....	465.1	6,723.4	7,188.5	190.7	5,021.4	5,212.1	274.4	1,702.0	1,976.4
1978.....	398.1	9,337.1	9,735.2	154.8	6,988.9	7,143.7	243.2	2,348.3	2,591.5
1979 1/...	407.7	11,559.3	11,967.0	172.8	8,468.3	8,641.1	234.9	3,091.0	3,325.9
1980 1/...	254.1	13,762.2	14,016.5	83.5	10,178.2	10,261.8	170.5	3,584.0	3,754.7
1981.....	256.5	15,924.0	16,180.8	80.3	11,653.9	11,734.2	176.2	4,270.3	4,446.6
1982.....	358.0	17,950.8	18,308.8	116.0	13,473.2	13,589.2	242.0	4,477.5	4,719.5
1983.....	341.5	21,234.4	21,575.9	112.5	16,076.8	16,189.3	229.0	5,157.6	5,386.6
1984.....	450.2	28,122.4	28,572.6	140.9	21,221.2	21,362.1	309.3	6,901.2	7,210.5
1985.....	419.7	30,115.4	30,535.1	144.6	24,565.7	24,710.3	275.0	5,549.7	5,824.7

1/ Imports under item 806.30 were slightly understated for 1975, 1976, 1979, and 1980 in earlier issues of this tabulation.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted. Minor adjustments to official statistics were made to correct cases of misreporting. Statistics previously reported for certain commodity groupings have been revised to reflect changes in assignment made by the Commission's international trade analysts.

Since 1980, the staff of the Commission has made substantial revisions to the Census reported figures. These revisions, for the most part, were attributable to the exclusion of duty-free civil aircraft items. The civil aircraft items also reflect reimportation of American products, either further processed or assembled overseas. Since these data may be of interest, they are included in app. C, along with those for all other commodities involved in the adjustments made for 1984.

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

Table D-2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1982-85

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	134.8	88.8	46.0
Canada	109.9	78.3	31.6
West Germany	22.5	13.8	8.7
Italy	9.0	7.4	1.6
France	5.3	2.7	2.6
Switzerland	3.6	1.7	1.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	2.8	2.1	.6
United Kingdom	2.3	1.6	.7
Netherlands	1.7	1.5	.2
Austria	.4	.3	.1
Sweden	.2	.1	.1
Ireland	.2	.1	.1
Norway	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	292.6	198.4	94.2
Mexico	32.7	24.3	8.4
Malaysia	15.7	8.8	6.9
Singapore	9.0	4.5	4.6
Greece	5.4	4.8	.7
Philippines	1.1	.2	.8
South Korea	.6	.5	.2
Costa Rica	.3	.2	.2
Taiwan	.3	.2	.1
Brazil	.1	.1	1/
Pakistan	.1	1/	1/
Thailand	1/	1/	1/
Haiti	1/	1/	1/
Hong Kong	1/	1/	1/
Poland	1/	1/	1/
Dominican Republic	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	65.4	43.6	21.8
Grand total	358.0	242.0	116.0

1/ Less than \$50,000

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

Table D-2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1982-85--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	148.9	95.2	53.7
Canada	107.3	80.1	27.1
West Germany	12.8	7.7	5.1
Italy	6.2	3.9	2.3
Sweden	4.8	2.5	2.4
Switzerland	2.7	1.1	1.6
France	1.9	1.3	.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	1.6	1.0	.5
United Kingdom	.5	.4	.2
Ireland	.2	.1	.1
Republic of South Africa	.1	.1	1/
Netherlands	1/	1/	1/
Finland	1/	1/	1/
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	287.0	193.3	93.6
Mexico	27.1	20.2	6.9
Malaysia	13.9	7.6	6.3
Singapore	7.7	3.6	4.1
Greece	3.4	3.0	.4
Costa Rica	1.5	.7	.8
Philippines	.7	.4	.2
Thailand	.2	.1	.1
South Korea	.1	.1	1/
Spain	.1	.1	1/
Hong Kong	.1	1/	1/
Brazil	.1	1/	1/
Pakistan	1/	1/	1/
Argentina	1/	1/	1/
Haiti	1/	1/	1/
India	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	54.8	35.9	19.0
Grand total	341.8	229.2	112.6

1/ Less than \$50,000

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

Table D-2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1982-85--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

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

1/ Less than \$50,000

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

Table D-2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1982-85--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1985		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	236.7	156.4	80.3
Canada	98.3	65.2	33.1
Belgium and Luxembourg	12.5	7.1	5.4
West Germany	12.0	7.0	5.0
France	6.8	3.8	3.0
United Kingdom	.9	.4	.5
Netherlands	.2	.2	1/
Sweden	.1	1/	1/
Switzerland	.1	1/	.1
Norway	.1	1/	1/
Ireland	1/	1/	1/
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	367.7	240.2	127.5
Mexico	30.3	22.2	8.2
Malaysia	6.3	3.8	2.6
Singapore	5.8	3.5	2.4
Taiwan	5.2	4.2	.9
Costa Rica	1.3	.6	.7
Israel	1.1	.2	.9
Hong Kong	1.0	1/	1.0
Philippines	.3	.2	.1
St Christopher-Nevis	.2	1/	.1
Brazil	.2	.1	.1
South Korea	.1	.1	.1
Senegal	.1	.1	1/
French West Indies	1/	1/	1/
Montserrat	1/	1/	1/
Poland	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	52.0	34.9	17.1
Grand total	419.7	275.1	144.6

1/ Less than \$50,000

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

Table D-3.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1982-85

(In percent of grand total)

Source	1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	37.6	36.7	39.6
Canada	30.7	32.3	27.3
West Germany	6.3	5.7	7.5
Italy	2.5	3.0	1.4
France	1.5	1.1	2.2
Switzerland	1.0	.7	1.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	.8	.9	.5
United Kingdom	.6	.7	.6
Netherlands	.5	.6	.2
Austria	.1	.1	.1
Sweden	.1	.1	.1
Ireland	1/	1/	.1
Norway	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	81.7	81.9	81.2
Mexico	9.1	10.0	7.2
Malaysia	4.4	3.7	5.9
Singapore	2.5	1.8	4.0
Greece	1.5	2.0	.6
Philippines	.3	.1	.7
South Korea	.2	.2	.1
Costa Rica	.1	.1	.2
Taiwan	.1	.1	1/
Brazil	1/	1/	1/
Pakistan	1/	1/	1/
Thailand	1/	1/	1/
Haiti	1/	1/	1/
Hong Kong	1/	1/	1/
Poland	1/	1/	1/
Dominican Republic	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	18.2	18.0	18.7
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown
1/ less than .05 percent

Table D-3.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1982-85--Continued

(In percent of grand total)

Source	1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	43.6	41.5	47.7
Canada	31.4	35.0	24.1
West Germany	3.8	3.4	4.6
Italy	1.8	1.7	2.1
Sweden	1.4	1.1	2.1
Switzerland	.8	.5	1.4
France	.6	.6	.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	.5	.5	.4
United Kingdom	.2	.2	.1
Ireland	1/	1/	.1
Republic of South Africa	1/	1/	1/
Netherlands	1/	1/	1/
Finland	1/	1/	1/
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	84.1	84.5	83.2
Mexico	7.9	8.8	6.1
Malaysia	4.1	3.3	5.6
Singapore	2.2	1.6	3.6
Greece	1.0	1.3	.4
Costa Rica	.4	.3	.7
Philippines	.2	.2	.2
Thailand	1/	1/	.1
South Korea	1/	1/	1/
Spain	1/	1/	1/
Hong Kong	1/	1/	1/
Brazil	1/	1/	1/
Pakistan	1/	1/	1/
Argentina	1/	1/	1/
Haiti	1/	1/	1/
India	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	15.8	15.5	16.7
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown
 : 1/ Less than .05 percent

Table D-3.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1982-85--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1984		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	46.5	45.9	47.8
Canada	29.6	32.9	22.3
West Germany	5.1	3.5	8.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	1.4	.9	2.6
Italy	.9	.9	.9
France	.6	.5	1.0
Netherlands	.2	.2	1/
United Kingdom	.1	.1	.2
Finland	1/	1/	1/
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/
Denmark	1/	1/	1/
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Ireland	1/	1/	1/
Sweden	1/	1/	1/
Australia	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	84.4	84.9	83.4
Mexico	7.2	8.0	5.6
Malaysia	5.9	5.0	7.9
Singapore	1.0	.8	1.5
Taiwan	.5	.6	.3
Costa Rica	.4	.3	.8
Philippines	.2	.2	.3
South Korea	1/	1/	1/
Spain	1/	1/	1/
Haiti	1/	1/	1/
Pakistan	1/	1/	1/
Brazil	1/	1/	1/
Thailand	1/	1/	1/
Israel	1/	1/	1/
Argentina	1/	1/	1/
Portugal	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	15.2	14.9	16.4
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown
1/ Less than .05 percent

Table D-3.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30 by principal sources, 1982-85--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1985		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	56.4	56.9	55.5
Canada	23.4	23.7	22.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	3.0	2.6	3.7
West Germany	2.9	2.5	3.4
France	1.6	1.4	2.1
United Kingdom	.2	.2	.4
Netherlands	1/	.1	1/
Sweden	1/	1/	1/
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/
Norway	1/	1/	1/
Ireland	1/	1/	1/
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	87.5	87.4	88.0
Mexico	7.2	8.1	5.6
Malaysia	1.5	1.4	1.8
Singapore	1.4	1.3	1.6
Taiwan	1.2	1.5	.6
Costa Rica	.3	.2	.5
Israel	.3	.1	.6
Hong Kong	.2	1/	.7
Philippines	.1	.1	1/
St Christopher-Nevis	1/	1/	.1
Brazil	1/	1/	.1
South Korea	1/	1/	.1
Senegal	1/	1/	1/
French West Indies	1/	1/	1/
Montserrat	1/	1/	1/
Poland	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	12.2	12.7	11.7
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown
1/ Less than .05 percent

Table D-4.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1982-85
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	5,015.1	74.2	4,940.9
West Germany	2,655.5	53.9	2,601.6
Canada	1,240.5	375.0	865.4
Sweden	518.2	15.5	502.7
United Kingdom	241.8	27.9	214.0
France	172.7	21.3	151.4
Netherlands	95.8	10.7	85.1
Ireland	74.2	16.9	57.2
Denmark	41.5	3.1	38.4
Italy	41.0	12.6	28.4
Belgium and Luxembourg	9.1	1.1	8.0
Finland	7.6	1.3	6.2
Austria	7.2	1.5	5.7
Switzerland	7.0	.8	6.2
Republic of South Africa	4.3	.4	4.0
All other	.7	.2	.4
Total, developed countries	10,132.2	616.6	9,515.6
Mexico	2,816.5	1,436.4	1,380.1
Malaysia	1,096.2	661.5	434.8
Singapore	836.2	363.7	472.5
Philippines	661.9	408.1	253.8
Taiwan	543.1	101.2	441.9
Hong Kong	510.2	103.1	407.2
South Korea	377.6	219.3	158.3
Haiti	180.9	126.1	54.8
Dominican Republic	131.0	88.2	42.8
Brazil	123.1	18.4	104.8
Thailand	107.3	73.4	33.9
Barbados	86.1	55.9	30.2
El Salvador	77.6	46.7	30.9
Indonesia	69.4	33.0	36.4
Costa Rica	58.9	46.7	12.2
All other	142.4	79.1	63.2
Total, less developed countries	7,818.6	3,860.9	3,957.6
Grand total	17,950.8	4,477.5	13,473.2

