

**PRODUCTION SHARING: U.S. IMPORTS UNDER
HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE SUBHEADINGS
9802.00.60 AND 9802.00.80, 1988-1991**



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PREFACE

On May 22, 1989, on its own motion and pursuant to section 332(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(b)), the U.S. International Trade Commission determined that it would continue investigation No. 332-237 (originally instituted on August 19, 1986) to present and analyze statistical data on imports under Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) subheading 9802.00.60 (metal of U.S. origin processed in a foreign location and returned for further U.S. processing) and heading 9802.00.80 (assembled goods containing U.S.-made components). The current report presents historical import data (1970-91) under these tariff provisions and evaluates the most current 4-year period (1988-91) on a sector-by-sector and commodity-specific basis.

In addition to the assessment on the use of subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80, this report has a chapter on the use of a comparable tariff arrangement in the European Community.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Preface	i
Executive summary	ix
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
Explanation of and background to HTS subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80	1
Background	1
Scope of provisions	1
Trends in imports under HTS subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80	1
Trends in imports under subheading 9802.00.60	4
Trends in imports under heading 9802.00.80	9
Principal products	9
Principal sources	16
Duty savings	18
Imports from LDCs	18
Significance of 9802.00.80 trade to countries of assembly	19
Chapter 2. Analysis by industry of imports under HTS heading 9802.00.80	21
Transportation equipment	21
Electronic technology equipment	27
Machinery	32
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	37
Level of trade and duty savings	37
Leading sources	37
Other manufactured articles	43
Chapter 3. Production sharing in the European Community	51
Principal products	51
Principal EC importers	55
Germany	55
France	55
Others	58
Principal sources	58
Eastern Europe	58
United States	59
Appendixes	
A. Current considerations in the customs treatment of HTS subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80	A-1
Caribbean Basin assembly or processing	A-2
Trade agreement status and special tariff treatment	A-2
Special access program/special regime	A-2
User fees	A-3
B. Statistical tables	B-1

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

Figures

A.	U.S. imports under HTS heading 9802.00.80: Share of total value and duty savings, by selected industries, 1991	x
1-1.	Trends of total U.S. imports and imports under 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80, 1981-91	3
1-2.	Subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80: Dutiable and duty-free imports compared with other U.S. imports for consumption, 1986-91	3
1-3.	U.S. imports under subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80: Duty-free portion accounted for by developed and less developed countries, 1986-91	4
1-4.	U.S. imports for consumption, total and subheading 9802.00.60, 1988-91	6
1-5.	U.S. imports under HTS subheading 9802.00.60: U.S. rate of duty and total duty savings 1988-91	7
1-6.	U.S. imports under subheading 9802.00.60, by value of the U.S.-origin metal processed in the imports, by leading countries of the processing, 1988-91	10
1-7.	U.S. imports under heading 9802.00.80: Motor vehicles and parts, civil aircraft and semiconductors, 1988-91	11
1-8.	U.S. rate of duty and total duty savings under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	12
1-9.	Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by selected industries, 1988 and 1991	15
1-10.	HTS heading 9802.00.80: U.S.-made components contained in imports from leading sources, by share of total and by value, 1988 and 1991	17
2-1.	Transportation equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	22
2-2.	Transportation equipment: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by selected industries, 1988 and 1991	23
2-3.	Transportation equipment: U.S. rate of duty and total duty savings under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	24
2-4.	Transportation equipment: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by leading countries of assembly, 1988 and 1991	26
2-5.	Electronic technology equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	28
2-6.	Electronic technology equipment: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by leading countries of assembly, 1988 and 1991	29
2-7.	Electronic technology equipment: U.S. rate of duty and total duty savings under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	30
2-8.	Electronic technology equipment: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by selected industries, 1988 and 1991	31
2-9.	Machinery: U.S. imports for consumption, total and heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	33
2-10.	Machinery: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by selected industries, 1988 and 1991	34
2-11.	Machinery: U.S. rate of duty and total duty savings under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	35
2-12.	Machinery: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by leading countries of assembly, 1988-91	36
2-13.	Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, total and heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	38
2-14.	Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. rate of duty and total duty savings under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	39
2-15.	Textiles, apparel, and footwear: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by selected industries, 1988 and 1991	40
2-16.	Textiles, apparel, and footwear: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by leading countries of assembly, 1988 and 1991	42

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

Figures—Continued

2-17. Other manufactured articles: U.S. imports for consumption, total and heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	44
2-18. Other manufactured articles: U.S. rate of duty and total duty savings under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	46
2-19. Other manufactured articles: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by selected industries, 1988 and 1991	47
2-20. Other manufactured articles: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by leading countries of assembly, 1988 and 1991	49
3-1. EC and U.S. imports for consumption under production-sharing provisions, 1987 and 1990	52
3-2. EC imports after outward processing, by selected industries, by share of total and by value, 1987 and 1990	54
3-3. Imports after outward processing, by leading EC markets, by share of total and by value, 1987 and 1990	56
3-4. EC imports after outward processing, by leading sources, by share of total and by value, 1987 and 1990	60

Tables

A. U.S. imports under HTS subheading 9802.00.60 and heading and total imports, 1988 and 1991	ix
1-1. U.S. imports for consumption, total and under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, 1988-91	5
1-2. Nominal and effective rates of duty under HTS subheading 9802.00.60 and duty savings, 1988-91	5
1-3. U.S. imports under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, total and duty-free, by industry groups, 1988 and 1991	8
1-4. Duty-free value of U.S. imports for consumption, under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by principal sources, 1988-91	9
1-5. HTS heading 9802.00.80: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	11
1-6. Nominal and effective rates of duty under heading 9802.00.80 and duty savings, 1988-91	12
1-7. U.S. imports under HTS heading 9802.00.80, total and duty-free, by industry groups, 1988 and 1991	13
1-8. HTS heading 9802.00.80: Duty-free value of U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1988-91	16
1-9. Average hourly compensation costs for manufacturing employees in selected countries, 1988-91	18
1-10. HTS heading 9802.00.80: Principal suppliers, total U.S. imports, 9802.00.80 imports, U.S. content of 9802.00.80 imports, share of total U.S. imports accounted for by 9802.00.80 imports, and share of 9802.00.80 imports accounted for by U.S. content, 1991	19
2-1. Transportation equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	21
2-2. Transportation equipment: Nominal and effective rates of duty under HTS heading 9802.00.80 and duty savings, 1988-91	22
2-3. Transportation equipment: Duty-free value of U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by principal sources, 1988-91	25
2-4. Electronic technology equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	27

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Continued*

Tables—*Continued*

2-5. Electronic technology equipment: Duty-free value of U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by principal sources, 1988-91	28
2-6. Electronic technology equipment: Nominal and effective rates of duty under HTS heading 9802.00.80 and duty savings, 1988-91	29
2-7. Machinery: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	32
2-8. Machinery: Nominal and effective rates of duty under HTS heading 9802.00.80 and duty savings, 1988-91	34
2-9. Machinery: Duty-free value of U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by principal sources, 1988-91	36
2-10. Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	37
2-11. Textiles, apparel, and footwear: Nominal and effective rates of duty under HTS heading 9802.00.80 and duty savings, 1988-91	38
2-12. Textiles, apparel, and footwear: Duty-free value of U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by principal sources, 1988-91	41
2-13. Other manufactured articles: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91	43
2-14. Other manufactured articles: Nominal and effective rates of duty under HTS heading 9802.00.80 and duty savings, 1988-91	44
2-15. Other manufactured articles: Duty-free value of U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by principal sources, 1988-91	48
3-1. EC and U.S. imports for consumption, total and under production-sharing provisions, 1987 and 1990	52
3-2. EC imports after outward processing, by industry groups, 1987 and 1990	53
3-3. Imports after outward processing, by individual EC markets	55
3-4. EC imports after outward processing, by industry groups, and by leading EC markets, 1990	57
3-5. EC imports after outward processing, by principal suppliers, 1987 and 1990	59
3-6. Textiles, apparel, and footwear: EC imports after outward processing by principal sources, and by leading EC markets, 1990	61
3-7. EC imports after outward processing from the United States, by leading industry groups, and by leading EC markets, 1990	62
B-1. U.S. imports for consumption under HTS subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80, 1970-91	B-2
B-2. U.S. imports for consumption under HTS subheading 9802.00.60: Value and share of total, by principal sources, 1988-91	B-3
B-3. U.S. imports for consumption under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1988-91	B-5
B-4. U.S. imports for consumption under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by principal sources, 1991	B-9
B-5. U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991	B-10
B-6. U.S. imports for consumption from Mexico under HTS subheading heading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991	B-11

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Continued*

Tables—*Continued*

B-7. U.S. imports for consumption from Japan under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991	B-12
B-8. U.S. imports for consumption from Germany under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991	B-13
B-9. U.S. imports for consumption from Belgium under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991	B-13
B-10. U.S. imports for consumption from Greece under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991	B-14
B-11. U.S. imports for consumption from France under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991	B-14
B-12. U.S. imports for consumption from the United Kingdom under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991	B-15
B-13. U.S. imports for consumption from Argentina under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991	B-15
B-14. U.S. imports for consumption from South Korea under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991	B-16
B-15. U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80: Value and share of total, by principal sources, 1988-91	B-16
B-16. U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1988-91	B-20
B-17. U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by principal sources 1991	B-30
B-18. U.S. imports for consumption from Japan under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991	B-31
B-19. U.S. imports for consumption from Mexico under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991	B-33
B-20. U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991	B-36
B-21. U.S. imports for consumption from Germany under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991	B-39
B-22. U.S. imports for consumption from South Korea under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991	B-40
B-23. U.S. imports for consumption from Malaysia under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991	B-42
B-24. U.S. imports for consumption from Singapore under HTS heading heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991	B-43
B-25. U.S. imports for consumption from the Dominican Republic under the heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991	B-45
B-26. U.S. imports for consumption from Sweden under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991	B-46
B-27. U.S. imports for consumption from France under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991	B-47
Adjustments made to Census-reported 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80 statistics in 1991	B-49
B-28. HTS subheading 9802.00.60: Items transferred and reported under 9802.00.80, 1991	B-50
B-29. HTS heading 9802.00.80: Items deleted from Census statistics, 1991	B-50
B-30. HTS heading 9802.00.80: Items transferred and reported under 9802.00.60, 1991	B-51

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In this annual report, the Commission conveys the findings of its investigation of recent developments in trade under subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) and analyzes trends in such imports by commodity groups and sources during 1988-91. Subheading 9802.00.60 sets forth liberalized tariff treatment for certain metal of U.S. origin processed in a foreign location and returned to the United States for further processing; heading 9802.00.80 provides reduced tariff treatment for eligible imported goods that were assembled abroad and contain U.S.-made components.¹ The use of these tariff provisions is an integral activity for companies involved in production sharing. This study also examines the use of similar "outward processing" provisions in the European Community by European firms engaged in production sharing. The principal findings and conclusions of the Commission's investigation are summarized below.

- During 1988-91, U.S. imports under these two HTS provisions fell by 22 percent to \$57.5 billion, while total U.S. imports rose by 10 percent to \$483 billion, as shown in table A. The combined imports under 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80 accounted for

Table A
U.S. imports under HTS subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80 and total imports, 1988 and 1991

Subheading	1988	1991	Change, 1991 from 1988	Share of total imports under 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80, 1991
	— Million dollars —		— Percent —	
Imports under subheading 9802.00.60:				
Dutiable ¹	459	518	13	1
Nondutiable ¹	470	630	34	1
Subtotal	929	1,148	24	2
Imports under heading 9802.00.80:				
Dutiable ²	56,449	42,443	-25	74
Nondutiable ²	16,354	13,865	-15	24
Subtotal	72,803	56,308	-23	98
Imports under 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80:				
Dutiable	56,909	42,961	-25	75
Nondutiable	16,824	14,495	-14	25
Total	73,733	57,456	-22	100
Grand total U.S. imports	437,140	483,028	10	-

¹ The dutiable portion of imports under subheading 9802.00.60 is the value added to the imported product by processing (or the cost of the processing) in the foreign country. The nondutiable portion is the value of the U.S.-origin metal.

² The dutiable portion of imports under heading 9802.00.80 is the total value of the imported product less the cost or value of the U.S.-made components. The nondutiable portion is the value of U.S.-made components contained in the imported product.