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

Table D-4.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1982-85--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	6,324.0	79.4	6,244.6
West Germany	2,721.1	50.9	2,670.1
Canada	1,174.1	351.8	822.3
Sweden	836.3	26.4	809.9
France	272.4	17.9	254.6
United Kingdom	174.8	36.2	138.6
Italy	82.7	30.3	52.4
Netherlands	62.9	12.6	50.3
Ireland	60.3	13.8	46.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	57.2	4.0	53.2
Denmark	37.2	2.6	34.6
Austria	15.7	.6	15.1
Switzerland	7.1	1.3	5.8
Republic of South Africa	1.4	.2	1.2
Finland	.7	.1	.6
All other	1.0	.5	.6
Total, developed countries	11,829.0	628.6	11,200.5
Mexico	3,687.0	1,886.7	1,800.3
Malaysia	1,189.2	688.1	501.1
Singapore	975.6	272.3	703.2
Philippines	725.2	455.1	270.1
South Korea	575.0	340.3	234.7
Taiwan	562.5	100.3	462.3
Hong Kong	447.9	72.1	375.8
Haiti	197.4	139.4	58.0
Brazil	193.0	27.4	165.6
Dominican Republic	161.0	111.6	49.4
Barbados	154.9	111.6	43.3
Thailand	141.2	85.1	56.1
El Salvador	78.9	44.9	34.0
Costa Rica	78.8	60.7	18.1
Indonesia	70.2	41.5	28.7
All other	167.8	92.2	75.6
Total, less developed countries	9,405.6	4,529.3	4,876.3
Grand total	21,234.6	5,157.8	16,076.8

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

Table D-4.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1982-85--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1984		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	8,351.9	152.1	8,199.8
West Germany	3,771.9	79.3	3,692.6
Canada	1,965.3	657.5	1,307.8
Sweden	902.2	21.2	881.0
France	388.1	46.0	342.1
United Kingdom	267.4	49.2	218.3
Italy	105.8	39.3	66.5
Belgium and Luxembourg	98.4	5.9	92.5
Ireland	75.4	19.4	56.0
Netherlands	73.5	11.5	62.0
Denmark	27.7	1.6	26.1
Austria	5.1	.7	4.4
Switzerland	5.1	.6	4.4
Norway	4.6	.6	4.0
Republic of South Africa	1.0	.6	.4
All other	1.5	.3	1.2
Total, developed countries	16,045.0	1,085.9	14,959.1
Mexico	4,775.4	2,530.1	2,245.3
Malaysia	1,421.7	814.3	607.4
Singapore	1,273.8	317.5	956.3
Philippines	911.0	536.0	375.0
South Korea	895.9	547.0	348.9
Taiwan	735.5	150.6	584.9
Hong Kong	507.9	76.7	431.1
Brazil	286.0	32.0	254.0
Thailand	234.9	126.4	108.5
Haiti	205.5	143.2	62.3
Dominican Republic	204.7	143.1	61.6
Barbados	179.4	135.4	44.0
Costa Rica	95.8	71.3	24.5
Indonesia	93.6	45.9	47.7
El Salvador	37.6	27.9	9.7
All other	218.8	118.0	100.8
Total, less developed countries	12,077.5	5,815.4	6,262.1
Grand total	28,122.4	6,901.2	21,221.2

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

Table D-4.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1982-85--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1985		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	10,990.0	132.8	10,857.3
West Germany	4,657.1	108.9	4,548.3
Canada	1,926.8	569.7	1,357.1
Sweden	1,143.4	37.0	1,106.5
United Kingdom	658.9	70.8	588.1
France	401.5	53.0	348.4
Belgium and Luxembourg	143.3	11.1	132.2
Netherlands	123.6	16.0	107.6
Italy	100.4	30.7	69.7
Ireland	74.1	16.5	57.6
Austria	19.0	.6	18.4
Denmark	17.9	1.5	16.4
Switzerland	8.1	2.4	5.8
Republic of South Africa	3.4	1.1	2.3
Finland	2.3	.5	1.7
All other	4.7	1.4	3.3
Total, developed countries	20,274.5	1,054.0	19,220.6
Mexico	5,536.7	2,933.6	2,603.2
Singapore	995.5	192.2	803.3
Taiwan	518.1	95.9	422.3
Malaysia	427.2	216.9	210.3
South Korea	397.8	175.3	222.6
Hong Kong	393.0	78.4	314.6
Philippines	297.8	141.2	156.5
Brazil	289.4	42.4	247.1
Dominican Republic	246.6	176.5	70.2
Haiti	221.0	149.1	71.9
Costa Rica	98.4	70.7	27.7
Barbados	69.3	43.8	25.5
Thailand	63.2	24.7	38.5
Jamaica	41.5	29.2	12.3
Colombia	32.6	22.5	10.1
All other	212.7	103.4	109.2
Total, less developed countries	9,840.9	4,495.8	5,345.1
Grand total	30,115.4	5,549.7	24,565.7

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

Table D-5.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1982-85

(In percent of grand total)

Source	1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	27.9	1.7	36.7
West Germany	14.8	1.2	19.3
Canada	6.9	8.4	6.4
Sweden	2.9	.3	3.7
United Kingdom	1.3	.6	1.6
France	1.0	.5	1.1
Netherlands	.5	.2	.6
Ireland	.4	.4	.4
Denmark	.2	.1	.3
Italy	.2	.3	.2
Belgium and Luxembourg	.1	1/	.1
Finland	1/	1/	1/
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/
Republic of South Africa	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	56.2	13.7	70.4
Mexico	15.7	32.1	10.2
Malaysia	6.1	14.8	3.2
Singapore	4.7	8.1	3.5
Philippines	3.7	9.1	1.9
Taiwan	3.0	2.3	3.3
Hong Kong	2.8	2.3	3.0
South Korea	2.1	4.9	1.2
Haiti	1.0	2.8	.4
Dominican Republic	.7	2.0	.3
Brazil	.7	.4	.8
Thailand	.6	1.6	.3
Barbados	.5	1.2	.2
El Salvador	.4	1.0	.2
Indonesia	.4	.7	.3
Costa Rica	.3	1.0	.1
All other	.8	1.8	.5
Total, less developed countries	42.7	84.3	28.9
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown
1/ Less than .05 percent

Table D-5.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1982-85--Continued

(In percent of grand total)

Source	1985		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	29.8	1.5	38.8
West Germany	12.8	1.0	16.6
Canada	5.5	6.8	5.1
Sweden	3.9	.5	5.0
France	1.3	.3	1.6
United Kingdom	.8	.7	.9
Italy	.4	.6	.3
Netherlands	.3	.2	.3
Ireland	.3	.3	.3
Belgium and Luxembourg	.3	.1	.3
Denmark	.2	.1	.2
Austria	.1	1/	.1
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/
Republic of South Africa	1/	1/	1/
Finland	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	55.7	12.1	69.5
Mexico	17.4	36.6	11.2
Malaysia	5.6	13.3	3.1
Singapore	4.6	5.3	4.4
Philippines	3.4	8.8	1.7
South Korea	2.7	6.6	1.5
Taiwan	2.6	1.9	2.9
Hong Kong	2.1	1.4	2.3
Haiti	.9	2.7	.4
Brazil	.9	.5	1.0
Dominican Republic	.8	2.2	.3
Barbados	.7	2.2	.3
Thailand	.7	1.6	.3
El Salvador	.4	.9	.2
Costa Rica	.4	1.2	.1
Indonesia	.3	.8	.2
All other	.8	1.8	.5
Total, less developed countries	43.5	86.0	29.9
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown
1/ Less than .05 percent

Table D-5.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1982-85--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1984		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	29.7	2.2	38.6
West Germany	13.4	1.1	17.4
Canada	7.0	9.5	6.2
Sweden	3.2	.3	4.2
France	1.4	.7	1.6
United Kingdom	1.0	.7	1.0
Italy	.4	.6	.3
Belgium and Luxembourg	.3	.1	.4
Ireland	.3	.3	.3
Netherlands	.3	.2	.3
Denmark	.1	1/	.1
Austria	1/	1/	1/
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/
Norway	1/	1/	1/
Republic of South Africa	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	57.1	15.7	70.4
Mexico	17.0	36.7	10.6
Malaysia	5.1	11.8	2.9
Singapore	4.5	4.6	4.5
Philippines	3.2	7.8	1.8
South Korea	3.2	7.9	1.6
Taiwan	2.6	2.2	2.8
Hong Kong	1.8	1.1	2.0
Brazil	1.0	.5	1.2
Thailand	.8	1.8	.5
Haiti	.7	2.1	.3
Dominican Republic	.7	2.1	.3
Barbados	.6	2.0	.2
Costa Rica	.3	1.0	.1
Indonesia	.3	.7	.2
El Salvador	.1	.4	1/
All other	.8	1.7	.5
Total, less developed countries	41.9	82.7	29.0
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown
1/ Less than .05 percent

Table D-5.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 by principal sources, 1982-85--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1985		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	36.5	2.4	44.2
West Germany	15.5	2.0	18.5
Canada	6.4	10.3	5.5
Sweden	3.8	.7	4.5
United Kingdom	2.2	1.3	2.4
France	1.3	1.0	1.4
Belgium and Luxembourg	.5	.2	.5
Netherlands	.4	.3	.4
Italy	.3	.6	.3
Ireland	.2	.3	.2
Austria	.1	1/	.1
Denmark	.1	1/	.1
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/
Republic of South Africa	1/	1/	1/
Finland	1/	1/	1/
All other	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries	67.3	19.1	78.1
Mexico	18.4	52.9	10.6
Singapore	3.3	3.5	3.3
Taiwan	1.7	1.7	1.7
Malaysia	1.4	3.9	.9
South Korea	1.3	3.2	.9
Hong Kong	1.3	1.4	1.3
Philippines	1.0	2.5	.6
Brazil	1.0	.8	1.0
Dominican Republic	.8	3.2	.3
Haiti	.7	2.7	.3
Costa Rica	.3	1.3	.1
Barbados	.2	.8	.1
Thailand	.2	.4	.2
Jamaica	.1	.5	.1
Colombia	.1	.4	1/
All other	.7	1.9	.4
Total, less developed countries	31.8	79.2	21.4
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown
1/ Less than .05 percent

Table D-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982-85

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1982			1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:						
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	9,031	5,856	3,175	3,106	1,920	1,186
All other articles-----	393	224	168	319	170	149
Total-----	9,424	6,080	3,344	3,425	2,090	1,335
Minerals and metals:						
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	15,296	12,354	2,941	12,308	9,480	2,828
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	1,232	1,052	180	367	291	76
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	529	437	92	1,642	799	844
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	105	67	38	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	13,187	10,650	2,538	10,124	8,252	1,872
Other-----	243	149	94	175	138	37
Copper, wrought-----	5,506	3,543	1,963	6,052	4,251	1,801
Aluminum-----	183,586	127,724	55,862	200,817	136,963	63,854
Aluminum, unwrought-----	8,513	6,863	1,649	12,164	9,804	2,360
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	167,490	117,109	50,381	179,251	121,934	57,317
Aluminum foil-----	7,583	3,752	3,831	9,402	5,225	4,177
Nickel, wrought-----	13,551	7,519	6,033	2,682	2,041	641
Lead, unwrought-----	3,390	2,493	898	250	156	94
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	6,240	5,171	1,069	1,944	1,363	580
Titanium, wrought-----	7,323	6,289	1,033	4,816	4,098	718
Tungsten, unwrought-----	1,110	795	315	419	208	211
Tungsten, wrought-----	503	167	336	289	84	205
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	1,597	962	635	2,404	1,136	1,268
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	2,315	1,841	473	1,405	966	439
All other articles-----	24,165	16,657	7,508	34,154	24,538	9,617
Total-----	264,581	185,514	79,067	267,539	185,284	82,255
Machinery and equipment:						
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	1,746	463	1,284	1,682	817	865
Parts of steam turbines-----	1,340	1,300	40	275	264	11
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	344	266	78	192	103	90
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	2,503	1,470	1,033	5,547	2,811	2,737
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading-----						

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

Table D-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982-85--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1982			1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
machinery and parts thereof-----	271	153	118	3	1	3
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	5,614	3,676	1,938	2,984	1,934	1,050
Office machines and parts thereof-----	580	218	361	265	130	136
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	2,287	1,234	1,053	2,431	1,238	1,193
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----	40	31	10	2	1	1
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	2,987	2,018	970	4,707	3,249	1,458
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	235	119	116	55	38	16
Electrical capacitors-----	5,275	3,772	1,503	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	821	395	425	1,262	538	725
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	1,807	902	904	7,052	3,378	3,674
Semiconductors-----	25,057	13,323	11,734	17,356	9,446	7,910
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	17	7	10	58	22	36
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	174	92	82	24	18	6
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	12,376	9,139	3,238	12,024	8,749	3,275
Parts of aircraft and space-craft-----	501	298	203	652	140	511
All other articles-----	16,017	8,723	7,294	7,085	3,554	3,531
Total-----	79,991	47,598	32,393	63,657	36,430	27,227
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	4,020	2,818	1,202	6,886	5,167	1,720
Grand total-----	358,016	242,011	116,005	341,508	228,971	112,537

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

Table D-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982-85--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1984			1985		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0	4	1	4
Forest products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:						
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	10,360	6,509	3,851	8,299	4,996	3,303
All other articles	18	9	9	31	14	17
Total	10,377	6,518	3,860	8,330	5,010	3,320
Minerals and metals:						
Iron and steel mill products, all grades:						
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	14,022	9,830	4,192	20,982	13,964	7,018
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	1,417	751	666	4,417	2,386	2,031
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	216	169	47	1,036	603	434
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	107	79	27	254	147	107
Other	11,587	8,287	3,300	14,123	10,131	3,992
Copper, wrought	695	543	152	1,151	696	455
Aluminum:	2,494	1,630	864	2,770	1,770	1,000
Aluminum, unwrought	280,786	207,085	73,701	266,274	181,740	84,534
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	7,069	5,784	1,285	905	613	292
Aluminum foil	267,435	197,495	69,940	254,491	174,538	79,954
Nickel, wrought	6,282	3,806	2,476	10,878	6,589	4,289
Lead, unwrought	2,575	2,252	323	681	552	129
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0	45	23	21
Titanium, wrought	4,823	3,407	1,416	2,033	1,469	564
Tungsten, unwrought	3,778	3,148	630	6,266	5,304	962
Tungsten, wrought	529	255	274	438	180	258
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	207	116	91	278	103	175
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	3,855	2,221	1,633	2,449	1,234	1,215
All other articles	1,840	1,343	497	1,549	1,082	467
Total	24,252	16,425	7,828	33,292	20,877	12,414
Total	339,160	247,712	91,448	337,056	228,298	108,758
Machinery and equipment:						
Parts of steam generating boilers	780	119	661	842	284	557
Parts of steam turbines	118	18	101	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	481	417	64	1,753	1,490	263
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	1,057	575	482	2,079	1,117	962
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading						

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

Table D-6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982-85--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1984			1985		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
machinery and parts thereof-----	71	36	35	8	7	1
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	3,878	2,695	1,182	2,261	1,373	888
Office machines and parts thereof-----	6,477	2,860	3,618	6,200	2,469	3,731
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	3,239	1,745	1,494	2,274	1,110	1,164
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----	4	4	1/	48	1/	48
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	6,619	4,707	1,912	7,925	5,698	2,227
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	42	23	19	1,075	352	723
Electrical capacitors-----	0	0	0	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	2,058	1,263	795	1,460	794	666
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	4,502	2,404	2,099	6,017	3,564	2,452
Semiconductors-----	30,748	17,718	13,029	7,852	4,478	3,374
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	236	184	51	909	787	122
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock--	1	1/	1	34	6	28
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	12,771	9,421	3,349	2,352	1,729	624
Parts of aircraft and space-craft-----	2,174	1,778	396	17,200	9,061	8,139
All other articles-----	19,589	4,945	14,644	10,364	5,027	5,337
Total-----	94,845	50,912	43,933	70,653	39,347	31,306
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	5,811	4,140	1,671	3,610	2,367	1,243
Grand total-----	450,193	309,282	140,911	419,654	275,022	144,632

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

Table D-7.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1985

Source	Value Million dollars	Percent of total
Grand total.....	419.7	100.0
Top 10 sources, total.....	415.2	98.9
Japan.....	236.7	56.4
Canada.....	98.2	23.4
Mexico.....	30.3	7.2
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	12.5	3.0
West Germany.....	12.0	2.9
France.....	6.8	1.6
Malaysia.....	6.3	1.5
Singapore.....	5.8	1.4
Taiwan.....	5.2	1.2
Costa Rica.....	1.3	<u>1/</u>
All other.....	4.4	1.1

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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

Table D-8.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	163	83	80
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	6	3	3
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	157	80	77
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	7	1	7
Aluminum	230,712	153,557	77,155
Aluminum, unwrought	905	613	292
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	220,131	147,279	72,852
Aluminum foil	9,676	5,665	4,011
Nickel, wrought	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought	278	103	175
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	96	70	26
All other articles	257	97	160
Total	231,514	153,911	77,603
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	10	9	1
Office machines and parts thereof	4,900	2,296	2,603
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-8.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	48	1/	48
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	84	47	36
Semiconductors	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	0	0	0
All other articles	152	132	21
Total	5,194	2,484	2,710
Miscellaneous manufactures	0	0	0
Grand total	236,708	156,395	80,313

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-9.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	8,676	6,554	2,122
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	234	191	43
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	929	521	407
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	113	78	36
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	6,736	5,364	1,372
Other	664	400	264
Copper, wrought	2,757	1,770	987
Aluminum	33,049	26,560	6,489
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	33,001	26,537	6,464
Aluminum foil	48	23	25
Nickel, wrought	654	552	102
Lead, unwrought	45	23	21
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought	6,266	5,304	962
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	1,450	389	1,061
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	120	68	52
All other articles	17,159	11,407	5,752
Total	70,176	52,627	17,550
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	842	284	557
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	456	402	54
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	1,774	826	948
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	8	7	1
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	2,186	1,337	849
Office machines and parts thereof	179	80	99
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	1,943	857	1,086

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

Table D-9.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	466	221	245
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	23	5	18
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	1,149	628	520
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0
Semiconductors	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	34	6	28
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	334	159	176
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	11,923	4,782	7,141
All other articles	5,652	2,315	3,337
Total	26,968	11,908	15,061
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,102	625	477
Grand total	98,246	65,159	33,087

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

Table D-10.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	0	0	0
All other articles	3	3	1/
Total	3	3	1/
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	4,548	3,311	1,238
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	128	59	69
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	3,966	2,967	999
Other	454	285	169
Copper, wrought	0	0	0
Aluminum	34	14	20
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	34	14	20
Aluminum foil	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	999	845	154
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	1,332	943	389
All other articles	4,780	3,443	1,337
Total	11,694	8,556	3,138
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	1,269	1,066	203
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	300	291	9
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	7	7	1
Office machines and parts thereof	23	18	5
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	330	252	78

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-10.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	7,457	5,475	1,981
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	653	167	486
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	296	159	137
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0
Semiconductors	30	8	23
Miscellaneous electrical articles	906	785	121
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	1,993	1,551	442
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	0	0	0
All other articles	3,051	2,254	797
Total	16,315	12,032	4,283
Miscellaneous manufactures	2,326	1,594	732
Grand total	30,338	22,185	8,153

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

Table D-11.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Belgium and Luxembourg under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	5,319	2,700	2,618
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	3,321	1,714	1,607
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	12	11	2
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	1,985	976	1,010
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	0	0	0
Aluminum	161	124	37
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	161	124	37
Aluminum foil	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	436	405	30
Titanium, wrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	0	0	0
All other articles	6,597	3,871	2,726
Total	12,512	7,101	5,411
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0

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

Table D-11.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Belgium and Luxembourg under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0
Semiconductors	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufactures	0	0	0
Grand total	12,512	7,101	5,411

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

Table D-12.--U.S. Imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	4	1	4
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	8,109	4,875	3,234
All other articles	28	11	17
Total	8,137	4,886	3,251
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	208	96	112
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	89	22	67
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	74	60	14
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	45	14	32
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	0	0	0
Aluminum	131	96	34
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	131	96	34
Aluminum foil	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought	26	1/	26
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	1,597	1,064	533
Titanium, wrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought	437	179	258
Tungsten, wrought	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	0	0	0
All other articles	1,207	565	642
Total	3,606	2,000	1,606
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	27	20	7
Office machines and parts thereof	123	39	85
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	1	1	1/

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-12.--U.S. Imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0
Semiconductors	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	0	0	0
All other articles	68	32	36
Total	219	92	128
Miscellaneous manufactures	13	11	2
Grand total	11,979	6,989	4,990

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

Table D-13.--U.S. Imports for consumption from France under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	1,893	1,123	771
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	698	421	277
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	34	21	13
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	1,161	680	481
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	0	0	0
Aluminum	1,567	1,216	351
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	454	332	123
Aluminum foil	1,112	884	228
Nickel, wrought	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	0	0	0
All other articles	1,898	1,126	772
Total	5,358	3,465	1,893
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	4	1	4
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	13	12	1
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0

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

Table D-13.--U.S. Imports for consumption from France under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors-----	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	0	0	0
Semiconductors-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	1,427	295	1,134
Total-----	1,444	305	1,138
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	6	4	2
Grand total-----	6,807	3,774	3,033

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

Table D-14.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	0	0	0
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	0	0	0
Aluminum	0	0	0
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	0	0	0
Aluminum foil	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0

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

Table D-14.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	1	1/	1
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0
Semiconductors	6,346	3,770	2,576
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	6,347	3,770	2,577
Miscellaneous manufactures	0	0	0
Grand total	6,347	3,770	2,577

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-15.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	0	0	0
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	0	0	0
Aluminum	0	0	0
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	0	0	0
Aluminum foil	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0

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

Table D-15.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	6	1	6
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	5,855	3,459	2,377
Semiconductors	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	5,842	3,459	2,382
Miscellaneous manufactures	0	0	0
Grand total	5,842	3,459	2,382

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

Table D-16.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	12	6	7
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	12	6	7
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	0	0	0
Aluminum	0	0	0
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	0	0	0
Aluminum foil	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	0	0	0
All other articles	12	6	7
Total	25	11	14
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	30	1/	30
Office machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-16.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	13	11	1
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0
Semiconductors	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	5,100	4,225	875
All other articles	3	1 ^{1/2}	3
Total	5,146	4,236	910
Miscellaneous manufactures	0	0	0
Grand total	5,171	4,248	923

^{1/2} Less than \$500.