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

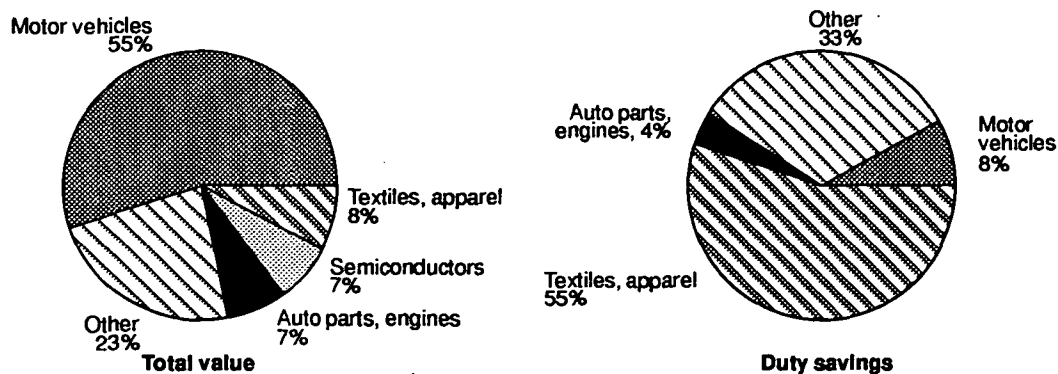
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

¹ Throughout this report, the term "U.S.-made components" will be used interchangeably with "U.S.-origin content," "nondutiable" value of imports under these provisions, "U.S. content," "U.S.-origin metal," and "duty-free value."

12 percent of total U.S. imports in 1991 compared with 17 percent in 1988. Yet, duty savings from use of these provisions rose from \$621 million in 1988 to \$707 million in 1991. The principal supplying countries were Japan, Mexico, and Canada, which collectively accounted for 69 percent of total imports under these provisions in 1991.

- The extension of a customs user fee, first imposed in 1986, continues to motivate many importers of goods covered by subheadings for which the col. 1 rate of duty is free to claim eligibility under production-sharing provisions to avoid the fee—the U.S. content of articles imported under subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80 of the HTS is exempt from the fee. Before the user fee was imposed, there had been no incentive for importers to use these provisions even though these articles had been eligible. A \$400-per-entry cap was placed on the user fee in October 1990, however, greatly reducing the financial incentive to enter already duty-free products under the production-sharing tariff provisions.
- Imports under heading 9802.00.80 alone (imports containing U.S.-made components) represented 98 percent of the combined imports under 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80 in 1991. Imports under this heading declined 23 percent between 1988 and 1991. Motor vehicles accounted for 55 percent of the total value of HTS heading 9802.00.80 imports in 1991. Goods shipped from Mexico and Canada together accounted for two-thirds (\$9.2 billion) of the duty-free content of U.S. imports under heading 9802.00.80 in 1991.
- Subheading 9802.00.60 imports (U.S. metal articles processed abroad and returned for further processing) increased by 24 percent during the period, to \$1.1 billion in 1991. Aluminum sheet for making cans was the leading product imported under this provision. Goods shipped from Canada, Mexico, and Japan accounted for \$589 million, or 94 percent, of the duty-free content of U.S. imports under subheading 9802.00.60 in 1991.
- Industries that have greater tariff protection and/or use more U.S.-origin content have more incentive than others to use the provisions of heading 9802.00.80. Thus, although motor vehicles comprised the largest share of total 9802.00.80 imports, apparel accounted for the largest share of the duty savings (figure A). In addition, apparel imports under heading 9802.00.80 grew substantially during 1988-91 as a result of actions by the United States to liberalize quotas on such imports from Caribbean and Mexican suppliers.

Figure A
U.S. imports under HTS heading 9802.00.80: Shares of total value and duty savings, by selected industries, 1991



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

- *Imports under heading 9802.00.80 from less developed countries (LDCs) increased by 22 percent during 1988-91 in terms of the value of U.S.-made components contained in heading 9802.00.80 imports. The share of heading 9802.00.80 imports accounted for by LDCs increased from 55 percent to 78 percent. Mexico provided two-thirds of the 9802.00.80 imports from LDCs measured in U.S. content.*
- *U.S. imports under heading 9802.00.80 accounted for 46 percent of Mexico's overall exports to the United States in 1991 and 48 percent of the Dominican Republic's exports, compared with only 19 percent of Japan's and 12 percent of Korea's.*
- *European Community customs laws contain production-sharing provisions similar to those provided in HTS heading 9802.00.80. These provisions, known as "outward processing relief arrangements," allow EC goods to be temporarily exported from the customs territory of the EC for additional processing or assembly. EC imports after outward processing more than doubled during 1987-90, rising to \$9 billion. Germany and France were the principal users of outward processing arrangements in 1990. EC production sharing was concentrated in Yugoslavia and other Eastern European countries.*

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Explanation of and Background to Subheading 9802.00.60 and Heading 9802.00.80 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

Background

Specified U.S.-made goods returned from other countries have long been afforded differential duty treatment. Their dutiable status was first clearly set forth in the former Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), which was in effect from 1963 until the close of 1988, in TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00. This tariff treatment subsequently was continued, with some changes in terminology and application, in subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80, subchapter II, chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), effective as of January 1, 1989.

Scope of Provisions

Under subheading 9802.00.60, articles of metal¹ (except precious metal) that are manufactured or processed² in the United States, exported for further processing abroad, and then returned to the United States for still further processing, are eligible upon entry to have duties assessed only on the value of foreign processing. Under heading 9802.00.80, imported goods that are assembled abroad using fabricated, U.S.-manufactured components are subject

¹ See U.S. note 3(d) to subchapter II, chapter 98 of the HTS, for definition of "metal."

² It may be noted that, under both provisions, foreign materials or components that are imported into the U.S. customs territory and substantially transformed into new articles of commerce generally qualify as "American goods" (that is, the original exports need not be wholly obtained or produced in the United States).

to duty upon entry at the full entered value of the completed article minus the cost or value of the identifiable U.S.-origin components contained therein. No further processing of the goods in the United States is required under the heading; moreover, the heading allows only "operations incidental to the assembly process" (but not manufacturing) to occur abroad.³

Trends in Imports Under HTS Subheading 9802.00.60 and Heading 9802.00.80

Firms have several incentives for using production sharing and/or the provisions of subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80: (1) to improve the price competitiveness of products by shifting labor-intensive assembly operations to low-wage-rate countries; (2) to reduce the cost of cross-border transfers of both in-process materials and final goods; (3) to allow companies to rationalize⁴ production involving establishments in the United States and foreign countries; (4) to allow foreign companies that use U.S.-made components to reduce the price (or increase the profitability) of their goods in the U.S. market; (5) to penetrate foreign markets; and (6) to avoid a customs user fee that was established in December 1986.⁵

Two of these incentives have strongly influenced recent trends in imports under the production-sharing

³ See chapter 98 of the HTS for the legal text of the provisions and applicable notes. Also see USITC Publication 2469, *Production Sharing: U.S. Imports Under Harmonized Tariff Schedule Subheadings 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80, 1987-90*.

⁴ Companies "rationalize" production by consolidating the manufacture of a particular product or component to a limited number of locations. Plants that may have diversified products become specialized in the production of fewer goods. This can lead to greater efficiency and economies of scale. It also involves interdependency between plants and requires coordination of production planning. Rationalization of production across international boundaries is increasingly a common practice.

⁵ The user fee does not apply to the *nondutiable* portion of U.S. imports under HTS 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80. See app. A for a discussion of the fee.

tariff provisions: low wage rates in Mexico and the customs user fee. The depreciation of the peso led to an actual decline in average hourly U.S. dollar-valued earnings for Mexican manufacturing workers during 1984-87 and contributed to an increase in the use of HTS heading 9802.00.80 for imports from that country. In addition, the establishment of the customs user fee, in December 1986, motivated many firms that were importing articles with an unconditionally or preferentially free rate of duty to claim eligibility under these provisions to avoid the fee.⁶ Later the establishment of a \$400 per entry cap on the user fee in October 1990 greatly reduced the incentive to import already duty-free articles under the production-sharing provisions.⁷

As a result, there was a surge in imports (under HTS 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80) of duty-free articles beginning in 1987, particularly of motor vehicles and civil aircraft from Canada and semiconductors from Malaysia, and then a sharp decline in such imports in 1991, especially duty-free goods from Canada.⁸ These changes in tariff classification, however, did not have a significant impact on overall trade between the United States and its partners.

The following tabulation and figures 1-1 and 1-2 show the value of U.S. imports under HTS 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80 during 1986-91 in billions of dollars and share of total U.S. imports:

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Value (billion dollars)	36.5	68.5	73.7	74.2	76.5	57.5
Share (percent)	10	17	17	16	16	12

The rise in the share of the value of total U.S. imports accounted for by the imports under examination between 1986 and 1987, and its fall in 1991, reflect principally increased imports from Mexico and reactions by importers to changes in the customs user fee regulations. The combined value of

⁶ On products for which the most-favored-nation (MFN) rate of duty is free, or to which special duty rates of free apply, when entered under HTS 9802.00.60 and/or 9802.00.80, the rate of duty applied to the "dutiable" (or foreign value-added) portion is free.

⁷ For many importers of duty-free articles incorporating U.S.-made metal or components, the cost of processing the extensive paperwork required to document eligibility for entry under the production sharing provisions more than offsets the \$400 that could be gained by exemption from the user fee.

⁸ The Customs user fee as applied toward goods originating in the territory of Canada is undergoing staged elimination under the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement. The fee is scheduled to be reduced to zero by January 1, 1994 (see app. A).

imports under the two production-sharing provisions almost doubled in 1987 from 1986, then dropped sharply in 1991.

Imports under heading 9802.00.80 are much greater than those under subheading 9802.00.60, accounting for over 98 percent of the combined total value in 1991 and 96 percent of the duty-free content of imports under both provisions (appendix B, table B-1). The U.S.-origin content of the combined imports under 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80 was 25 percent of the total value of imports under these provisions in 1991, up from 23 percent in 1988 (table A).

As shown in the following tabulation and figure 1-3, in billions of dollars of U.S.-origin content, imports under 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80 from both developed and less developed countries (LDCs) grew steadily during 1988-90:

	1988	1989	1990	1991
Developed countries	7.8	9.9	11.4	3.5
LDCs	9.0	9.7	10.3	11.0
Total	16.8	19.6	21.6	14.5
Percent of total				
Developed countries	46	51	53	24
LDCs	54	49	47	76
Total	100	100	100	100

Imports from LDCs continued to grow in 1991, but imports from developed countries (especially Canada) dropped dramatically because of the new user fee cap (also see tables B-2 and B-15). Most of the increase in imports from LDCs is attributable to growing imports under 9802.00.80 of electronic goods and auto parts from Mexico and apparel from the Caribbean.

A \$12.3 billion decrease in heading 9802.00.80 imports of motor vehicles from Canada⁹ accounted for two-thirds of the \$18.8 billion drop in total 9802.00.80 imports from 1990 to 1991. A \$1.3-billion decline in imports of civil aircraft and parts, a \$1.0 billion fall in imports of semiconductors, and a \$0.7 billion decrease in imports of auto parts from Canada (almost all imports in these three categories enter free of duty) accounted for another 16 percent of the overall reduction in imports under heading 9802.00.80 in 1991.

⁹ Virtually all imports of motor vehicles from Canada enter free of ordinary customs duty under the Automotive Products Trade Agreement (APTA). Some are entered under 9802.00.80 as well to avoid payment of the user fee on the non-U.S. content.