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

Table D-17.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Costa Rica under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	0	0	0
Forest products	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	0	0	0
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Copper, wrought	0	0	0
Aluminum	0	0	0
Aluminum, unwrought	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	0	0	0
Aluminum foil	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0

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

Table Di-17.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Costa Rica under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0
Semiconductors	1,292	584	708
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	1,292	584	708
Miscellaneous manufactures	0	0	0
Grand total	1,292	584	708

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

Table D-18.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982-85

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1982			1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:						
Mushrooms and truffles-----	2,825	231	2,594	684	59	625
All other articles-----	49	14	35	1,350	108	1,242
Total-----	2,874	244	2,629	2,035	168	1,867
Forest products:						
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	93,888	71,831	22,057	97,260	80,099	17,160
All other articles-----	5,342	704	4,638	8,087	923	7,164
Total-----	99,230	72,535	26,695	105,347	81,023	24,324
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:						
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	62,276	38,806	23,470	68,468	42,313	26,155
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	27,445	18,874	8,571	32,915	22,610	10,304
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	47,869	32,455	15,414	51,602	38,521	13,081
Men's and boys' shirts-----	50,955	19,218	31,737	49,169	19,231	29,938
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	23,542	14,054	9,489	23,272	14,036	9,236
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts--	45,595	31,492	14,103	60,296	43,629	16,667
Body-supporting garments-----	135,877	84,869	51,008	144,723	95,173	49,550
Gloves-----	19,613	12,452	7,162	22,857	13,661	9,196
Footwear-----	58,172	30,939	27,234	76,303	42,938	33,364
All other articles-----	178,275	115,153	63,122	215,445	146,792	68,653
Total-----	649,619	398,310	251,309	745,050	478,906	266,144
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:						
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	11,293	5,138	6,155	13,988	9,538	4,450
All other articles-----	4,439	1,846	2,593	9,761	3,312	6,449
Total-----	15,732	6,983	8,748	23,749	12,851	10,899
Minerals and metals:						
Metallic containers-----	1,411	376	1,035	2,878	845	2,033
Locks and padlocks-----	9,527	6,810	2,717	18,812	14,850	3,962
Handtools-----	2,316	1,001	1,315	1,176	845	331
Structures of base metal-----	9,503	1,963	7,540	3,106	1,420	1,685
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	2,455	413	2,042	6,030	991	5,039
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	12,312	4,482	7,830	12,066	3,758	8,308
All other articles-----	22,977	5,866	17,111	22,237	5,041	17,196
Total-----	60,501	20,911	39,590	66,305	27,750	38,554
Machinery and equipment:						

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

Table D-18.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982-85--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1982			1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	3,773	1,151	2,622	2,845	602	2,243
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	212,182	79,399	132,783	573,223	154,776	418,447
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	22,486	12,173	10,313	13,856	4,601	9,254
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	54,991	5,024	49,967	16,994	3,801	13,193
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	7,723	3,719	4,004	9,835	4,572	5,263
Compressors and parts thereof-----	35,830	9,162	26,667	38,963	8,645	30,318
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	23,517	9,703	13,814	30,672	12,395	18,277
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof-----	7,243	1,606	5,637	10,797	2,719	8,078
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	17,720	4,611	13,109	8,301	2,180	6,121
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	4,856	609	4,247	7,681	2,706	4,975
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	181,247	53,516	127,730	83,532	36,698	46,833
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	61,324	12,182	49,142	35,047	7,235	27,812
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery-----	14,722	1,697	13,024	15,210	2,525	12,685
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	30,227	303	29,923	27,602	241	27,361
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	142,255	40,419	101,836	86,212	16,005	70,207
Office machines and parts thereof-----	763,383	208,558	554,825	1,216,424	241,930	974,495
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	4,546	1,049	3,497	4,750	1,156	3,594
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	31,033	18,168	12,865	34,683	24,079	10,605
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts						

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

Table D-18.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982-85--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1982			1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
thereof-----	10,556	2,825	7,732	9,846	3,861	5,985
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	181,615	47,182	134,433	150,854	43,993	106,861
Transformers-----	24,757	10,053	14,704	25,060	12,664	12,395
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	217,167	109,536	107,631	256,786	124,473	132,312
Portable electric hand tools-----	7,463	864	6,600	11,680	2,031	9,649
Electric household appliances-----	149,684	43,236	106,448	162,924	46,034	116,890
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	2,727	796	1,931	4,446	1,386	3,060
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	80,402	19,162	61,239	74,188	16,434	57,753
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	28,497	7,887	20,609	43,800	8,653	35,147
Television receivers-----	118,711	12,400	106,310	144,349	13,716	130,632
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes-----	824,607	213,815	610,792	834,838	239,362	595,476
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof-----	299,717	77,704	222,013	363,994	104,754	259,240
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	24,594	2,740	21,854	12,525	2,827	9,698
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	80,779	19,011	61,768	147,057	29,210	117,847
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	37,071	1,090	35,982	43,290	1,185	42,105
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	110,903	62,426	48,476	142,357	78,283	64,074
Electrical capacitors-----	111,127	54,037	57,090	120,076	67,690	52,386
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	263,125	144,664	118,461	315,369	191,312	124,057
Voltage regulators-----	503	235	268	1,224	600	624
Electrical resistors-----	86,640	46,500	40,140	90,202	50,736	39,467
Electric lamps-----	45,116	21,461	23,655	39,316	19,542	19,774
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	29,538	11,306	18,231	28,439	11,292	17,147
Semiconductors-----	3,106,445	1,962,061	1,144,385	3,444,151	2,136,078	1,308,073
Electrical conductors-----	244,419	147,593	96,826	334,191	214,716	119,475
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	105,541	43,472	62,069	85,265	38,334	46,931
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	58,133	17,687	40,446	89,535	38,609	50,925
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	8,035,593	102,639	7,932,955	9,814,723	124,089	9,690,634

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

Table D-18.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982-85--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1982			1983		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	312,867	64,326	248,541	395,092	114,686	280,406
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	3,718	940	2,778	221	84	137
Pleasure boats; floating structures	52,345	12,018	40,328	92,507	18,297	74,211
All other articles	26,706	431	26,275	1,736	299	1,436
Total	16,300,124	3,723,147	12,576,977	19,496,667	4,282,099	15,214,568
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Handbags	8,061	5,046	3,015	6,637	4,857	1,780
Luggage	19,124	12,387	6,737	17,018	10,110	6,907
Flat goods	5,355	2,234	3,120	4,577	2,098	2,479
Optical instruments, components and lenses	13,772	8,116	5,656	11,710	6,997	4,713
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	63,505	17,913	45,593	67,382	25,126	42,256
Scientific instruments	103,810	51,627	52,183	114,039	57,542	56,497
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	30,601	8,547	22,054	46,238	13,903	32,335
Hatches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	135,044	22,326	112,717	90,098	17,188	72,910
Photographic equipment and supplies	20,844	8,673	12,172	44,434	22,157	22,278
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	11,467	4,634	6,833	22,234	10,480	11,754
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	14,108	6,952	7,155	13,377	6,736	6,641
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	36,168	8,112	28,056	61,544	11,518	50,026
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	3,682	46	3,636	2,556	95	2,461
Ammunition and munitions	261	39	223	270	50	220
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	211,251	29,135	182,116	167,162	24,713	142,450
Fishing tackle	3,210	1,774	1,436	2,481	1,080	1,401
Baseball and softball equipment	41,265	27,877	13,389	38,619	25,531	13,088
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	36,937	4,968	31,969	22,307	6,041	16,267
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	28,713	12,006	16,707	24,691	10,221	14,470
Jewelry	17,325	15,661	1,664	11,124	10,435	689
All other articles	18,185	7,327	10,857	26,708	7,915	18,793
Total	822,689	255,399	567,289	795,206	274,793	520,414
Grand total	17,950,768	4,477,530	13,473,239	21,234,358	5,157,589	16,076,770

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

Table D-18.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982-85--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1984			1985		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:						
Mushrooms and truffles	6,045	500	5,544	16,702	1,606	15,096
All other articles	1,336	283	1,053	1,045	237	808
Total	7,381	784	6,598	17,747	1,842	15,904
Forest products:						
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	98,788	80,843	17,945	117,006	94,345	22,661
All other articles	10,604	1,429	9,175	16,478	2,746	13,732
Total	109,392	82,272	27,120	133,483	97,090	36,393
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:						
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	76,152	45,092	31,060	91,156	55,398	35,758
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	36,079	23,674	12,405	31,842	21,049	10,793
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	74,258	51,132	23,126	88,869	62,051	26,818
Men's and boys' shirts	80,557	33,981	46,575	98,992	40,039	58,953
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	41,255	21,842	19,414	49,308	24,806	24,502
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	104,785	77,280	27,505	154,565	112,398	42,167
Body-supporting garments	148,798	97,376	51,422	177,422	116,758	60,664
Gloves	26,257	15,590	10,667	29,865	17,186	12,680
Footwear	93,220	55,169	38,051	142,450	70,365	72,085
All other articles	245,067	166,740	78,327	307,883	203,279	104,604
Total	926,428	587,874	338,554	1,172,353	723,329	449,023
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:						
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	12,811	8,976	3,836	22,446	14,736	7,710
All other articles	13,236	4,319	8,916	124,594	21,674	102,919
Total	26,047	13,295	12,752	147,040	36,410	110,629
Minerals and metals:						
Metallic containers	2,568	771	1,797	8,445	2,232	6,213
Locks and padlocks	27,555	20,999	6,556	27,076	18,883	8,193
Handtools	2,636	2,071	565	6,240	4,014	2,226
Structures of base metal	4,661	879	3,782	81,917	34,070	47,847
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	11,472	2,681	8,792	10,822	1,949	8,874
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	19,677	5,358	14,320	31,593	10,249	21,345
All other articles	28,406	6,553	21,853	29,799	6,868	22,932
Total	96,977	39,312	57,665	195,893	78,264	117,629
Machinery and equipment:						

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

Table D-18.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982-85--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1984			1985		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	10,814	1,410	9,404	11,693	3,111	8,582
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	793,051	207,643	585,408	948,454	252,464	695,990
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	15,810	6,303	9,507	13,426	6,558	6,868
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	27,027	5,907	21,120	27,794	8,236	19,558
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	34,872	18,457	16,415	50,063	26,011	24,052
Compressors and parts thereof	63,228	14,979	48,249	66,560	12,082	54,478
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	22,971	7,828	15,143	24,973	10,763	14,210
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	19,220	7,103	12,117	21,457	5,413	16,044
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	13,490	3,475	10,015	14,199	4,198	10,001
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	9,656	5,789	3,867	12,235	5,108	7,127
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	198,779	71,487	127,292	215,755	71,905	143,850
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	69,795	16,029	53,766	112,049	36,746	75,303
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	26,087	4,301	21,786	32,721	4,365	28,357
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	38,982	550	38,432	30,566	1,624	28,943
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	145,494	40,227	105,267	242,746	37,179	205,567
Office machines and parts thereof	1,841,324	371,246	1,470,078	1,804,289	416,490	1,387,800
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	4,904	1,432	3,471	5,468	1,299	4,169
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	44,716	32,182	12,534	44,724	30,976	13,748
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts						

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

Table D-18.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982-85--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1984			1985		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
thereof	12,846	4,691	8,155	9,035	3,119	5,916
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	163,389	51,445	111,944	143,078	36,968	106,110
Transformers	33,587	14,719	18,868	41,139	15,718	25,420
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	431,644	192,841	238,803	363,677	186,381	177,296
Portable electric hand tools	11,150	2,311	8,839	8,086	1,296	6,790
Electric household appliances	153,696	41,159	112,536	160,790	45,807	114,984
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	13,483	4,882	8,601	12,980	6,568	6,411
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	115,811	25,313	90,499	167,439	52,656	114,783
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	44,273	8,697	35,576	33,533	8,723	24,810
Television receivers	151,035	12,285	138,750	277,569	29,550	248,019
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	896,445	230,816	665,629	383,028	89,093	293,935
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	445,909	135,650	310,259	512,364	160,407	351,957
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	13,500	6,169	7,331	9,466	5,623	3,843
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	230,881	71,292	159,590	429,764	133,673	296,092
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	33,000	571	32,429	13,710	296	13,414
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	237,683	113,422	124,261	273,087	125,933	147,154
Electrical capacitors	161,934	91,542	70,392	116,642	72,556	44,086
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	381,940	239,788	142,152	390,595	253,898	136,697
Voltage regulators	2,434	1,166	1,268	2,569	1,460	1,110
Electrical resistors	109,144	61,606	47,538	85,237	46,754	38,483
Electric lamps	40,526	20,872	19,653	28,084	16,416	11,668
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	34,295	14,307	19,988	45,061	15,428	29,632
Semiconductors	4,591,597	2,796,711	1,794,887	1,242,746	733,037	509,709
Electrical conductors	514,663	327,085	187,578	703,346	421,161	282,186
Miscellaneous electrical articles	143,733	57,424	86,308	114,663	51,061	63,602
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	270,991	111,577	159,414	175,081	63,521	111,560
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	12,775,338	199,933	12,575,405	17,127,522	501,710	16,625,811

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

Table D-18.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982-85--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1984			1985		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	675,406	189,989	485,417	886,708	219,422	667,287
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	87,425	23,183	64,242	78,451	22,400	56,051
Pleasure boats; floating structures	110,688	25,102	85,586	123,589	26,752	96,836
All other articles	17	1	16	0	0	0
Total	26,268,681	5,892,896	20,375,785	27,638,213	4,281,912	23,356,301
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Handbags	5,425	4,209	1,216	2,493	1,773	721
Luggage	21,888	12,974	8,915	23,087	13,644	9,443
Flat goods	3,434	1,785	1,649	3,992	2,283	1,709
Optical instruments, components and lenses	32,121	19,363	12,759	75,451	28,524	46,927
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	77,545	38,691	38,854	115,597	56,880	58,717
Scientific instruments	136,597	70,832	65,765	147,597	76,368	71,229
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	62,115	21,120	40,995	48,618	21,447	27,171
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	39,613	5,481	34,132	52,880	8,651	44,229
Photographic equipment and supplies	17,175	6,928	10,247	22,011	9,187	12,825
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	17,215	8,775	8,440	17,598	7,409	10,189
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	9,971	5,351	4,619	7,582	4,442	3,139
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	68,205	14,771	53,434	101,709	17,538	84,171
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	4,223	131	4,093	6,779	685	6,094
Ammunition and munitions	649	116	533	785	103	682
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	48,210	5,322	42,888	3,626	317	3,309
Fishing tackle	2,285	1,071	1,214	1,759	698	1,061
Baseball and softball equipment	36,944	24,763	12,181	32,178	20,702	11,476
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	30,899	4,310	26,589	46,384	2,893	43,492
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	29,598	12,923	16,675	44,260	19,292	24,968
Jewelry	20,255	18,932	1,323	32,913	30,789	2,124
All other articles	23,145	6,952	16,193	23,383	7,248	16,135
Total	687,513	284,800	402,713	810,682	330,871	479,811
Grand total	28,122,419	6,901,232	21,221,187	30,115,411	5,549,719	24,565,691

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

Table D-19.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1985

Source	Value <u>Million dollars</u>	Percent of total
Grand total.....	30,115.4	100.0
Top 10 sources, total.....	27,255.2	90.5
Japan.....	10,990.0	36.5
Mexico.....	5,536.7	18.4
West Germany.....	4,657.1	15.5
Canada.....	1,926.8	6.4
Sweden.....	1,143.4	3.8
Singapore.....	995.5	3.3
United Kingdom.....	658.9	2.2
Taiwan.....	518.1	1.7
Malaysia.....	427.2	1.4
France.....	401.5	1.3
All other.....	2,860.2	9.5

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

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

Table D-20.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	64	18	46
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts	513	17	496
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	153	88	65
Body-supporting garments	0	0	0
Gloves	0	0	0
Footwear	7	1	5
All other articles	81	42	39
Total	819	167	652
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	109	69	40
All other articles	179	1/	179
Total	287	69	218
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks	13	1/	13
Handtools	0	0	0
Structures of base metal	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	552	69	484
All other articles	694	19	675
Total	1,259	88	1,171
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	1,102	22	1,080
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	807	323	484
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	287	3	284
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	41	1/	41
Compressors and parts thereof	42,264	348	41,916

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-20.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	61	5	57
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	5,246	2,526	2,721
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	40,816	4,449	36,367
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	18,172	3,070	15,102
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	1,410	1/	1,410
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	860	2	858
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	92,452	5,516	86,936
Office machines and parts thereof	27,683	2,016	25,666
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	781	292	489
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	1,615	186	1,429
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	20,729	2,516	18,213
Transformers	11	6	5
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	168	32	136
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	768	106	663
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	1,072	269	803
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	182	32	150
Television receivers	20,245	1,759	18,486
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	3,614	200	3,414
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	31	19	12
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	1,837	327	1,511
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	7,716	756	6,960
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	4,417	144	4,273
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	1,238	73	1,165
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	3,797	1,048	2,749
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	5	1/	5
Electric lamps	127	95	32
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	39	7	32

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-20.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	5,327	3,062	2,264
Electrical conductors	69	25	45
Miscellaneous electrical articles	1,335	519	816
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	55,849	12,678	43,171
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	10,444,992	79,810	10,365,182
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	141,567	4,860	136,708
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures	3,497	645	2,852
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	10,952,230	127,743	10,824,488
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	9	7	2
Flat goods	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses	3,908	742	3,166
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	12,607	1,801	10,806
Scientific instruments	5,043	357	4,687
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	2,647	88	2,559
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	4	1	4
Photographic equipment and supplies	0	0	0
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	78	6	72
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	640	125	515
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	98	12	86
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	6,563	618	5,945
Ammunition and munitions	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	0	0	0
Fishing tackle	618	143	475
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	6	3	3
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	123	63	60
Jewelry	200	170	30
All other articles	2,884	564	2,320
Total	35,429	4,700	30,729
Grand total	10,990,024	132,766	10,857,258

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-21.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	0	0	0
All other articles	104	90	14
Total	104	90	14
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	114,331	92,672	21,658
All other articles	658	474	184
Total	114,988	93,146	21,842
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	17,895	12,169	5,726
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	8,847	6,076	2,771
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	57,149	27,229	9,920
Men's and boys' shirts	15,280	11,154	4,126
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	17,577	11,530	6,046
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	58,149	43,866	14,283
Body-supporting garments	25,619	20,601	5,018
Gloves	10,557	8,889	1,668
Footwear	69,946	53,715	16,231
All other articles	116,438	86,655	29,783
Total	577,456	281,882	95,574
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	16,362	13,097	3,265
All other articles	2,156	1,622	534
Total	18,518	14,719	3,799
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks	21,964	18,559	3,405
Handtools	3,354	2,381	973
Structures of base metal	60	31	28
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	375	122	253
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	7,379	5,674	1,705
All other articles	14,374	2,554	11,820
Total	47,505	29,321	18,184
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	4	4	1/
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	616,718	205,240	411,479
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	6,047	4,384	1,664
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	27,555	18,315	9,240
Compressors and parts thereof	2	1/	2

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-21.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	10,667	7,953	2,713
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	5,413	1,211	4,203
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	590	423	167
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	4,951	4,247	704
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	13	10	2
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	37,087	21,332	15,754
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	1,505	1,188	318
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	5,417	2,698	720
Office machines and parts thereof	270,481	140,326	130,156
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	33,781	27,838	5,943
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	1,639	1,122	517
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	20,325	14,280	6,046
Transformers	21,389	11,440	9,949
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	286,889	167,314	119,575
Portable electric hand tools	264	48	216
Electric household appliances	55,792	36,243	19,548
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	2,533	1,908	624
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	62,013	34,274	27,739
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	13,199	6,274	6,925
Television receivers	162,970	21,437	141,533
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	259,627	74,098	185,528
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	222,018	92,448	129,570
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	7,426	5,281	2,144
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	370,237	119,859	250,378
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	40	17	23
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	103,868	71,431	32,437
Electrical capacitors	89,180	55,402	33,778
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	294,364	205,794	88,570
Voltage regulators	1,168	771	397
Electrical resistors	62,375	37,948	24,426
Electric lamps	16,915	13,405	3,509
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	12,656	5,516	7,140

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

Table D-21.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	85,105	59,321	25,784
Electrical conductors	589,399	383,285	206,113
Miscellaneous electrical articles	37,545	24,025	13,520
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	495,769	270,483	225,285
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	305,310	157,604	147,706
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	177	33	144
Pleasure boats; floating structures	11,885	10,087	1,798
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	4,610,305	2,316,317	2,293,988
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	838	622	216
Luggage	17,277	11,850	5,427
Flat goods	1,532	1,272	261
Optical instruments, components and lenses	1,541	997	544
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	55,684	43,692	11,992
Scientific instruments	84,738	62,346	22,392
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	32,771	19,594	13,177
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	3,232	2,232	1,000
Photographic equipment and supplies	0	0	0
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	13,429	6,428	7,001
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	6,784	4,244	2,540
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	97,215	16,607	80,608
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	11	1	10
Ammunition and munitions	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	54	18	36
Fishing tackle	679	296	384
Baseball and softball equipment	157	99	58
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	2,531	439	2,092
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	38,643	18,459	20,184
Jewelry	5,502	4,850	653
All other articles	5,223	4,037	1,187
Total	367,843	198,082	169,761
Grand total	5,536,719	2,933,557	2,603,162

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

Table D-22.--U.S. Imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	65	13	52
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	65	13	52
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	47	17	29
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	13	9	4
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts	4	3	1
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	123	86	38
Body-supporting garments	3	2	1
Gloves	0	0	0
Footwear	0	0	0
All other articles	22	18	5
Total	213	135	78
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	14	8	6
All other articles	463	263	200
Total	478	271	207
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	4,392	1,118	3,274
Locks and padlocks	0	0	0
Handtools	0	0	0
Structures of base metal	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	5	1	5
All other articles	59	11	49
Total	4,456	1,129	3,327
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	196,048	12,301	183,747
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	117	51	66
Compressors and parts thereof	0	0	0

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-22.--U.S. Imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	619	280	339
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	10	1/	10
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	2,279	33	2,246
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	410	36	373
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	1,442	267	1,175
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	5,372	81	5,291
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	25,978	2,033	23,945
Office machines and parts thereof	3,376	156	3,220
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	4,500	732	3,768
Transformers	542	12	530
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	98	74	24
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	2,952	154	2,798
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	76	73	3
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	0	0	0
Television receivers	21	8	12
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	79	15	64
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	121	46	75
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	25	9	16
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors	630	333	297
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	412	131	281
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	0	0	0
Electric lamps	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	23	11	12

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-22.--U.S. Imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	288	195	93
Electrical conductors	710	359	351
Miscellaneous electrical articles	22	4	18
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	1,212	22	1,190
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	4,386,943	87,022	4,299,921
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	8,823	395	8,428
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	4,643,127	104,834	4,538,294
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	0	0	0
Flat goods	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses	2,153	1,331	822
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	6,179	943	5,237
Scientific instruments	247	38	209
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	0	0	0
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	0	0	0
Photographic equipment and supplies	79	49	30
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	9	5	4
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	0	0	0
Fishing tackle	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	0	0	0
Jewelry	110	102	8
All other articles	18	18	1
Total	8,796	2,486	6,310
Grand total	4,657,135	108,868	4,548,267

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

Table D-23.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	0	0	0
All other articles	632	37	594
Total	632	37	594
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	898	351	547
All other articles	15,593	2,192	13,401
Total	16,491	2,543	13,948
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	21	10	12
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	394	166	228
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	622	337	284
Men's and boys' shirts	4	3	1
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	1	1	1
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments	41	34	7
Gloves	0	0	0
Footwear	6	5	1
All other articles	12,615	4,099	8,515
Total	13,704	4,655	9,049
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	4,493	821	3,672
All other articles	5,973	1,410	4,563
Total	10,466	2,232	8,235
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	3,785	1,109	2,676
Locks and padlocks	4,932	278	4,654
Handtools	735	53	682
Structures of base metal	7,469	2,316	5,153
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	10,448	1,827	8,621
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	21,694	4,067	17,627
All other articles	11,616	4,066	7,550
Total	60,678	13,717	46,961
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	2,744	568	2,176
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	7,575	4,900	2,676
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	7,653	5,519	2,134
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	7,501	2,108	5,393
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	9,559	2,550	7,009
Compressors and parts thereof	23,491	11,473	12,018

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

Table D-23.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	14,218	2,780	11,439
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof-----	9,841	1,326	8,515
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	13,200	3,674	9,526
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	3,857	728	3,129
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	159,941	66,319	93,622
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	45,446	10,838	34,608
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery-----	17,755	1,404	16,350
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	785	134	651
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	81,598	24,307	57,291
Office machines and parts thereof-----	461,835	112,084	349,752
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	5,468	1,299	4,169
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	9,450	2,773	6,677
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	3,198	1,337	1,860
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	80,799	14,596	66,202
Transformers-----	17,672	3,373	14,299
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	28,878	4,558	24,320
Portable electric hand tools-----	7,429	1,239	6,190
Electric household appliances-----	6,790	1,575	5,216
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	9,914	4,334	5,579
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	81,862	8,600	73,262
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	8,057	1,145	6,911
Television receivers-----	38,079	2,848	35,231
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes-----	569	144	425
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof-----	68,152	14,472	53,680
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	146	8	138
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	31,587	9,604	21,983
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	14,617	4,077	10,539
Electrical capacitors-----	89	38	51
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	28,443	6,523	21,920
Voltage regulators-----	41	13	28
Electrical resistors-----	1,250	211	1,039
Electric lamps-----	2,113	634	1,479
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	8,820	1,353	7,467