Figure 1-1
Trends of total U.S. imports and imports under 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80, 1981-91

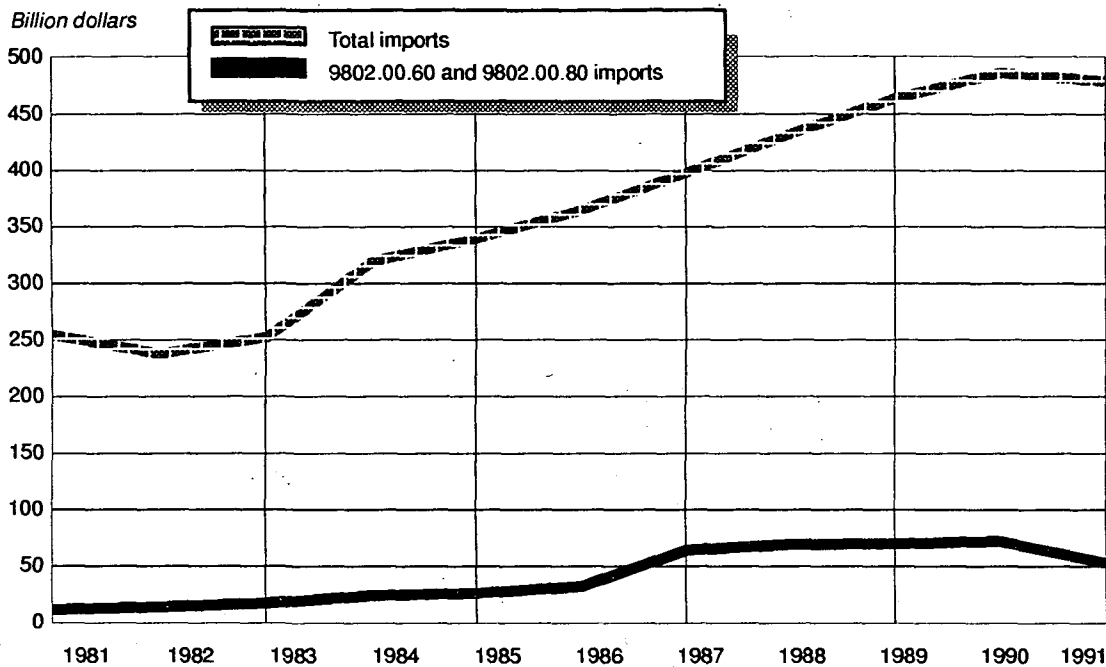
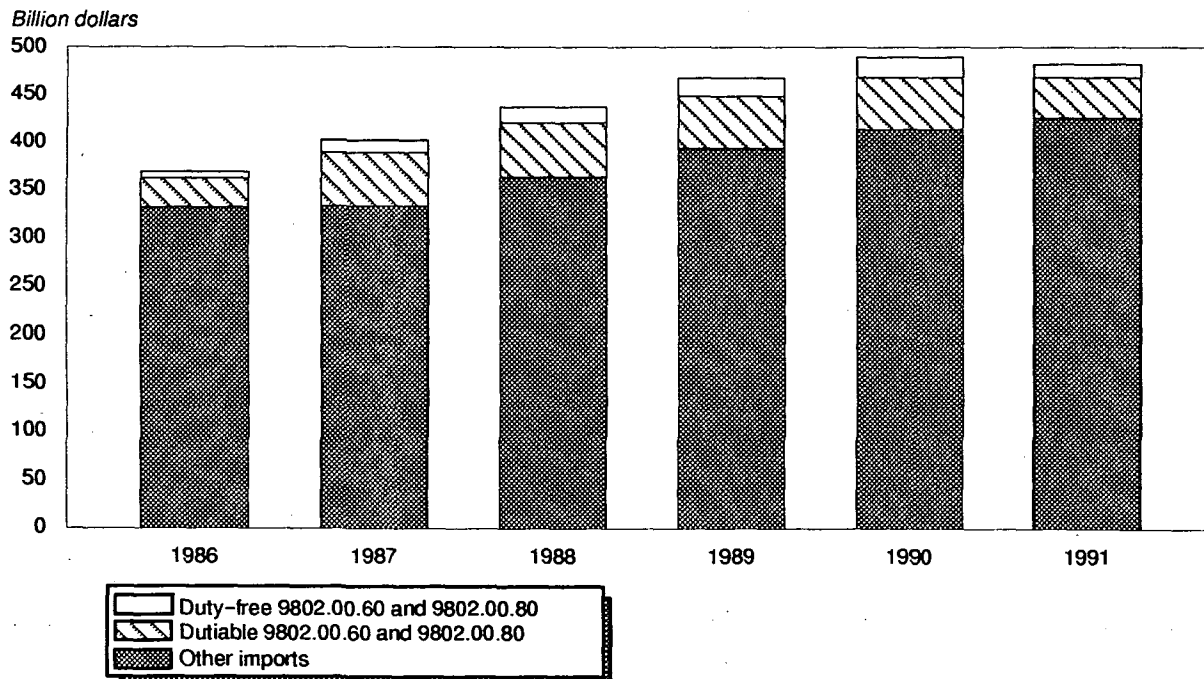


Figure 1-2
Subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80: Dutiable and duty-free imports compared with other U.S. imports for consumption, 1986-91

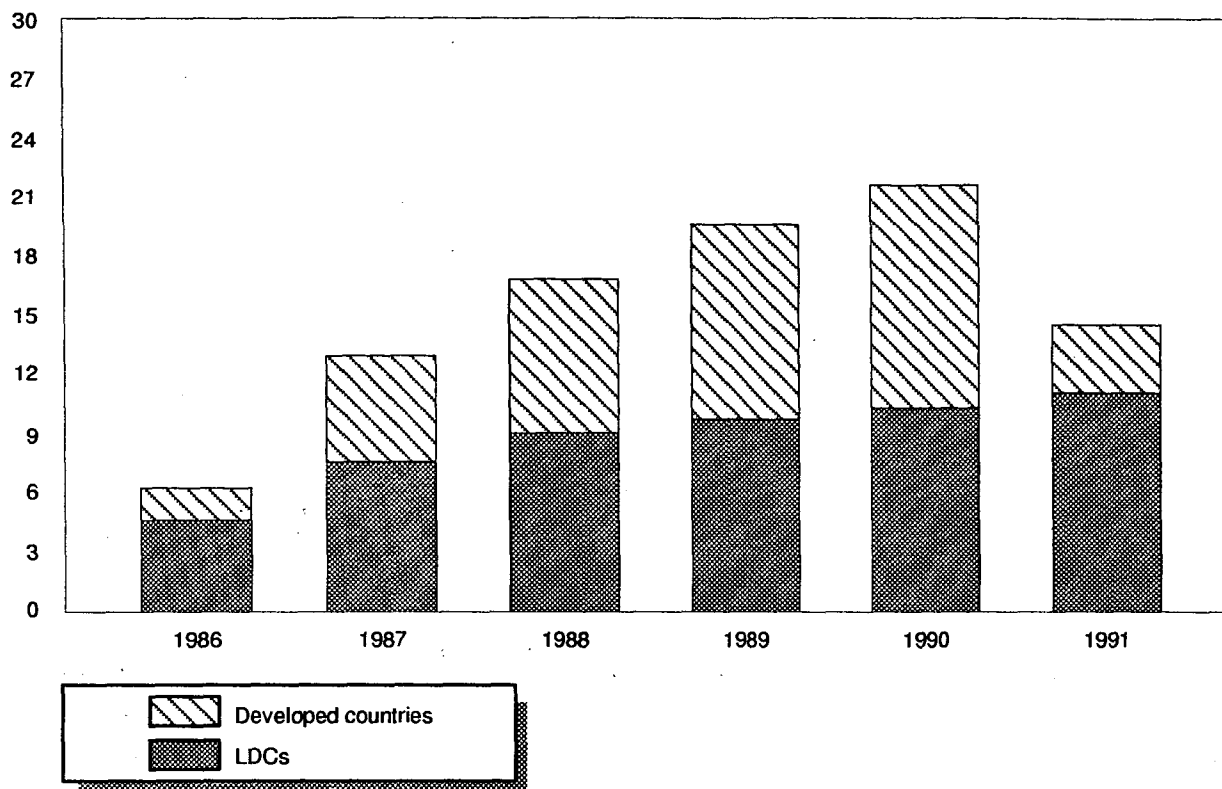


Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 1-3

U.S. imports under subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80: Duty-free portion accounted for by developed and less developed countries, 1986-91

Billion dollars



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

Trends in Imports Under Subheading 9802.00.60

Imports under subheading 9802.00.60 rose by 49 percent during 1988-90, then slipped 17 percent to \$1.15 billion in 1991 as the incentive to use this production-sharing provision was reduced when importing otherwise duty-free articles (table 1-1, figure 1-4). Despite the increase in use of subheading 9802.00.60 during 1988-90 the ratio of subheading 9802.00.60 imports to total imports was less than 0.5 percent in each year during the period (table 1-2).

The duty-free content of imports under subheading 9802.00.60 rose by three quarters during 1988-90, then fell by 23 percent in 1991 to \$630 million; the ratio of the duty-free content to total value of imports under subheading 9802.00.60 averaged 56 percent annually during 1988-91 (table 1-2). U.S.-origin content accounted for a relatively high 81 percent of the value of aluminum imported under 9802.00.60 in 1991, compared with only 33 percent of parts of aircraft and spacecraft.

Duty savings from use of subheading 9802.00.60 amounted to \$10.3 million in 1991 (table 1-2, figure 1-5). Imports of processed iron and steel mill products accounted for over two-thirds of the duty savings accrued from importing under subheading 9802.00.60.

Articles in the minerals and metals category, chiefly articles of aluminum and, to a lesser extent, iron and steel, accounted for 55 percent of all imports under subheading 9802.00.60 in terms of the value of the U.S.-origin content in 1991 (table 1-3). Foreign aluminum producers, particularly in Japan, import aluminum scrap from the United States. It is more cost effective to make aluminum sheet from recycled aluminum than from raw materials; the United States is the most abundant source of waste aluminum cans. Although such imports grew by 33 percent during 1988-91 (to \$349 million) imports in this category dropped by 21 percent in 1991 from 1990. Most of this decrease can be attributed to a decline in imports of wrought aluminum from Japan.

Table 1-1
U.S. imports for consumption, total and under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, 1988-91

Year	Total imports	9802.00.60 imports	Duty-free value of 9802.00.60 imports
	Value (million dollars)		
1988	437,140	929	470
1989	468,012	1,141	697
1990	490,554	1,380	818
1991	483,028	1,148	630
	Change (percent)		
1991 from 1988	10	24	34
Average annual 1991 from 1988	3	7	10

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 1-2
Nominal and effective rates of duty under HTS subheading 9802.00.60 and duty savings, 1988-91

Year	9802.00.60 imports to total imports	Duty-free 9802.00.60 to total 9802.00.60 imports	Rate of duty		Total duty savings
			Nominal	Effective	
Percent					Million dollars
1988	0.2	51	2.2	1.1	10.3
1989	0.2	61	3.0	1.2	20.8
1990	0.3	59	2.3	1.0	19.5
1991	0.2	55	1.7	0.8	10.3

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Imports under subheading 9802.00.60 (in U.S. content) fell from \$818 million in 1990 to \$630 million in 1991 (table B-3). The decrease in imports of aluminum accounted for \$94 million (50 percent) of this reduction. There was a sharp decline in the use of subheading 9802.00.60 when importing printed circuit boards in 1991.¹⁰ With the cap on the user fee in 1991, there was little incentive to use the production-sharing provision when importing printed circuit boards that were free of duty under the U.S.-Canada Free-Trade Agreement or under MFN-free tariff classifications.

Aside from wrought aluminum and printed circuit boards, imports under subheading 9802.00.60 increased in 1991 over 1990. One significant trend was the tripling of imports of motor vehicle parts under subheading 9802.00.60 (in U.S. content) from \$5.3 million in 1988 to \$17.0 million in 1991 (table 1-3).

¹⁰ See "articles for making and breaking electrical circuits" in table B-3.