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

Table D-23.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	203,409	125,115	78,294
Electrical conductors	10,273	2,724	7,549
Miscellaneous electrical articles	3,451	443	3,008
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	53,491	22,063	31,428
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	55,434	8,285	47,148
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	58,362	18,734	39,628
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	232	82	151
Pleasure boats; floating structures	23,869	2,884	20,985
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	1,728,944	515,797	1,213,147
Miscellaneous manufactures ¹			
Handbags	1	1/	1/
Luggage	94	11	83
Flat goods	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses	56,715	22,915	33,800
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	5,791	1,059	4,733
Scientific instruments	17,007	3,160	13,847
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	4,022	865	3,157
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	45	36	9
Photographic equipment and supplies	2,115	245	1,870
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	1,194	777	418
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	22	6	16
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	3,917	815	3,101
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	191	61	130
Ammunition and munitions	362	56	306
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	163	88	74
Fishing tackle	4	2	2
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	443	73	371
Jewelry	22	17	5
All other articles	3,746	522	3,224
Total	95,854	30,708	65,146
Grand total	1,926,770	569,689	1,357,080

¹/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-24.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	8	2	6
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	8	2	6
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments-----	0	0	0
Gloves-----	0	0	0
Footwear-----	7	1/	6
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	7	1/	6
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	56,987	14,566	42,421
Total-----	56,987	14,566	42,421
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers-----	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks-----	0	0	0
Handtools-----	360	214	146
Structures of base metal-----	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	14	6	8
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	374	220	154
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof-----	0	0	0

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-24.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	95	39	55
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	2,456	166	2,291
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	3,508	959	2,549
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	1,100	315	785
Office machines and parts thereof	507	126	381
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	880	305	575
Transformers	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	0	0	0
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	991	12	980
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	9	1	8
Television receivers	0	0	0
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	0	0	0
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	0	0	0
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	0	0	0
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	28	7	21
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	3	2	1
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	19	17	2
Electric lamps	1	1	1
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-24.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	2	1	1
Electrical conductors	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles	20	1	19
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	1,073,874	19,716	1,054,158
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	137	37	101
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	1,085,630	21,703	1,061,927
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	0	0	0
Flat goods	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses	891	170	721
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	29	23	5
Scientific instruments	363	62	301
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	818	163	655
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	0	0	0
Photographic equipment and supplies	5	1	4
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	0	0	0
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions	327	41	286
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	0	0	0
Fishing tackle	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	0	0	0
Jewelry	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	2,432	460	1,972
Grand total	1,143,438	36,951	1,106,487

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

Table D-25.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts-----	19	1 ¹ / ₇	19
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	42	14	28
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments-----	0	0	0
Gloves-----	0	0	0
Footwear-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	62	15	47
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	3	1	2
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	3	1	2
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers-----	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks-----	0	0	0
Handtools-----	697	653	44
Structures of base metal-----	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	697	653	44
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	8,282	2,549	5,733
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof-----	0	0	0

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-25.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	7,276	190	7,087
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	72	16	56
Office machines and parts thereof	568,368	82,020	486,348
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	0	0	0
Transformers	32	12	20
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	4,381	1,016	3,365
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	27,722	2,294	25,428
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	15	4	10
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	7,683	384	7,299
Television receivers	31,855	1,310	30,545
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	32,343	1,210	31,133
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	94,529	26,407	68,121
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	1,997	29	1,968
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	2,952	5	2,947
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	78,396	18,728	59,668
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	1,908	922	986
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	0	0	0
Electric lamps	288	28	260
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0

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

Table D-25.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	99,520	48,399	51,121
Electrical conductors-----	971	809	162
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	20,770	4,188	16,583
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----	1	1/	1
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	633	147	486
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	989,995	190,667	799,328
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	0	0	0
Luggage-----	0	0	0
Flat goods-----	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	0	0	0
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	0	0	0
Scientific instruments-----	1,159	500	658
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	246	148	98
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	231	69	162
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	0	0	0
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	2,711	99	2,612
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	0	0	0
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions-----	96	6	89
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	166	9	157
Fishing tackle-----	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment-----	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	0	0	0
Jewelry-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	90	6	84
Total-----	4,699	837	3,862
Grand total-----	995,456	192,173	803,282

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-26.--U.S. Imports for consumption from United Kingdom under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	0	0	0
All other articles	31	18	13
Total	31	18	13
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	0	0	0
All other articles	112	22	90
Total	112	22	90
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts	0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments	0	0	0
Gloves	0	0	0
Footwear	687	41	646
All other articles	188	10	178
Total	874	51	823
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	154	52	102
All other articles	4,493	437	4,055
Total	4,647	490	4,157
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks	4	1	3
Handtools	0	0	0
Structures of base metal	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	0	0	0
All other articles	141	3	138
Total	145	4	141
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	2,469	835	1,633
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	10,900	2,482	8,419
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	1,094	341	753
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	13,440	1,661	11,779
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	12,731	5,072	7,659
Compressors and parts thereof	357	74	283

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

Table D-26.--U.S. Imports for consumption from United Kingdom under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	27	26	1
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	8	5	3
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	2,011	57	1,954
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	4,604	791	3,813
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	978	536	442
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	7,363	1,266	6,097
Office machines and parts thereof	24,244	6,628	17,616
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	533	59	474
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	146	9	137
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	3,936	1,034	2,902
Transformers	50	4	46
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	2,661	386	2,275
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	97	3	93
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	125	73	52
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	1,297	37	1,261
Television receivers	0	0	0
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	193	155	39
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	1,341	189	1,153
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	51	5	46
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	378	95	283
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	2,415	290	2,125
Electrical capacitors	124	60	64
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	1,421	356	1,064
Voltage regulators	57	8	49
Electrical resistors	0	0	0
Electric lamps	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0

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

Table D-26.--U.S. Imports for consumption from United Kingdom under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	235	82	153
Electrical conductors	1,686	140	1,546
Miscellaneous electrical articles	152	97	55
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Motor vehicles, including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	434,308	20,941	413,367
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	64,430	7,590	56,841
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	549	98	451
Pleasure boats; floating structures	1,041	282	759
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	597,453	51,767	545,686
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	0	0	0
Flat goods	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses	1,165	744	421
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	20,013	6,284	13,730
Scientific instruments	20,803	5,962	14,841
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	454	94	360
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	0	0	0
Photographic equipment and supplies	13,023	5,339	7,685
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	105	20	85
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	0	0	0
Fishing tackle	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	0	0	0
Jewelry	0	0	0
All other articles	32	1	32
Total	55,596	18,443	37,153
Grand total	658,857	70,795	588,062

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

Table D-27.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	15,932	1,494	14,439
All other articles	172	20	151
Total	16,104	1,514	14,590
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	946	728	218
All other articles	41	17	41
Total	987	728	259
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	432	67	365
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	234	4	230
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts	6,027	129	5,898
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	417	6	411
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	640	79	561
Body-supporting garments	0	0	0
Gloves	41	27	13
Footwear	5,035	611	4,424
All other articles	512	74	438
Total	13,338	997	12,341
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	270	120	150
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	270	120	150
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks	2	2	1
Handtools	0	0	0
Structures of base metal	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	826	247	578
All other articles	1,402	71	1,331
Total	2,230	320	1,910
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof	0	0	0

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-27.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	11	10	1
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	28,708	1,467	27,240
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	122,116	14,641	107,475
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	46	3	44
Transformers	82	15	67
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	835	162	673
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	205	64	140
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	4,356	646	3,709
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	348	196	152
Television receivers	17,007	1,013	15,994
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	66,555	3,510	63,045
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	2,799	568	2,231
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	8,449	2,326	6,123
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	1,448	42	1,406
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors	6,302	1,068	5,234
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	7,950	3,948	4,003
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	86	47	38
Electric lamps	70	11	59
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	2,378	1,258	1,120

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

Table D-27.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	65,713	28,618	37,094
Electrical conductors	69,055	19,501	49,554
Miscellaneous electrical articles	4,183	1,067	3,115
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	0	0	0
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	1,580	1,333	247
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures	57,160	9,518	47,641
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	467,442	91,035	376,407
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	61	11	50
Luggage	1,866	173	1,693
Flat goods	78	14	64
Optical instruments, components and lenses	429	153	276
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	0	0	0
Scientific instruments	259	186	72
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	256	109	148
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	193	18	175
Photographic equipment and supplies	126	61	65
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	28	4	24
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	82	14	68
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	290	20	270
Fishing tackle	38	12	26
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	10,308	205	10,104
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	315	46	268
Jewelry	0	0	0
All other articles	3,444	151	3,293
Total	17,773	1,176	16,598
Grand total	518,145	95,890	422,255

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

Table D-28.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts	451	8	443
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments	636	430	206
Gloves	0	0	0
Footwear	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	1,087	438	650
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks	0	0	0
Handtools	0	0	0
Structures of base metal	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	0	0	0
All other articles	3	2	1
Total	3	2	1
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	337	78	259
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof	0	0	0

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

Table D-28.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	10	5	5
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	44	26	18
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof	12,311	1,197	11,115
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	0	0	0
Transformers	6	3	3
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	501	228	274
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	0	0	0
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	4	1	3
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	0	0	0
Television receivers	719	18	701
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	18,651	9,417	9,234
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	46,491	17,530	28,961
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	172	51	121
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	28,809	12,641	16,167
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	1,632	640	993
Voltage regulators	0	0	0
Electrical resistors	13	11	2
Electric lamps	6,263	1,166	5,097
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0

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

Table D-28.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	309,532	173,335	136,197
Electrical conductors-----	251	71	180
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	75	33	41
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----	19	12	7
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	425,840	216,461	209,379
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	0	0	0
Luggage-----	0	0	0
Flat goods-----	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	0	0	0
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	0	0	0
Scientific instruments-----	4	1	3
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	295	37	258
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	0	0	0
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	0	0	0
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions-----	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	0	0	0
Fishing tackle-----	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment-----	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	0	0	0
Jewelry-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	299	37	261
Grand total-----	427,229	216,938	210,291

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

Table D-29.--U.S. Imports for consumption from France under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	0	0	0
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	34	29	5
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	34	29	5
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	9	5	4
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts	0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments	280	235	45
Gloves	0	0	0
Footwear	46	38	7
All other articles	145	112	33
Total	480	390	90
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	305	100	205
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	305	100	205
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	267	4	263
Locks and padlocks	0	0	0
Handtools	0	0	0
Structures of base metal	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	307	24	283
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	575	29	546
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	4,767	1,153	3,614
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	7,500	463	7,037
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof	0	0	0

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

Table B-29.--U.S. Imports for consumption from France under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	281	61	220
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	296	56	240
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	37	3	34
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	0	0	0
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	1,774	41	1,733
Office machines and parts thereof	8,285	5,907	2,378
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	34	5	28
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	2,537	111	2,427
Transformers	13	7	5
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	870	451	419
Portable electric hand tools	0	0	0
Electric household appliances	100	27	73
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	15	10	4
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	2	1	2
Television receivers	113	3	110
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	111	27	84
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	1,938	99	1,839
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	2	1	1
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	112	95	17
Electrical capacitors	139	51	88
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	195	167	28
Voltage regulators	3	2	1
Electrical resistors	11	3	8
Electric lamps	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table D-29.--U.S. Imports for consumption from France under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1985--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors	1,906	1,103	803
Electrical conductors	100	74	27
Miscellaneous electrical articles	58	10	48
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	2,397	911	1,486
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	89,803	5,252	84,551
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	196,964	13,743	183,221
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	77,493	22,187	55,306
Pleasure boats; floating structures	1,529	202	1,326
All other articles	0	0	0
Total	399,385	52,226	347,159
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	89	60	28
Flat goods	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses	77	34	43
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	94	39	55
Scientific instruments	178	64	114
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	37	26	11
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	0	0	0
Photographic equipment and supplies	9	9	1/
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	167	35	132
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	0	0	0
Fishing tackle	2	1	1
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	0	0	0
Jewelry	0	0	0
All other articles	44	2	42
Total	697	271	425
Grand total	401,475	53,046	348,429

1/ Less than \$500.