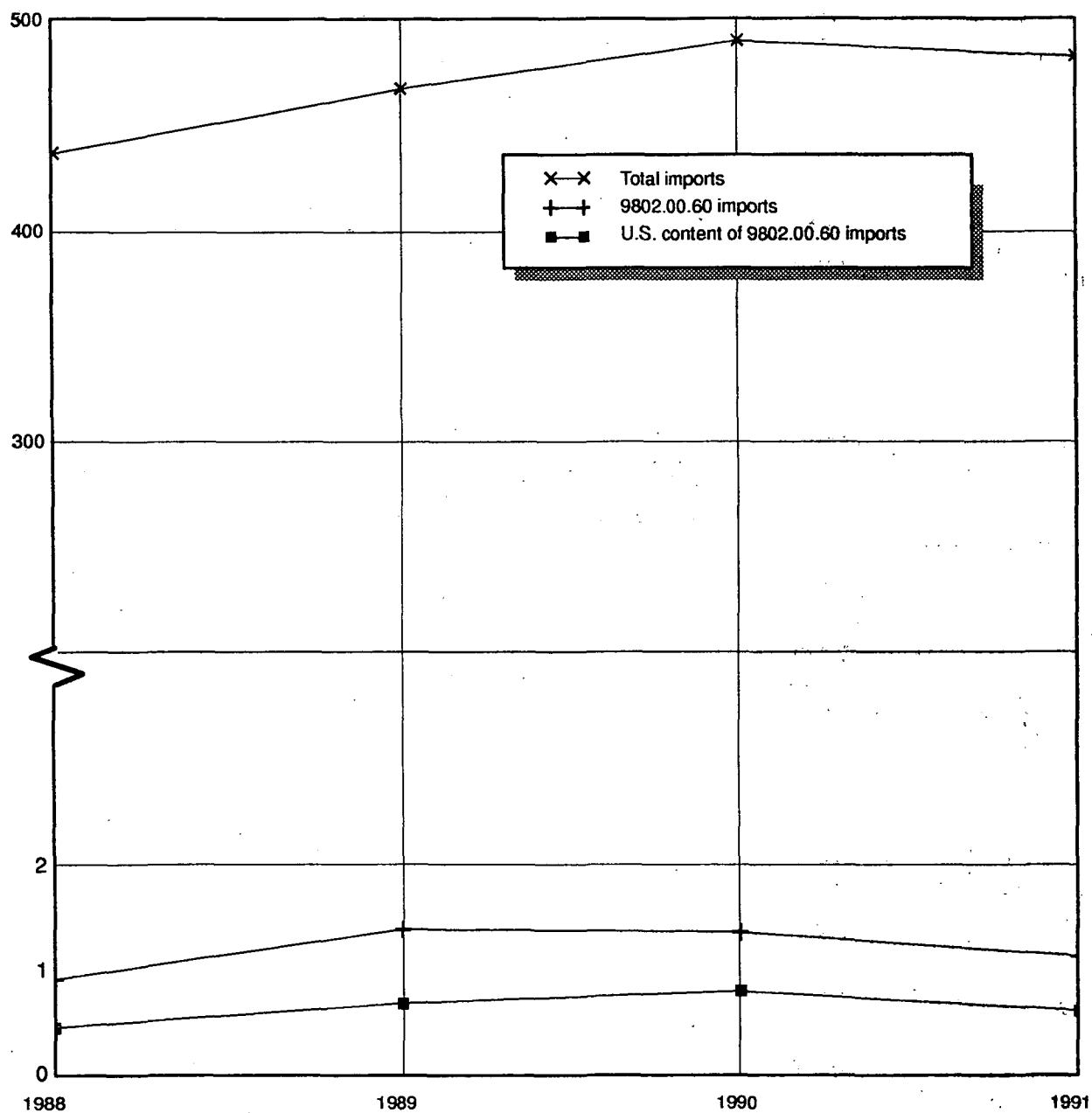
Almost all of this processing (95 percent) was done in Mexico and reflects continuing integration of the North American motor vehicle industry.

Canada was the principal supplier of articles imported under subheading 9802.00.60 based on duty-free content in 1991, followed by Mexico and Japan (table 1-4, figure 1-6). Developed countries supplied 76 percent of the duty-free content of imports under 9802.00.60, and LDCs, led by Mexico, provided 24 percent (table B-2). The primary imports supplied under 9802.00.60 from Canada in 1991 were parts of aircraft and spacecraft and wrought aluminum (table B-5). Aluminum¹¹ accounted for over two-thirds of 9802.00.60 imports from Japan (table B-7). Mexico supplied the bulk of iron and steel sheets and strips, most of the internal combustion engines, and almost all of the motors, generators, and other motor vehicle parts imported into the United States under subheading 9802.00.60 in 1991 (table B-6).

¹¹ The bulk of the aluminum imported from Canada and Japan was aluminum sheet for making cans.

Figure 1-4
U.S. imports for consumption, total and subheading 9802.00.60, 1988-91

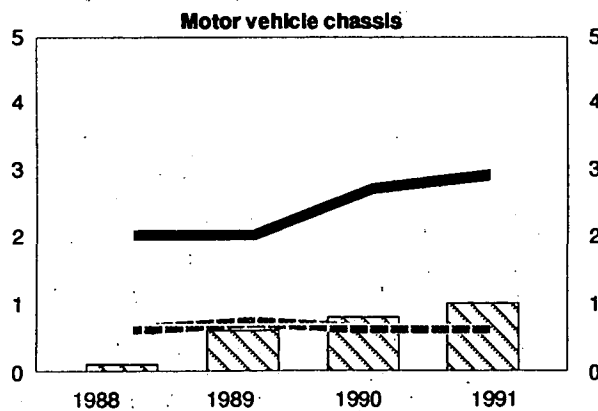
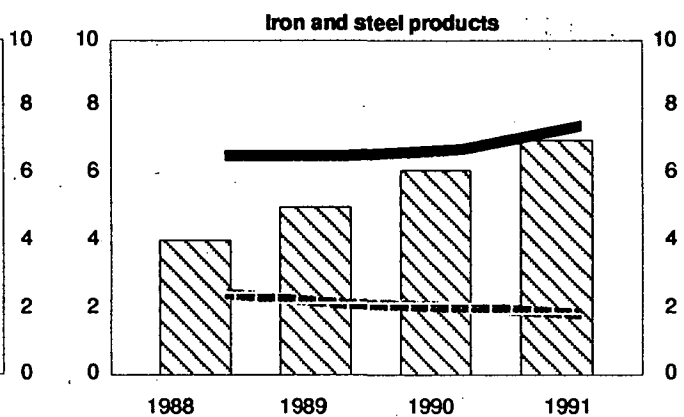
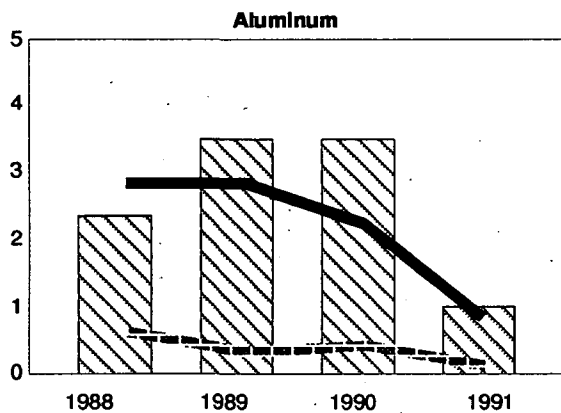
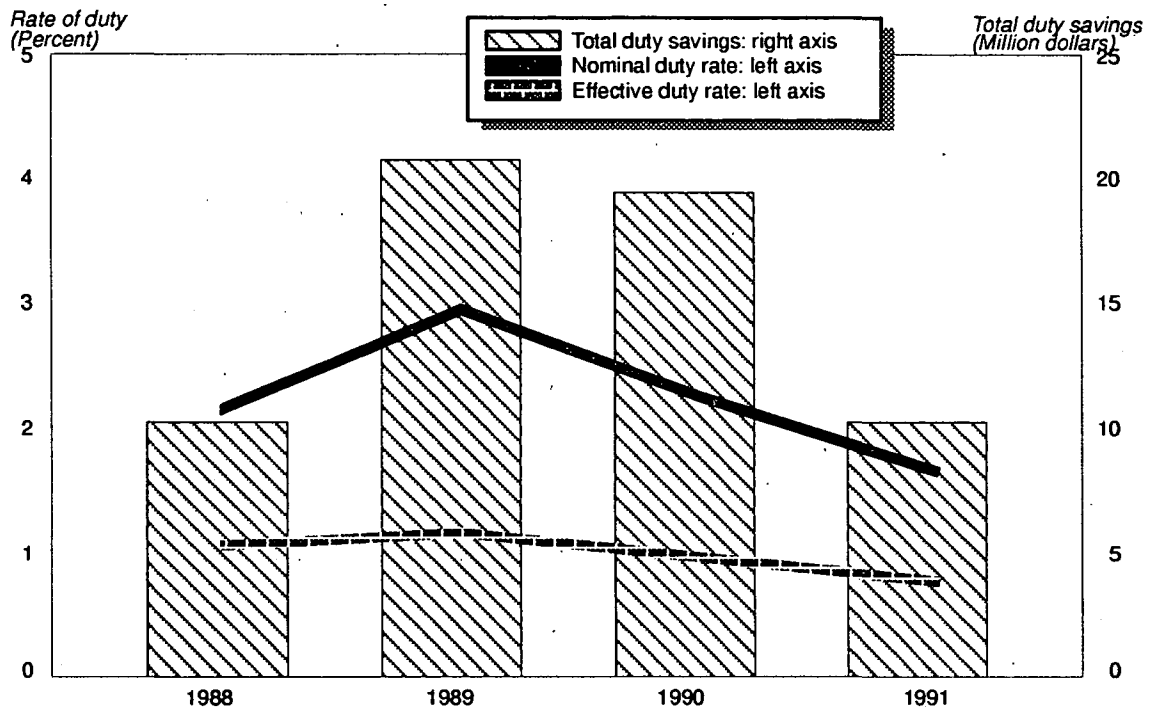
Value
 (billion
 dollars)



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

Figure 1-5

U.S. imports under HTS subheading 9802.00.60: U.S. rate of duty and total duty savings, 1988-91



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

Table 1-3

U.S. Imports under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, total and duty free, by industry groups, 1988 and 1991

Industry group	Duty-free value		Change, 1991 from 1988	Average annual change, 1991 from 1988		Share of total 1991	Ratio of duty-free value to total value		Total value		Change, 1991 from 1988	Average annual change, 1991 from 1988		Share of total 1991
	1988	1991		1988	1991		1988	1991	1988	1991		1988	1991	
	1,000 dollars			Percent			1,000 dollars		Percent					
Agricultural and forest products	0	35	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	100	0	35	(1)	(1)	(2)		
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	0	21	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	91	0	23	(1)	(1)	(2)		
Chemicals, coal petroleum, natural gas, and related products	4,643	4,077	-12	-4	1	45	69	10,301	5,930	-42	-16	1		
Minerals and metals	262,001	349,070	33	10	55	71	77	369,593	452,321	22	7	39		
Internal combustion engines and parts	19,109	16,044	-16	-6	3	41	77	47,173	20,889	-56	-24	2		
Office machines and parts	190	111	-42	-16	(2)	27	80	706	138	-80	-42	(2)		
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	10,262	14,944	46	13	2	79	60	12,967	25,048	93	25	2		
Radio and telephone equipment and parts	33	3	-91	-55	(2)	41	33	80	9	-89	-52	(2)		
Semiconductors	524	60	-89	-53	(2)	60	51	871	118	-86	-49	(2)		
Other electrical articles	7,642	4,029	-47	-19	1	76	73	10,075	5,495	-45	-18	(2)		
Motor-vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non-self-propelled vehicles, motorcycles, rail locomotives, and rolling stock	5,276	16,959	221	48	3	69	74	7,664	22,911	199	44	2		
Other machinery and equipment	132,518	195,023	47	14	31	30	34	437,634	577,239	32	10	50		
Miscellaneous manufactures	27,636	29,544	7	2	5	86	79	31,999	37,551	17	5	3		
Total	469,832	629,920	34	10	100	51	55	929,064	1,147,706	24	7	100		

¹ Not applicable.² Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 1-4

Duty-free value of U.S. imports for consumption under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by principal sources, 1988-91

Source	1988	1989	1990	1991	Change in value of duty- free content, 1991 from 1988	Share of total duty-free value	
						1988	1991
	Million dollars				Percent	Percent	
Canada	264	449	482	389	47	56	62
Mexico	104	142	139	138	33	22	22
Japan	59	43	129	62	5	13	10
Germany	16	26	17	10	-35	3	2
Belgium	1	(1)	2	8	750	(2)	1
Greece	0	0	3	7	(3)	0	1
France	16	4	13	5	-70	3	1
United Kingdom	3	1	2	4	35	1	1
All others	8	31	32	7	-5	2	1
Total	470	697	818	630	34	100	100

¹ Less than \$500,000.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

³ Not applicable.

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

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Trends in Imports Under Heading 9802.00.80

U.S. imports under HTS heading 9802.00.80 gradually increased during 1988-90 (by 3 percent to \$75.1 billion). However, the adoption of the \$400 per entry cap on the user fee in October 1990 led to a 25-percent reduction in imports under HTS 9802.00.80 to \$56.3 billion in 1991. Total U.S. imports rose by 12 percent during 1988-90, then shrank by 2 percent in 1991 (table 1-5). Most of the decrease in imports under heading 9802.00.80 in response to the change in user fee regulations involved imports of motor vehicles and parts from Canada; most of these goods are eligible for duty-free entry under the APTA. Imports of motor vehicles and parts (including internal combustion engines) from Canada under heading 9802.00.80 dropped \$14.0 billion in 1991. Heading 9802.00.80 imports of two other mostly duty-free product categories, civil aircraft and parts and semiconductors, dropped by \$1.3 billion and \$1.0 billion, respectively, in 1991 (figure 1-7). Cumulatively, these products accounted for \$16.4 billion of the \$18.8 billion total decline in the use of heading 9802.00.80 in 1991.

The ratio of heading 9802.00.80 imports to total imports decreased from 17 percent in 1988 to 12 percent in 1991 (table 1-6). The ratio of the U.S. content to total value of imports under HTS 9802.00.80 averaged 25 percent annually during 1988-91. The U.S.-origin content of HTS 9802.00.80 imports

amounted to \$13.9 billion in 1991 and the duty savings from using heading 9802.00.80 totaled \$697 million (table 1-6, figure 1-8).

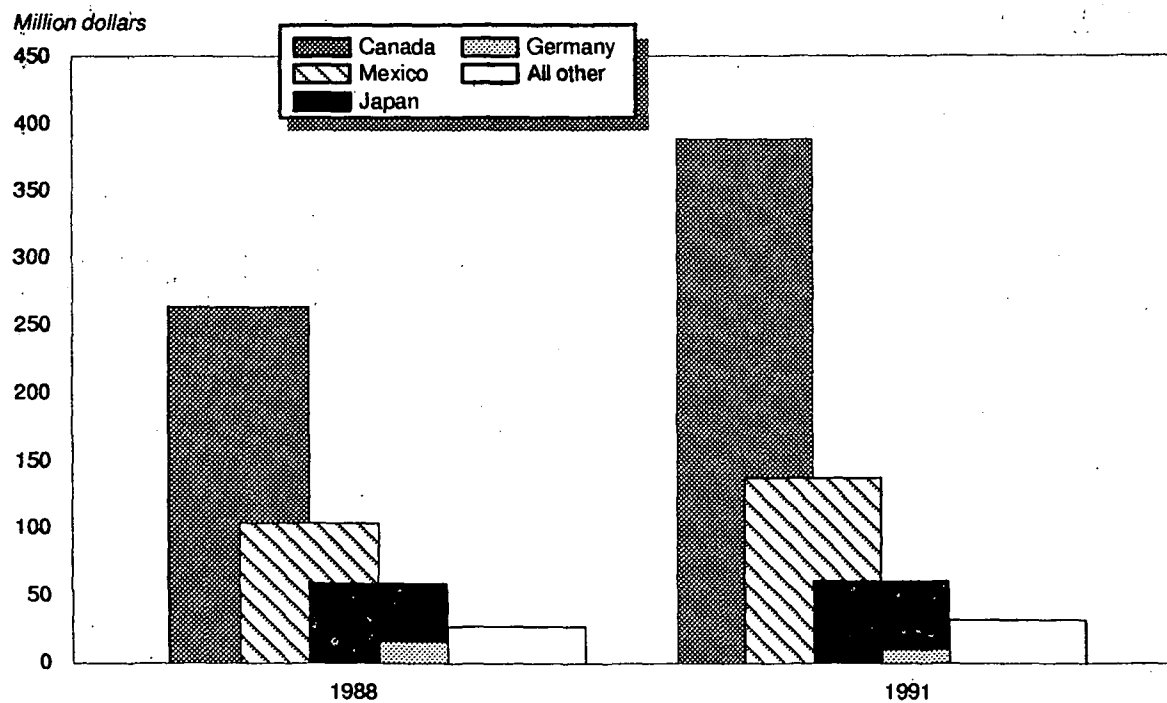
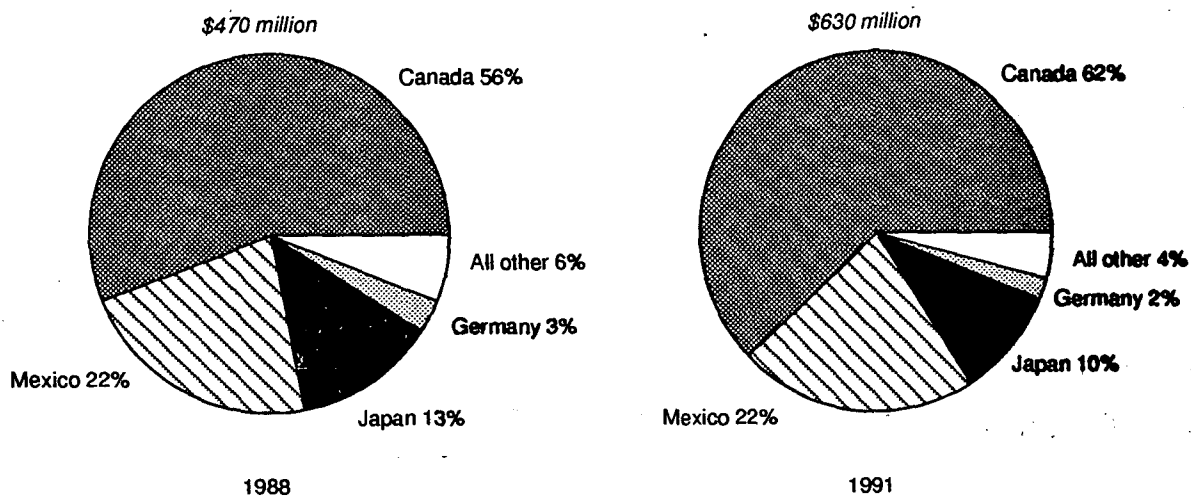
Principal products

The leading products imported under heading 9802.00.80 in 1991 in terms of total customs value (U.S. content plus foreign value added) were motor vehicles (55 percent of total 9802.00.80 imports) (table 1-7). However, motor vehicles imported under the production-sharing provision contain a smaller portion of U.S.-made parts than most other products under HTS 9802.00.80. U.S.-made parts accounted for 10 percent of the value of motor vehicle imports under heading 9802.00.80, but 42 percent of all other products. Furthermore, U.S.-made parts constituted 29 percent of the value of motor vehicles from Canada and 40 percent of the vehicles from Mexico, but only 2 percent of vehicles from Japan and 1 percent of imports from Germany.

More important for analysis than the total value of imports under the production-sharing provision is the value of the U.S. content of imports under HTS 9802.00.80, for it is the duty exemption for qualifying components that provides the incentive for importing under this tariff provision. In this context, the top import categories in 1991 were motor vehicles (22 percent), apparel (16 percent), semiconductors (14 percent), and "other" electrical articles (13 percent) (table 1-7, figure 1-9).

Figure 1-6

U.S. imports under subheading 9802.00.60, by value of the U.S.-origin metal processed in the imports, by leading countries of the processing, 1988 and 1991



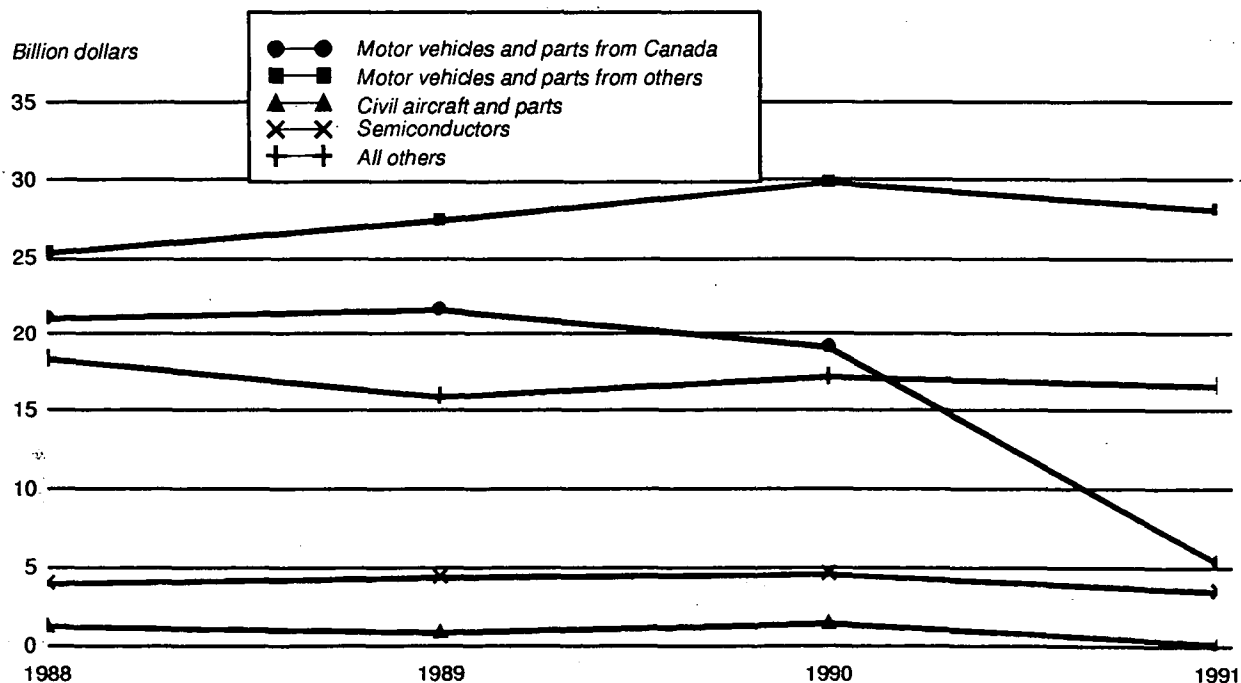
Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 1-5
HTS heading 9802.00.80: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91

Year	Total Imports	9802.00.80 Imports	Duty-free value of 9802.00.80 imports
Value (million dollars)			
1988	437,140	72,803	16,354
1989	468,012	73,032	18,921
1990	490,554	75,122	20,819
1991	483,028	56,308	13,865
Change (percent)			
1991 from 1988	10	-23	-15
Average annual 1991 from 1988	3	-8	-5

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 1-7
U.S. imports under heading 9802.00.80: Motor vehicles and parts, civil aircraft, and semiconductors, 1988-91



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

Table 1-6

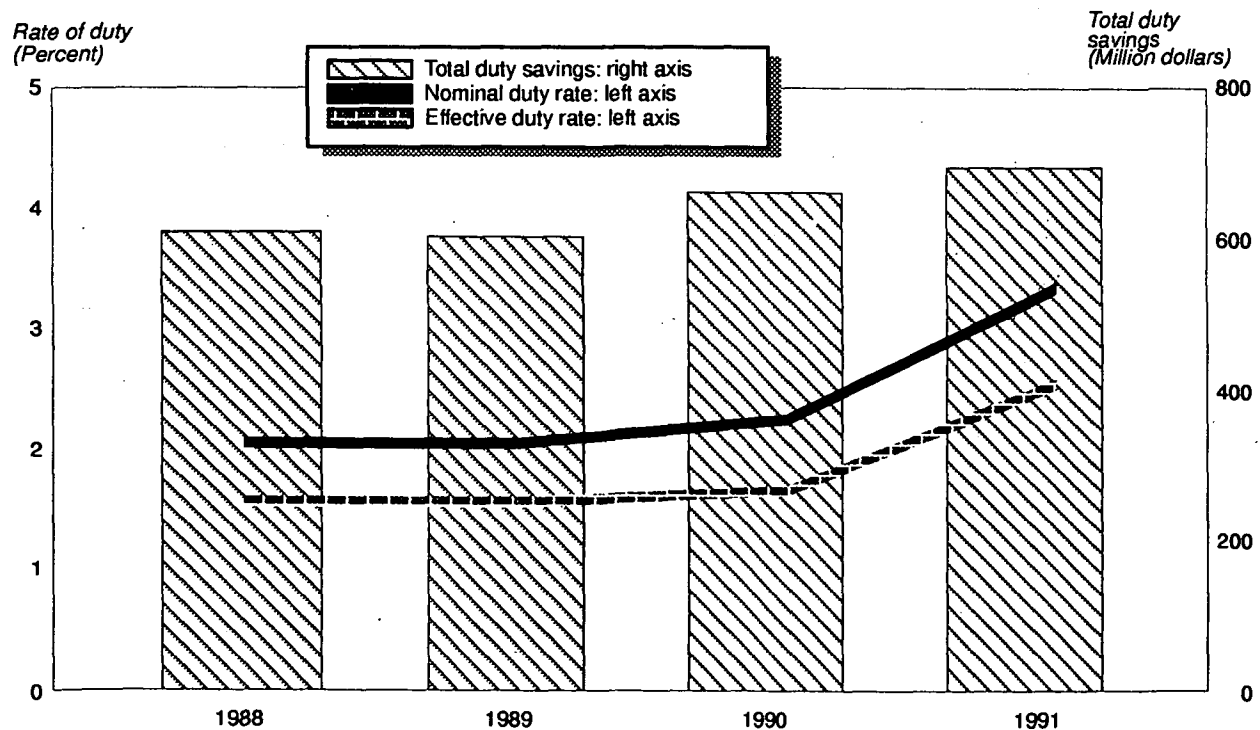
Nominal and effective rates of duty under HTS heading 9802.00.80 and duty savings, 1988-91