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

APPENDIX E
ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO CENSUS-REPORTED 806.30/807.00
STATISTICS IN 1985

Table E -1.--Tariff item 806.30: TSUSA items deleted from
Census statistics, 1985

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
310.0270	FR GERM	6,500	5,000	1,500
417.4000	FR GERM	448,844	347,853	100,991
425.1050	U KING	41,145	38,121	3,024
660.7300	MEXICO	9,198	9,000	198
	LH NH I	142,880	108,350	34,530
	U KING	188,629	76,166	112,463
	NETHLDS	190,621	140,624	49,997
692.1040	FR GERM	45,931	25,000	20,931
694.6200	CANADA	310,565,360	88,740,367	221,824,993
	U KING	69,839	32,421	37,418
	ITALY	31,850,576	3,337,399	28,513,177
	JAPAN	699,967	248,850	451,117
774.5595	CANADA	7,618	5,600	2,018
Total		344,267,108	93,114,751	251,152,357

Table E-2.--Tariff item 806.30: TSUSA items transferred and reported under 807.00, 1985

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
256.0500	:U KING	111,919	22,263	89,656
	:BELGIUM	3,545	2,337	1,208
256.8000	:CANADA	66,887	17,670	49,217
376.2886	:MEXICO	4,743	4,058	685
660.6707	:CANADA	5,280	4,380	900
660.7150	:CANADA	9,848	9,301	547
660.7160	:CANADA	61,243	38,123	23,120
	:U KING	875,851	269,437	606,414
	:AUSTRAL	876,001	353,277	522,724
660.7165	:CANADA	2,610,882	2,419,858	191,024
	:U KING	77,465	16,364	61,101
660.7170	:CANADA	4,800	4,200	600
	:U KING	46,641	20,100	26,541
708.4720	:JAPAN	6,967	6,641	326
711.7840	:CANADA	45,099	11,372	33,727
712.4950	:SWEDEN	10,313	10,125	188
	:	:	:	:
Total	:	4,817,484	3,209,506	1,607,978

Table E-3.--Tariff item 807.00: TSUSA items deleted from
Census statistics, 1985

E-4

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
270.2580	FRANCE	4,212	4,200	12
	JAPAN	225,086	189,262	35,824
270.8500	IRELAND	1,439	1,429	10
309.3200	CANADA	4,377	2,626	1,751
310.6050	FRANCE	754,651	435,500	319,151
320.2996	C RICA	38,633	32,051	6,582
325.2910	HAITI	4,790	4,042	748
327.3971	C RICA	2,828	2,350	478
327.3972	MEXICO	2,564	1,784	780
327.6998	HAITI	384	290	94
327.9957	DOM REP	10,890	7,140	3,750
331.3970	DOM REP	2,241	1,659	582
337.2055	KOR REP	2,046	1,023	1,023
337.9035	HAITI	3,427	1,305	2,122
338.5039	HAITI	11,820	10,441	1,379
338.5936	CANADA	1,375	289	1,086
338.5950	HAITI	33,988	30,437	3,551
338.5971	HAITI	9,603	8,600	1,003
345.1040	MEXICO	35,294	28,322	6,972
347.6040	HAITI	14,112	10,020	4,092
	CHINA M	35,441	12,404	23,037
	SIER LN	1,580	1,214	366
360.4850	BRAZIL	597,906	199,859	398,047
390.6000	MEXICO	3,891	3,691	200
461.4025	CANADA	216,528	114,656	101,872
	U KING	84,121	56,151	27,970
466.3000	CANADA	14,158	351	13,807
475.1015	CANADA	7,015	6,720	295
540.2100	FRANCE	12,547	9,499	3,048
605.7020	DOM REP	1,617,186	1,544,326	72,860
648.5300	JAPAN	17,033	9,166	7,867
649.0700	ITALY	1,792	1,583	209
657.0990	MEXICO	9,243	7,213	2,030
657.3520	CANADA	112,753	26,220	86,533
657.8000	CANADA	151,314	8,705	142,609
660.4900	CANADA	8,751	2,403	6,348
660.7300	NETHLD S	45,279	41,418	3,861
661.1400	CANADA	46,200	28,000	18,200
662.4000	CANADA	52,991	9,131	43,860
666.0009	CANADA	37,557	1,855	35,702
666.0012	CANADA	1,854	81	1,773
670.4200	BELGIUM	46,868	12,207	34,661
	FR GERM	42,597	12,125	30,472
674.5360	CANADA	65,349	3,050	62,299
682.6100	MEXICO	13,430	5,954	7,476
684.8000	U KING	1,124,840	121,270	1,003,570
	FR GERM	4,148,460	2,828,775	1,319,685
688.1300	CANADA	1,015	35	980
688.1400	MEXICO	170,296	113,512	56,784

Table E-3.--Tariff item 807.00: TSUSA items deleted from
Census statistics, 1985

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
692.0310	CANADA	18,923	15,124	3,799
692.3140	CANADA	95,260	77,550	17,710
692.3390	CANADA	30,502	114	30,388
692.3460	U KING	23,686	1,706	21,980
	BELGIUM	26,051	1,468	24,583
	FR GERM	186,656	22,724	163,932
	ITALY	1,032,922	171,101	861,821
	JAPAN	409,639	159,741	249,898
694.4120	CANADA	179,692	170,000	9,692
694.4148	FRANCE	3,559,214	900,863	2,658,351
	JAPAN	7,724,781	253,910	7,470,871
694.6200	CANADA	1,233,632	331,035	902,597
	KOR REP	2,556,000	2,160,000	396,000
	CHINA T	102,000	36,000	66,000
	JAPAN	3,111,840	111,129	3,000,711
710.1500	HAITI	11,083	1,067	10,016
711.7000	CANADA	6,979	2,232	4,747
734.7742	CANADA	2,628	2,505	123
	MEXICO	1,010	720	290
	JAPAN	180,409	5,963	174,446
760.5800	MEXICO	11,099	8,168	2,931
765.0300	CANADA	5,107	30	5,077
800.0035	CANADA	12,850	11,787	1,063
	MEXICO	857,975	376,866	481,109
	HAITI	1,760	1,205	555
	DOM REP	65,531	64,091	1,440
	U KING	39,174	10,988	28,186
806.2040	CANADA	401,631	311,292	90,339
	MEXICO	213,360	184,477	28,883
	NICARAG	7,474	6,485	989
	DOM REP	175,741	160,369	15,372
	U KING	845,125	515,925	329,200
	BELGIUM	3,300	3,000	300
	FR GERM	46,343	43,958	2,385
	SWITZLD	3,624	3,412	212
	ITALY	17,409	15,674	1,735
	MALAYSA	4,407	2,981	1,426
	SINGAPR	109,049	104,427	4,622
	HG KONG	91,852	49,242	42,610
	JAPAN	312,055	212,202	99,853
854.1000	DENMARK	1,599,565	326,945	1,272,620
	U KING	358,140	78,744	279,396
870.4000	CANADA	37,147	5,309	31,838
870.4500	U KING	5,091	3,924	1,167
Total		35,569,471	12,880,797	22,688,674

Table E-4.--Tariff item 807.00: TSUSA items transferred and reported under 806.30, 1985

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
605.7040	MEXICO	2,148	1	2,147
606.6901	CANADA	55,062	32,700	22,362
607.7806	CANADA	20,052	10,026	10,026
607.8100	HONG KONG	1,878	338	1,540
607.8350	CANADA	16,077	3,840	12,237
608.1310	CANADA	198,620	144,796	53,824
608.1330	CANADA	34,205	25,925	8,280
608.2150	CANADA	28,462	7,018	21,444
609.8400	CANADA	10,805	3,680	7,125
610.3205	CANADA	16,905	2,905	14,000
618.2563	CANADA	117,843	45,366	72,477
	JAPAN	1,041,254	591,577	449,677
620.2200	CANADA	34,080	29,888	4,192
624.0350	CANADA	18,974	9,730	9,244
629.3520	JAPAN	39,880	29,000	10,880
642.1500	HAITI	2,055	1,111	944
644.0900	JAPAN	274,345	166,514	107,831
644.1200	JAPAN	435,637	309,892	125,745
646.5600	IRELAND	7,360	738	6,622
	JAPAN	8,423	5	8,418
646.5700	CANADA	4,316	765	3,551
646.5800	CANADA	4,320	3,112	1,208
646.6040	FR GERM	2,944	2,545	399
646.6320	JAPAN	73,849	8,077	65,772
646.6340	CANADA	21,330	10,099	11,231
	MEXICO	1,098	14	1,084
	ISRAEL	971,242	85,621	885,621
653.1500	CANADA	69,479	4,293	65,186
654.2520	FR GERM	11,631	5,997	5,634
660.1040	CANADA	739,691	227,789	511,902
Total		4,263,965	1,763,362	2,500,603

APPENDIX F
EXAMPLES OF PRODUCTION SHARING FACILITIES IN CANADA

Examples of Production Sharing Facilities in Canada

The following are highlights from discussions with officials of five corporations that use U.S.-origin metals or components in manufacturing facilities in Canada. These five companies were selected to represent a broad spectrum of activities in Canada. They produce aluminum, office machines, flight simulators, motor vehicles, and mass transit cars.

Aluminum

Because of the immense capital investment and vertical integration required to be a participant, the aluminum industry has a relatively small number of producers. There are four significant producers headquartered in North America, two in Europe, and two in Japan. The Canadian firm visited operates facilities in Europe, Brazil, Argentina, Japan, India, and Malaysia, as well as in Canada and the United States. Production in North America has been rationalized to derive maximum efficiency from its plants. The U.S. portion of its operations accounted for 39 percent of its \$5.5 billion in worldwide third-party sales in 1985, and 10 percent of its 70,000 employees. The Canadian portion accounted for 17 percent of its third-party sales, 69 percent (\$862 million) of sales to subsidiaries, and 24 percent of employment. Shipments between one of its Canadian facilities and plants in the United States are believed to account for virtually all of U.S. imports of wrought aluminum from Canada under item 806.30.

Most of the company's bauxite is mined and refined into alumina in its overseas operations. It is then smelted into aluminum ingots in Canada where the company owns hydroelectric power facilities. This source of inexpensive electricity reportedly gives the company an important competitive advantage over other producers. Aluminum ingots from these smelters are shipped to rolling mills in North America and to overseas destinations.

The operations involving item 806.30 are initiated in Oswego, N.Y., where the company employs over 1,000 production workers. The Oswego plant is the largest of the company's North American mills. Although the plant is capable of producing various types of aluminum rolled products, it is currently dedicated to the production of aluminum sheet that is eventually used by canmakers to manufacture bodies for aluminum cans. This "can body stock" requires very close tolerances. This company, as well as its chief competitors, has re-

portedly made substantial investments in automated and computer-controlled production equipment to meet the increasingly rigid requirements of the aluminum can industry and to cut costs through improved productivity.

With the Oswego plant operating at capacity (three shifts per day), can end stock, which is a less productive use of Oswego's equipment, must be produced elsewhere. Thus, can end stock is produced in Kingston, Ontario, where the company has excess capacity.