Year	9802.00.80 imports to total imports	Duty-free to total 9802.00.80 imports	9802.00.80 Rate of duty		Total duty savings
			Nominal	Effective	
			Percent		Million dollars
1988	17	22	2.1	1.6	611
1989	16	26	2.1	1.6	605
1990	15	28	2.3	1.7	664
1991	12	25	3.4	2.6	697

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 1-8

U.S. rate of duty and total duty savings under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91



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

Table 1-7

U.S. Imports under HTS heading 9802.00.80, total and duty free, by industry groups, 1988 and 1991

Industry group	Duty-free value		Change, 1991 from 1988	Average annual change, Share of total		Ratio of duty-free value to total value		Total value		Change, 1991 from 1988	Average annual change, Share of total	
	1988	1991		1988	1991	1988	1991	1988	1991		1988	1991
	— 1,000 dollars —			Percent				— 1,000 dollars —			Percent	
Agricultural and forest products	136,696	32,810	-76	-38	(1)	67	45	204,670	72,812	-64	-29	(1)
Shirts and blouses	194,935	279,887	44	12	2	55	59	355,747	474,727	33	10	1
Trousers, slacks, and shorts	396,781	735,293	85	23	5	67	65	590,246	1,126,107	91	25	2
Body-supporting garments	156,025	219,037	40	12	2	67	69	232,466	317,321	37	11	1
Footwear	122,983	109,094	-11	-4	1	26	13	475,867	868,916	83	22	2
Other textiles and apparel	440,835	892,922	103	27	6	61	62	727,785	1,448,399	99	26	3
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products	47,012	72,508	54	16	1	37	48	128,255	149,971	17	5	(1)
Minerals and metals	126,241	155,099	23	7	1	35	51	359,860	301,622	-16	-6	1
Internal combustion engines and parts	427,904	192,269	-55	-24	1	14	14	2,955,868	1,380,895	-53	-22	2
Office machines and parts	556,978	515,400	-7	-3	4	21	26	2,605,352	1,967,205	-24	-9	3
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	338,966	388,499	15	5	3	49	52	698,328	742,938	6	2	1
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras and picture tubes	311,231	441,995	42	12	3	22	26	1,393,689	1,706,563	22	7	3
Radio and telephone equipment and parts	173,367	174,375	1	(1)	1	31	28	561,184	626,219	12	4	1
Tape recorders, record players, and related equipment	122,624	22,436	-82	-43	(1)	18	22	665,931	102,663	-85	-46	(1)
Semiconductors	2,395,593	1,934,912	-19	-7	14	55	49	4,360,478	3,939,207	-10	-3	7
Other electrical articles	1,659,860	1,834,244	11	3	13	59	57	2,815,947	3,196,948	14	4	6
Motor vehicles, including automobile truck and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles	5,839,003	3,118,750	-47	-19	22	13	10	44,056,359	30,870,364	-30	-11	55

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1-7—Continued
U.S. imports under HTS heading 9802.00.80, total and duty free, by industry groups, 1988 and 1991

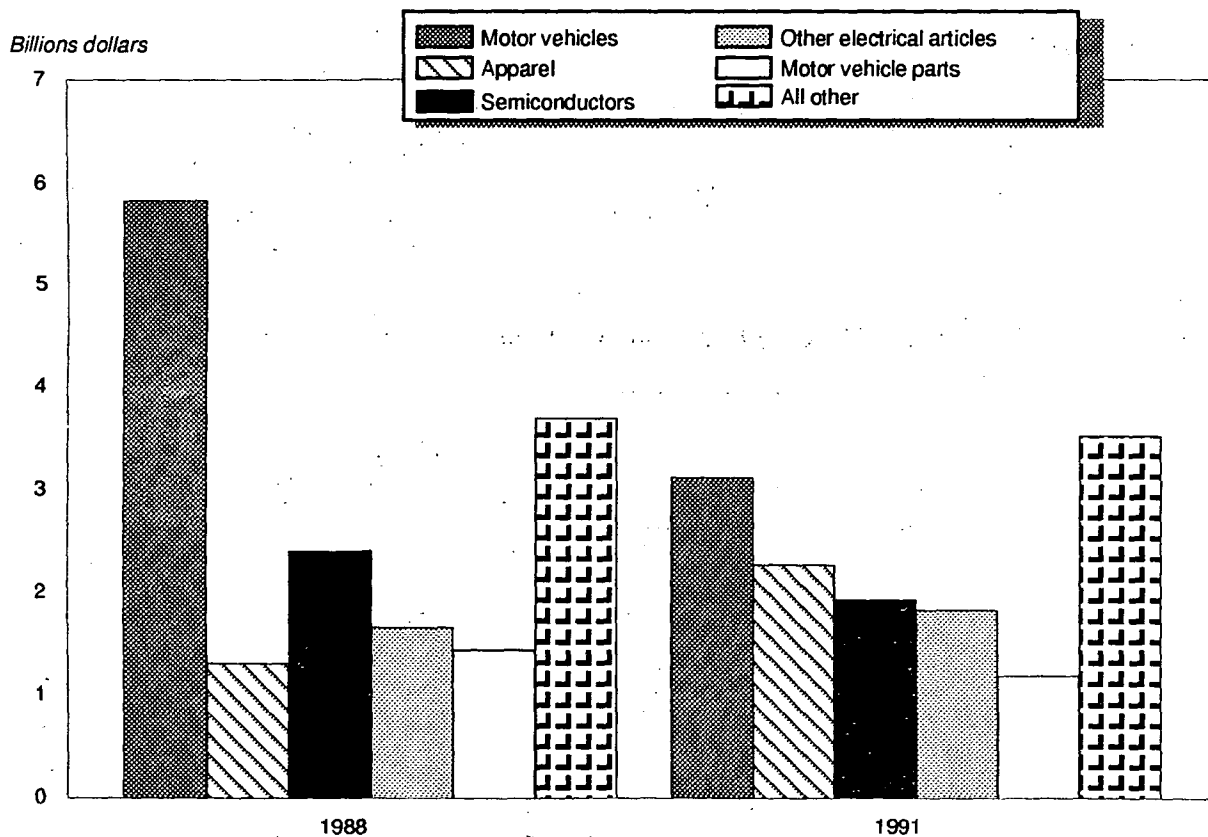
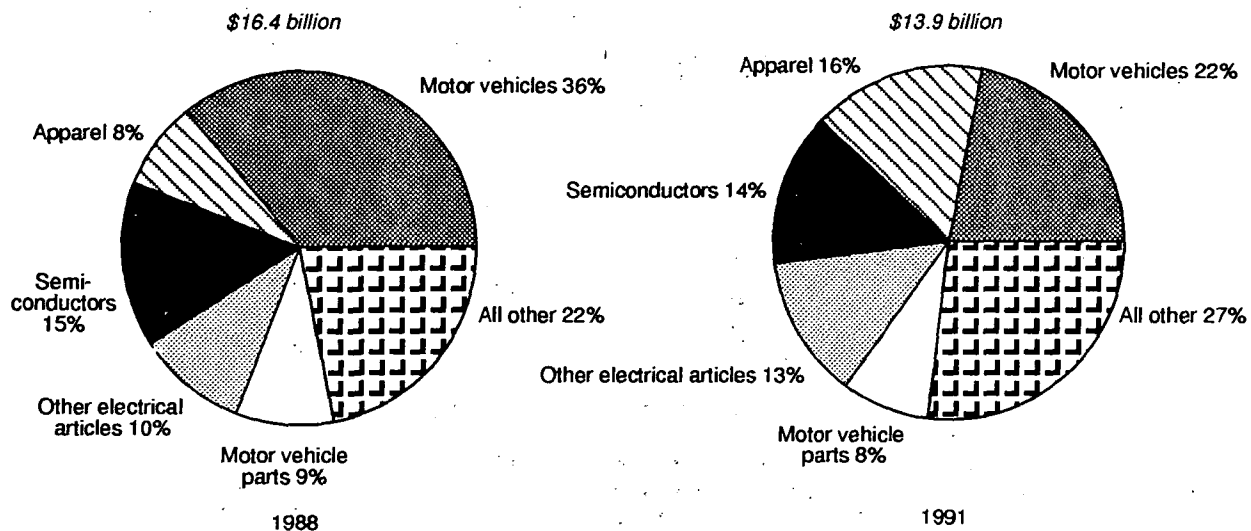
Industry group	Duty-free value		Change, 1991 from 1988	Average annual change, 1991 from 1988		Ratio of duty-free value to total value		Total value		Change, 1991 from 1988	Average annual change, 1991 from 1988	
	1988	1991		from 1988	Share of total 1991	1988	1991	1988	1991		from 1988	Share of total 1991
	— 1,000 dollars —				Percent			— 1,000 dollars —			Percent	
Motor-vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non-self-propelled vehicles, motorcycles, rail locomotives, and rolling stock	1,007,216	993,992	-1	(1)	7	24	39	4,207,001	2,520,623	-40	-16	4
Other machinery and equipment	1,170,964	874,143	-25	-9	6	31	35	3,724,564	2,485,748	-33	-13	4
Scientific instruments and apparatus	270,184	431,728	60	18	3	52	46	519,030	944,879	82	23	2
Furniture, mattresses and pillows	189,943	136,974	-28	-10	1	35	40	540,517	341,753	-37	-14	1
Other miscellaneous manufactures	268,771	308,766	15	4	2	43	43	624,341	722,095	16	4	1
Total	16,354,111	13,865,134	-15	-5	100	22	25	72,803,484	56,307,977	-23	-8	100

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Figure 1-9

Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by selected industries, 1988 and 1991



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

While there was a decrease in imports under heading 9802.00.80 in several product categories in 1991, the use of production sharing increased in certain categories. Those exhibiting the largest growth in terms of U.S.-origin content were apparel, television receivers, scientific and medical instruments, and electrical conductors as shown in the following tabulation (in millions of dollars):

Product	1990	1991	Increase in 1991 over 1990
Apparel	1,761	2,236	476
Television receivers	323	414	91
Scientific and medical instruments ...	350	432	82
Electrical conductors ...	810	857	47
All other	17,575	9,926	-7,649
Total	20,819	13,865	-6,954

Almost all of the increase in the U.S.-content of electrical conductors, television receivers, and scientific and medical instruments came from Mexico. The growth in apparel came from Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and other Caribbean countries.

Principal sources

Mexico and Canada were the leading suppliers of heading 9802.00.80 imports in 1991 in terms of U.S. content; the Dominican Republic was a distant third (table 1-8, figure 1-10). Mexico's share of nondutiable heading 9802.00.80 imports expanded substantially during 1988-91.