There are two basic categories of rolling mills in the aluminum industry. Hot mills are the first stage of production and cold mills are the more advanced stage. At Oswego's hot mill, remelt ingots from Canada and/or ingot that is produced in-house from recycled aluminum are melted and the molten metal transferred to a holding furnace where alloying elements are added. The metal is then transferred to a caster where it is poured into sheet ingot molds and cooled. The cold castings, now in the form of rolling ingots, are preheated, then pass through the hot mill and a three-stand tandem. Each pass through the rollers squeezes the ingot into a thinner thickness, eventually becoming a long sheet. When the desired thickness is achieved, the sheet is rolled into a coil.

After the coil has cooled, it goes on to a cold mill for further processing. Cold mills refine the thickness of the aluminum to precise gauge and tolerance as the sheets pass through rollers that reduce the thickness of the metal. The cold mills at Oswego makes can body stock almost exclusively. However, even operating at capacity, the cold mills can absorb only about 75 percent of the output of Oswego's hot mill. Currently, about 20 percent of the hot mill's output is sent by truck to Kingston, Ontario.

The cold mill, painting, and coating operations in Kingston also employ approximately 1,000 production workers. Hot-rolled coil from Oswego is processed in Kingston's cold mill to final thickness for can end stock. This mill currently furnishes all of the company's North American production of can end stock. Approximately 60 percent of Kingston's production of can end stock is shipped back into the United States for the U.S. can industry. The remaining 40 percent is sold to the Canadian can industry. The portion sent back to the United States enters under item 806.30. Duty is assessed only on the value added in Canada by processing Oswego's hot mill output through Kingston's cold mill and coating the resulting can end stock. Can ends contain different alloys than can bodies and must be coated to protect the even-

tual contents, whereas can bodies are not coated. The cold mill in Kingston also makes can tabs, bottle closures, and special light gauge can body stock for the U.S. market from Oswego's hot mill output.

In addition to the products sent back to the United States, the Kingston plant uses the output from Oswego's hot mill to make can body stock for the Canadian market. Company officials estimated that Kingston's cold mill supplies between 60 and 70 percent of the Canadian can industry's needs for can body stock.

Company officials said that the decision whether or not to process aluminum from Oswego in Kingston was based on capacity constraints and the rationalization of production rather than on the use of item 806.30. However, use of item 806.30 has reduced the company's costs and makes the company more competitive in the U.S. market. These officials indicated, however, that when a new plant in Logan, KY, becomes fully operational, it probably will make all of the company's can end stock for the U.S. market. At that time, the company probably will cease to use item 806.30. They cited the state-of-the-art plant in Logan, KY, as an example of the \$2 billion the U.S. aluminum industry has invested in upgrading its facilities since 1980 to remain competitive with foreign producers, particularly those in Japan.

Office machines

One of the world's largest producers of office machines, a firm based in the United States, operates two production facilities in Canada. The plants employ 3,000 production workers and a staff of 1,000 that is involved in research and development. The company's corporate philosophy of participating in the markets that it serves led it to invest in an office machine plant in Toronto in 1951. This plant now makes printers, displays, and banking terminals. Another plant was constructed later to manufacture semiconductor substrates.

Company officials state that one of the corporations' goals is to be internationally integrated. Economic considerations regarding the location of facilities and the purchasing of components are sometimes sacrificed to achieve public relations objectives regarding the image of the company as an integral part of the local market. The company purchases as many products locally as it can in order to enhance that image and to generate local employment.

Given the existence of plants in various locations, the company has endeavored to make each

as economically viable as possible. One means of achieving economies of scale has been to avoid duplication of manufacturing facilities. Therefore, each plant is the company's only in-house source for the product that the plant produces. The output of the company's family of plants throughout the world is carefully coordinated to meet the company's overall needs.

All of the semiconductor substrates produced by the plant in Quebec are shipped to other company subsidiaries throughout the world, with most going to the United States. About half of the value of the substrates is of U.S. origin. The more sophisticated components are made in the United States, with simpler components produced in Canada.

Most of the printers, displays, and banking terminals produced by the company in Toronto are exported to the United States. About one-quarter of the value of these exports enter the United States duty free under item 807.00. The U.S.-made components in these office machines are usually products made in other company facilities, generally high-tech products for which U.S. producers manufacture the highest quality good, or products that lack high-volume suppliers in Canada.

The decision whether or not to purchase U.S.-made components is affected by item 807.00 only when a company facility does not produce the product, there are no competitive Canadian producers, and competing suppliers offer components of similar quality. In other words, the availability of item 807.00 has only a small influence on the decision to purchase U.S.-made components. The use of item 807.00 is important to the company, however, as a measure that helps control costs.

Flight simulators

Three companies account for almost all of the world's production of flight simulators. In one of those companies, nearly half of the 3,000 employees are scientists, engineers, and technicians. It supplies simulators to airlines and armed forces around the world. Although flight simulators account for the bulk of the company's sales, it also is the leading producer of control room simulators for nuclear power generating substations. Other important products produced by the company include supervisory control and acquisition systems for electric power generating systems, electric substations, electric power distribution systems, and shipboard propulsion machinery; airborne submarine detection systems; and air traffic control systems. Approximately 80 percent of its production

is exported, with the vast majority of its exports destined for the United States.

The company got its start in 1947 chiefly as a defense contractor for the Canadian armed forces. As such, corporate officials stated that the company has received, and still receives, substantial funding from the Canadian Government for its research and development activities. Technology gained from defense related research has enabled the company to develop products and services with nonmilitary applications. The company's fortunes received a further boost recently when Federal regulations were promulgated in the United States requiring that all nuclear reactor control room employees receive simulator training. Orders for simulators are generally placed one year in advance. The company currently has a backlog in orders of \$900 million.

Much of the value of the company's finished products can be attributed to purchased components. However, construction of simulators involves much more than assembly. The company uses computer-assisted production to machine and manufacture parts that are highly specialized. All of its printed circuit boards are manufactured in-house using state-of-the-art methods.

Although the company has a policy of trying to buy components from Canadian manufacturers, it imports between 75 and 80 percent of its components from the United States. One of the principal reasons for the heavy reliance on U.S. components is the company's effort to make their simulators exactly like the aircraft cockpits or nuclear reactor control rooms they are simulating. Since most of the aircraft and nuclear reactors involved are made in the United States, the bulk of the instruments for them are also made in the United States. Therefore, the company has to purchase most of its meters, gauges, and other instruments from the United States. Even the furniture is imported from the United States in order to approximate the real life situation.

The use of U.S.-made components is quite high for other products also. Company officials were emphatic that purchase decisions regarding components are based first on quality, then on reliability of delivery. Price considerations are a distant third. Competitors must meet rigid quality standards before price becomes an important factor. Officials stated that the company must turn to the United States for these products because few Canadian firms offer the specialized components the company requires. Therefore, although the company makes extensive use of item 807.00, the pro-

vision is not an important factor in the decision to purchase U.S.-made components. Use of item 807.00 is important, however, in keeping costs from being higher and keeping its bids in line with other competitors for projects in the United States.

Motor vehicles

A Swedish automobile manufacturer has a subsidiary in Halifax, Nova Scotia, which assembles cars for the Canadian market. All of this company's cars sold in the United States are manufactured in Sweden. The United States accounted for 26 percent of the company's worldwide sales in 1985. Canada accounted for 2 percent of the company's worldwide production that year.

Although the Swedish company's cars are assembled throughout the world, all of its cars are assembled using exactly the same suppliers for the components. Thus, cars assembled in Canada and cars imported into the United States from Sweden have the same parts (except certain parts required to meet State and Federal regulations). U.S.-made components account for between 10 and 15 percent of the total raw material and component cost of producing these cars in both Canada and Sweden.

A company official stated that the principal reason for using U.S.-made components was their high quality. Availability of supply was the second most important reason,¹ followed by price. All other things being equal, the use of the 807.00 program indirectly plays a role in the evaluation in Sweden of the overall cost of parts from competing suppliers. Since the United States is a major market for these cars,² the expense saved by using item 807.00 is sometimes enough to swing the purchase decision in favor of the U.S.-made part. Since these parts are used throughout the company's system regardless of end market, the plant in Halifax ends up using some U.S.-made auto parts because of the influence of item 807.00.

U.S.-made automobile parts shipped directly to the Halifax plant from the manufacturers include: cigarette lighters, speed controls, head lamps, other lamps, miniature bulbs, electronic spark control systems, emission control valves, air-conditioning components, fuel pumps, carbon canisters, wiring harnesses, steering gears, and bearings. The competitiveness of all of these products in foreign manufacturing operations is improved by the existence of item 807.00.

¹ Some required automobile parts are not made in Sweden.

² Sales of this company's cars in the United States exceeded sales in Sweden by 44 percent in 1985.

Mass transit cars

Two companies make mass transit cars in Canada. The larger of the two companies began making subway cars in 1974 under a contract to supply the Montreal subway. Since then, the company has won contracts to make subway cars, commuter cars, and light rail cars for Chicago, New Jersey, New York, and Portland, Oregon. All of the cars it is currently manufacturing are sold in the United States to transit authorities in New Jersey and New York City.

This company manufactures the shells for the cars in La Pocatiere, Quebec, then finishes the cars in Barre, VT. The degree to which the cars are completed in La Pocatiere will vary from contract to contract. The plant in La Pocatiere began making subway cars in 1974 and the plant in Barre was opened in 1981.

The company chose these two sites chiefly because of the availability of a stable, but underemployed work force and the belief that these employees would take pride in their work. Although both plants are capable of producing finished cars, the 900 production workers at La Pocatiere concentrate on the heavier aspects of production, such as fabrication of the shells and attaching large parts and subassemblies; whereas in Barre, where there is a local tradition of making handicrafts, the soon-to-be 200 workers are reportedly better suited to final assembly and finishing operations. Company officials stated that the labor costs at both plants are nearly identical and productivity is similar.

For the most part, contracts written by the purchasing transit authority specify that suppliers can be used for the various parts of the mass transit cars that the manufacturer must purchase. The company encourages the transit authorities to specify at least 2 or 3 permitted suppliers. When component suppliers compete with each other, it usually results in a better quality product at a lower price. Both of the current contracts specify that a certain portion of the value of the cars be of U.S. origin. Furthermore, the New York City contract requires that 16 percent of the value must come from parts made in the State of New York. Further complicating the selection of suppliers, the Canadian Bank that financed the New York purchase requires that a specific portion of the value of the car comes from Canadian-origin parts and labor.

Consequently, selecting component suppliers and deciding whether to assemble the components to the car shells in La Pocatiere or Barre becomes an art. First, the choice of preferred supplier and location of assembly must be made. Then adjustments are made to comply with contract requirements regarding New York content, U.S. content, and Canadian content.

Under the current contracts, between 65 and 75 percent of the value of the partially assembled cars shipped from La Pocatiere to Barre enter duty free under item 807.00. For the basic shells, aluminum and copper alloy steel sheeting is purchased from both Canada and the United States; stainless steel is purchased from Canada. U.S.-made components that are attached to the car shells in La Pocatiere include brakes, communications systems, couplers, air-conditioning units, air brakes, doors, and some electrical harnesses. The doors are made in the United States; the New York cars have them assembled in Canada, the New Jersey cars in Barre. The interiors for both cars are installed in Barre, but the plastic furniture for the New York cars is made in Canada and the upholstered furniture for the New Jersey cars is made in the United States. Computers used by the cars to communicate with control centers outside the cars are supplied by the customer and assembled into the cars in Barre.

A company official stated that when the contract does not specify which suppliers to use, the most important factor in choosing the source of components is the quality. It must meet the company's tough standards. Following in importance is the reliability of the supplier, then price competition. In essence, the company looks for the best quality product at the lowest price. In projecting potential sales to a transit authority in Canada, the company determined that between 35 and 40 percent of the value of these cars would be of U.S. origin, thus indicating the strength of U.S. component suppliers were it not for contract requirements. The official asserted that if item 807.00 were no longer available to it, the company would have an incentive to develop Canadian sources of supply and to encourage U.S. suppliers to do more work in Canada. The official also noted that use of item 807.00 is of limited value in competing with the two large subway car manufacturers in Japan because they also rely heavily on U.S.-made parts because of the "buy American" aspect of transit authority contracts.