Mexico continues to be an attractive location for heading 9802.00.80 activity because of low labor costs and proximity to the United States. Mexico's attractiveness relative to that of other countries as an assembly location was reinforced by an increase in wage rates in competing countries such as Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, and Singapore during 1988-91. In 1991, average hourly compensation for production workers in Mexico was 39 percent below that in Hong Kong, 50 percent below that in Korea and Singapore, and 51 percent below that in Taiwan (table 1-9). Based on duty-free content, the top imports under heading 9802.00.80 from Mexico in 1991 were motor vehicles, motor-vehicle parts, electrical conductors, and apparel (table B-19).

Motor vehicles accounted for 67 percent of heading 9802.00.80 imports from Canada in 1991 in terms of U.S.-made content. Motor vehicle parts accounted for 9 percent and civil aircraft and parts, 5 percent (table B-20). Almost all imports in those categories would otherwise enter the United States free of duty from Canada under either the APTA or the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft. The apparent incentive for using the provisions of HTS heading 9802.00.80 when importing these products is to avoid paying the user fee on the value of the U.S. content in these imports.

Imports from the Dominican Republic, the third-largest supplier of heading 9802.00.80 imports based on duty-free content, were up sharply in 1988 (table 1-8). As with production-sharing imports from most Caribbean countries, apparel dominated imports from the Dominican Republic (table B-25). Trousers are the principal type of apparel sewn in the Dominican Republic and entered under 9802.00.80.

Table 1-8
HTS subheading 9802.00.80: Duty-free value of U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1988-91

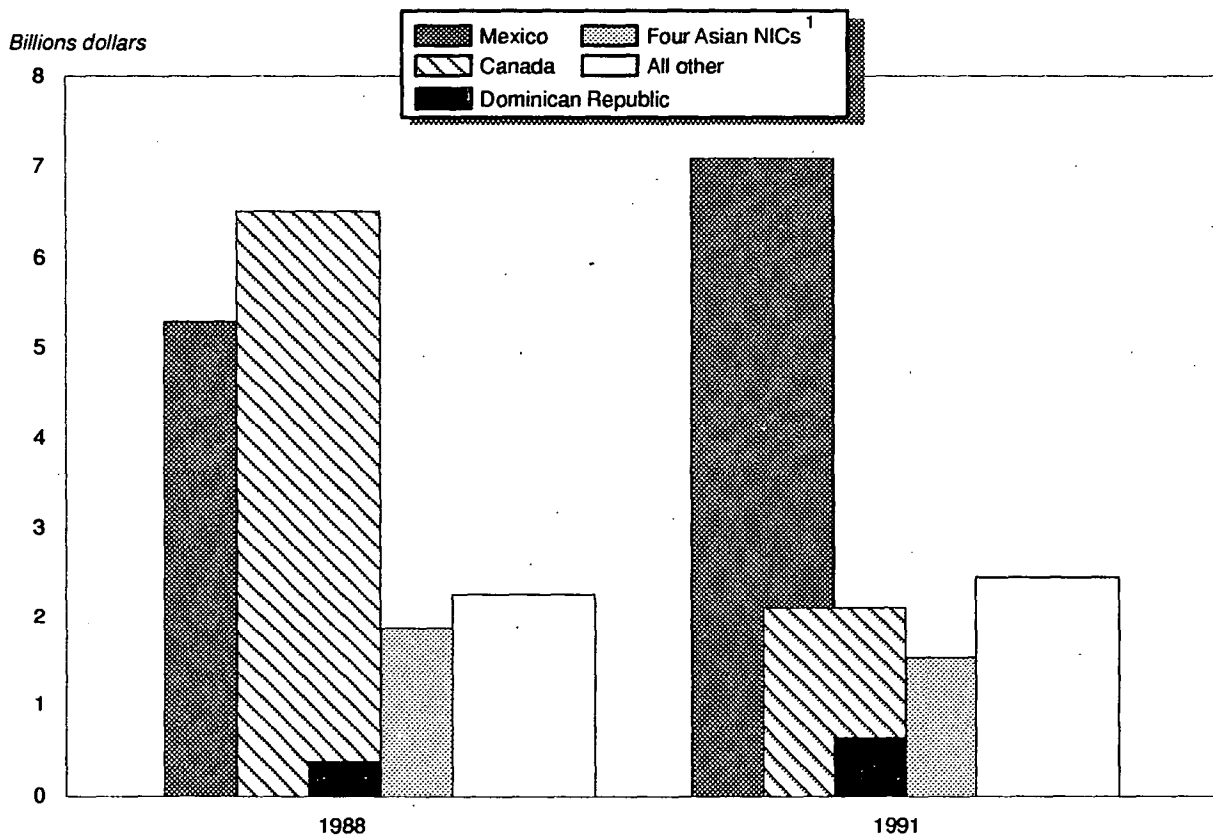
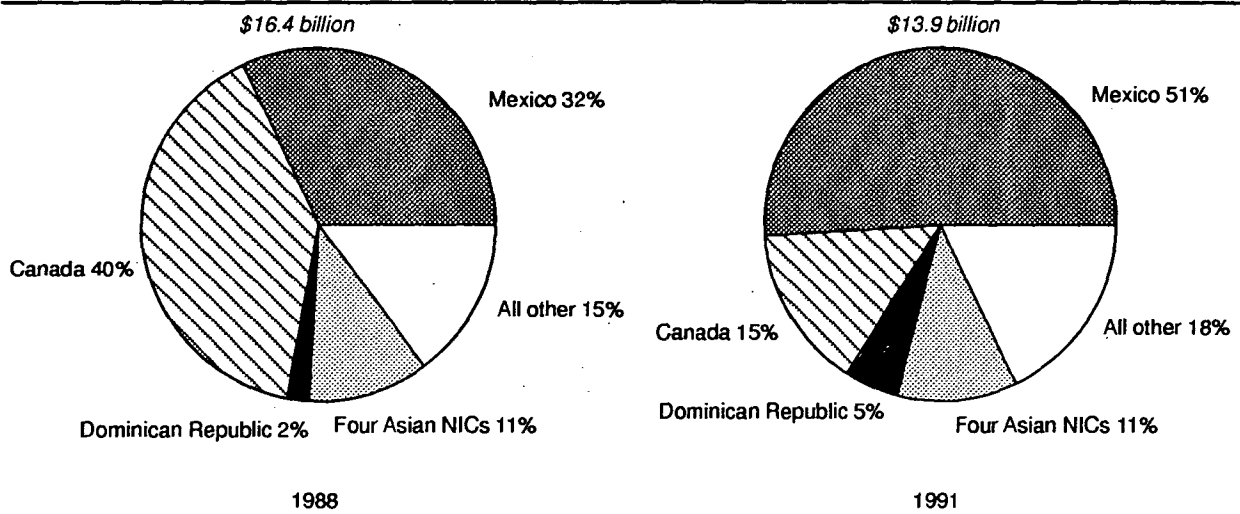
Source	1988	1989	1990	1991	Change in value of duty- free content, 1991 from 1988	Share of total duty-free value	
						1988	1991
	Million dollars					Percent	
Mexico	5,300	5,969	6,388	7,103	34	32	51
Canada	6,518	8,478	9,538	2,124	-67	40	15
Dominican Republic	381	456	488	643	69	2	5
Malaysia	656	596	578	532	-19	4	4
Korea	544	574	602	495	-9	3	4
Japan	257	392	582	472	84	2	3
Singapore	442	342	353	290	-34	3	2
Philippines	295	248	259	283	-4	2	2
Costa Rica	140	188	214	264	89	1	2
Taiwan	239	260	235	220	-8	1	2
All others	1,582	1,418	1,580	1,441	-9	10	10
Total	16,354	18,921	20,819	13,865	-15	100	100

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

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 1-10

HTS heading 9802.00.80: U.S.-made components contained in imports from leading sources, by share of total and by value, 1988 and 1991



¹ Malaysia, Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan.

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

Table 1-9
Average hourly compensation costs¹ for manufacturing employees in selected countries, 1988-91

Region/country	1988	1989	1990	1991	Change in 1991 from 1988 ²
	In U.S. dollars				Percent
North America					
Canada	13.51	14.82	16.02	17.31	28
United States	13.91	14.31	14.88	15.45	11
Mexico	1.32	1.59	1.80	2.17	64
EC					
Germany	18.28	17.73	21.53	22.17	21
Belgium	15.54	15.24	18.89	19.41	25
Netherlands	15.83	15.04	18.22	18.55	17
Denmark	15.19	14.46	17.85	18.05	19
Italy	13.14	13.54	16.41	17.18	31
Luxembourg	13.77	13.53	16.64	(³)	(⁴)
France	12.95	12.54	15.23	15.26	18
United Kingdom	10.44	10.41	12.52	13.42	29
Spain	8.81	9.16	11.61	12.65	44
Ireland	10.00	9.66	11.76	11.90	19
Greece	5.22	5.49	6.72	(³)	(⁴)
Portugal	2.78	2.90	3.69	4.21	51
Asia					
Japan	12.80	12.63	12.64	14.41	13
Taiwan	2.82	3.53	3.95	4.42	57
Singapore	2.67	3.15	3.78	4.38	64
Korea	2.30	3.29	3.82	4.32	88
Hong Kong	2.40	2.79	3.20	3.58	49

¹ Hourly compensation is defined as (1) all payments made directly to the worker, before payroll deductions of any kind, and (2) employer social insurance expenditures.

² These changes are in terms of U.S. dollars. Because of the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against many European currencies during 1988-91, these figures overstate the increase in European earnings in terms of local currencies.

³ Not available.

⁴ Not applicable.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from statistics in the U.S. Department of Labor, *International Comparisons of Hourly Compensation Costs for Production Workers in Manufacturing*, 1991, June 1992.

Duty savings

The apparel industry has by far the greatest incentives of any industry group to use the tariff advantages of heading 9802.00.80 because high U.S. tariffs on imported apparel, and the high portion of the total Customs value of apparel assembled in the Caribbean accounted for by U.S.-origin content, lead to the greatest amount of duty savings received by any industry group—\$380 million in 1991. Of the 22 industry categories examined, apparel industries using these HTS provisions tended to have the highest ratios of U.S. content to total value (table 1-7). For example, 9802.00.80 imports of body-supporting garments and trousers had the highest ratios of U.S. content to total value (69 percent and 65 percent, respectively) in 1991, whereas motor vehicles had the lowest ratio (10 percent). Despite supplying only 8 percent of total imports under heading 9802.00.80 in 1991, the apparel industry gained 55 percent of the duty savings. Motor vehicles, on the other hand, accounted for 55 percent of total 9802.00.80 imports, but only 8 percent (\$55 million) of the duty savings.

Imports from LDCs

Heading 9802.00.80 imports from LDCs amounted to \$23.7 billion in 1991 and accounted for 42 percent of total heading 9802.00.80 imports (table B-15). Of total heading 9802.00.80 imports from LDCs, \$10.9 billion consisted of U.S.-made components and was not dutiable. By comparison, duty-free imports from similarly situated countries under the Generalized System of Preferences totaled \$13.7 billion in 1991 and duty-free imports under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) amounted to \$1.1 billion.

Mexico was the primary source of HTS heading 9802.00.80 imports from LDCs in 1991, providing 60 percent of the imports from all LDCs, followed by Korea with 9 percent, and Malaysia with 5 percent. The major products imported from Mexico under 9802.00.80 were motor vehicles and parts, television receivers, electrical conductors, and other electrical components and subassemblies. Semiconductors accounted for most of 9802.00.80 imports from Malaysia. Motor vehicles were the leading 9802.00.80

import category from Korea, followed by semiconductors. U.S.-made components accounted for 40 percent of the motor vehicle imports under 9802.00.80 from Mexico, but only 6 percent of such imports from Korea.

Significance of 9802.00.80 Trade to Countries of Assembly

The leading suppliers of heading 9802.00.80 imports, in 1991, were Japan, Mexico, and Canada (table 1-10). However, the Dominican Republic and Mexico had by far the largest ratios of 9802.00.80 imports to total U.S. imports from the respective countries among leading suppliers (table 1-10).

The role of the production-sharing tariff provisions in exports of manufactured goods from Mexico

becomes even more significant if the agricultural, petrochemical, and steel sectors (which amounted to \$10.6 billion in 1991) are subtracted from the analysis. Without these sectors, to which foreign assembly provisions seldom apply, imports under heading 9802.00.80 accounted for 71 percent of total U.S. imports of \$19.8 billion from Mexico in 1991. This high proportion of total manufactured imports accounted for by imports under heading 9802.00.80 can be attributed to the use by U.S. firms of maquiladora operations in Mexico, which take advantage of low-cost labor in assembly operations to improve their competitiveness. In 1991, heading 9802.00.80 trade dominated Mexican exports to the United States in each of the following commodities: motor vehicles (98 percent), television apparatus and parts (95 percent), electrical articles (88 percent), scientific and medical instruments (80 percent), and motor-vehicle parts (73 percent).

Table 1-10

HTS heading 9802.00.80: Principal suppliers, total U.S. imports, 9802.00.80 imports, U.S. content of 9802.00.80 imports, share of total imports accounted for by 9802.00.80 imports, and share of 9802.00.80 imports accounted for by U.S. content, 1991

Source	Total U.S. imports	Total imports under heading 9802.00.80	U.S. content of 9802.00.80 imports	Share of total U.S. imports accounted for by 9802.00.80	Share of 9802.00.80 imports accounted for by U.S. content
	Million dollars			Percent	
Japan	90,469	16,839	472	19	3
Mexico	30,445	14,127	7,103	46	50
Canada	90,924	7,459	2,124	8	28
Germany	25,632	4,605	85	18	2
Korea	16,862	2,051	495	12	24
Malaysia	6,074	1,263	532	21	42
Singapore	9,903	978	290	10	30
Dominican Republic	1,977	944	643	48	68
Sweden	4,485	916	25	20	3
France	13,231	867	55	7	6
All others	193,026	6,259	2,043	3	33
Total	483,028	56,308	13,865	12	25

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

CHAPTER 2

Analysis by Industry of Imports Under HTS¹ Heading 9802.00.80

Transportation Equipment

Transportation equipment consists largely of motor vehicles and parts, nonmilitary aircraft, internal combustion engines, rail locomotives and rolling stock, and pleasure boats and floating structures. U.S. imports of these goods were fairly stable during 1988-91, averaging \$93.2 billion annually (table 2-1, figure 2-1). U.S. imports of these products entered under heading 9802.00.80 fell by one-third during this period, dropping to \$35 billion in 1991. A 30-percent reduction in U.S. imports of motor vehicles entering under heading 9802.00.80 contributed largely to this decrease. The value of U.S.-made components in heading 9802.00.80 imports rose by one-third during 1988-90, but was cut in half in 1991.

Beginning in December 1986, Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA) imports and other duty-free products were entered under heading 9802.00.80, presumably to avoid the customs user fee. While imports of transportation equipment from Canada under heading 9802.00.80 plummeted from \$21 billion in 1990 to \$6 billion in 1991 after new user fee regulations, total imports of transportation equipment from Canada slipped only from \$31 billion to \$30 billion, indicating that use of 9802.00.80 has not significantly altered actual patterns of such trade between the United States and Canada.

In 1991, motor vehicles and motor-vehicle parts accounted for 91 percent of the U.S. content of total imports of transportation equipment under 9802.00.80 (figure 2-2). Motor vehicles were the single largest category of imported products, accounting for more than 69 percent of total U.S. content in 1991. The ratio of heading 9802.00.80 imports to total imports of transportation equipment decreased to 38 percent in 1991 and the share of heading 9802.00.80 imports accounted for by U.S.-made components fell to 13 percent (table 2-2). The declines in each reflect reduced use of 9802.00.80 when importing motor vehicles and parts from Canada. Duty savings resulting from the use of subheading 9802.00.80 amounted to \$84 million in 1991 (table 2-2, figure 2-3).

Japan was the leading overall supplier of transportation equipment to the United States throughout 1988-91, followed closely by Canada. About one-half of all such imports from Japan entered under heading 9802.00.80 during 1988-91, compared with roughly two-thirds of the imports from Canada during 1988-90. However, the share of U.S. imports of transportation equipment from Canada entering under heading 9802.00.80 plunged from 66 percent in 1990 to 20 percent in 1991.

¹ Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Table 2-1
Transportation equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91

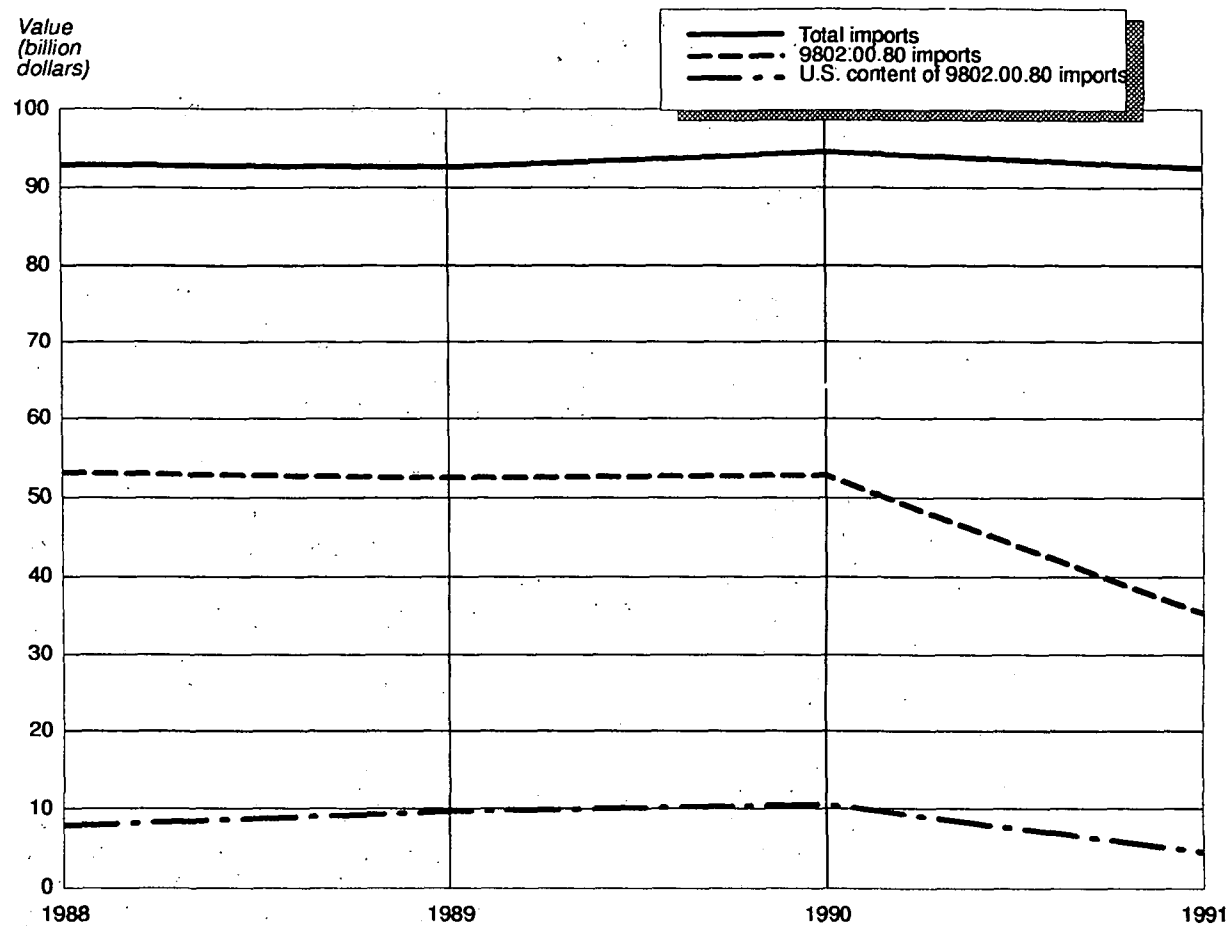
Year	Total imports	9802.00.80 imports	Duty-free value of 9802.00.80 imports
Value (million dollars)			
1988	92,948	53,061	7,831
1989	92,575	52,416	9,695
1990	94,586	52,765	10,512
1991	92,526	35,348	4,525
Change (percent)			
1991 from 1988	(¹)	-33	-42
Average annual 1991 from 1988	(¹)	-13	-17

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2-1

Transportation equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91



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

Table 2-2

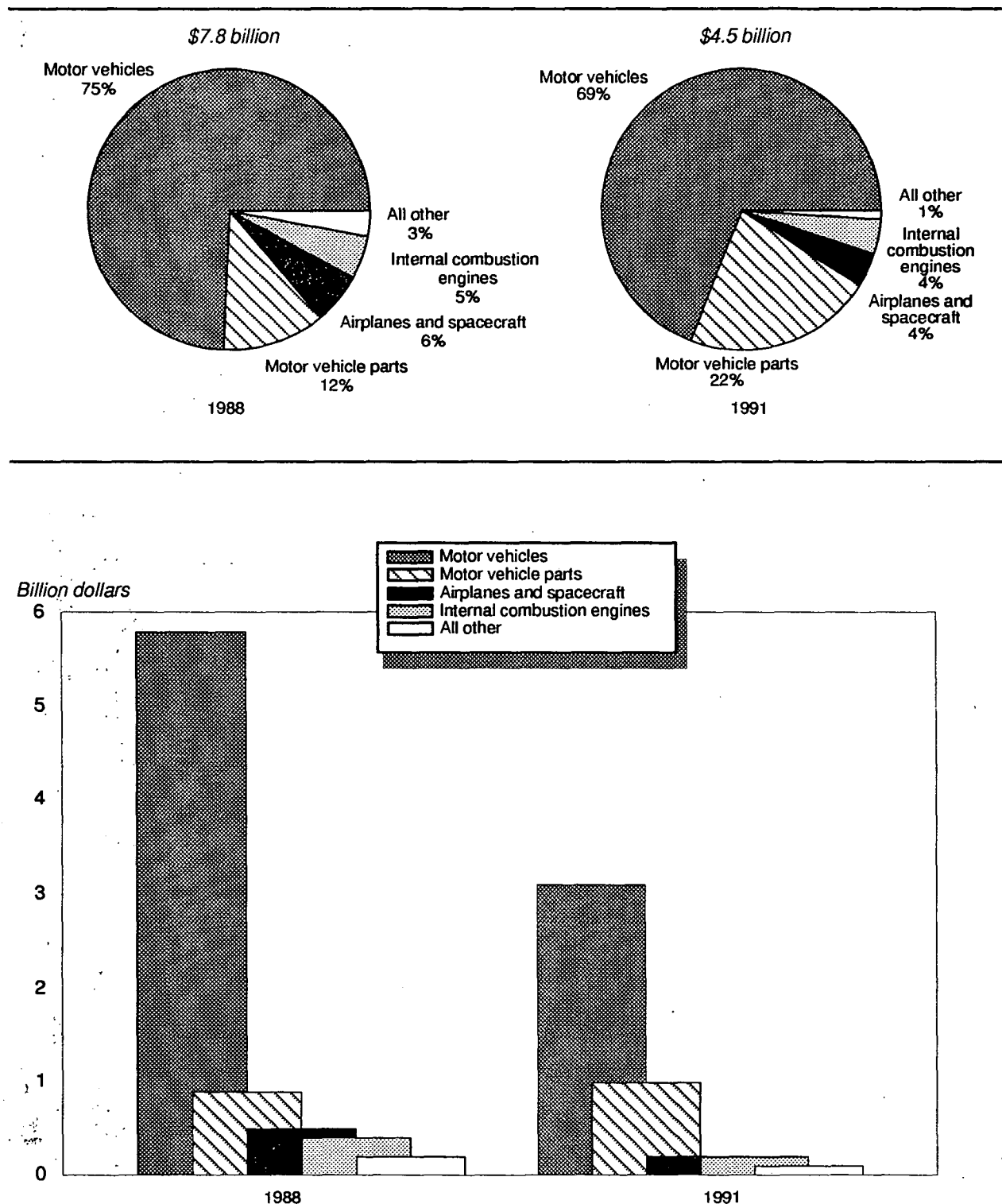
Transportation equipment: Nominal and effective rates of duty under HTS heading 9802.00.80 and duty savings, 1988-91

Year	9802.00.80 Imports to total imports	Duty-free 9802.00.80 to total 9802.00.80 imports	Rate of duty		Total duty savings
			Nominal	Effective	
		Percent			Million dollars
1988	57	15	1.7	1.4	133
1989	57	18	0.9	0.7	92
1990	56	20	1.1	0.9	125
1991	38	13	1.8	1.6	84

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2-2

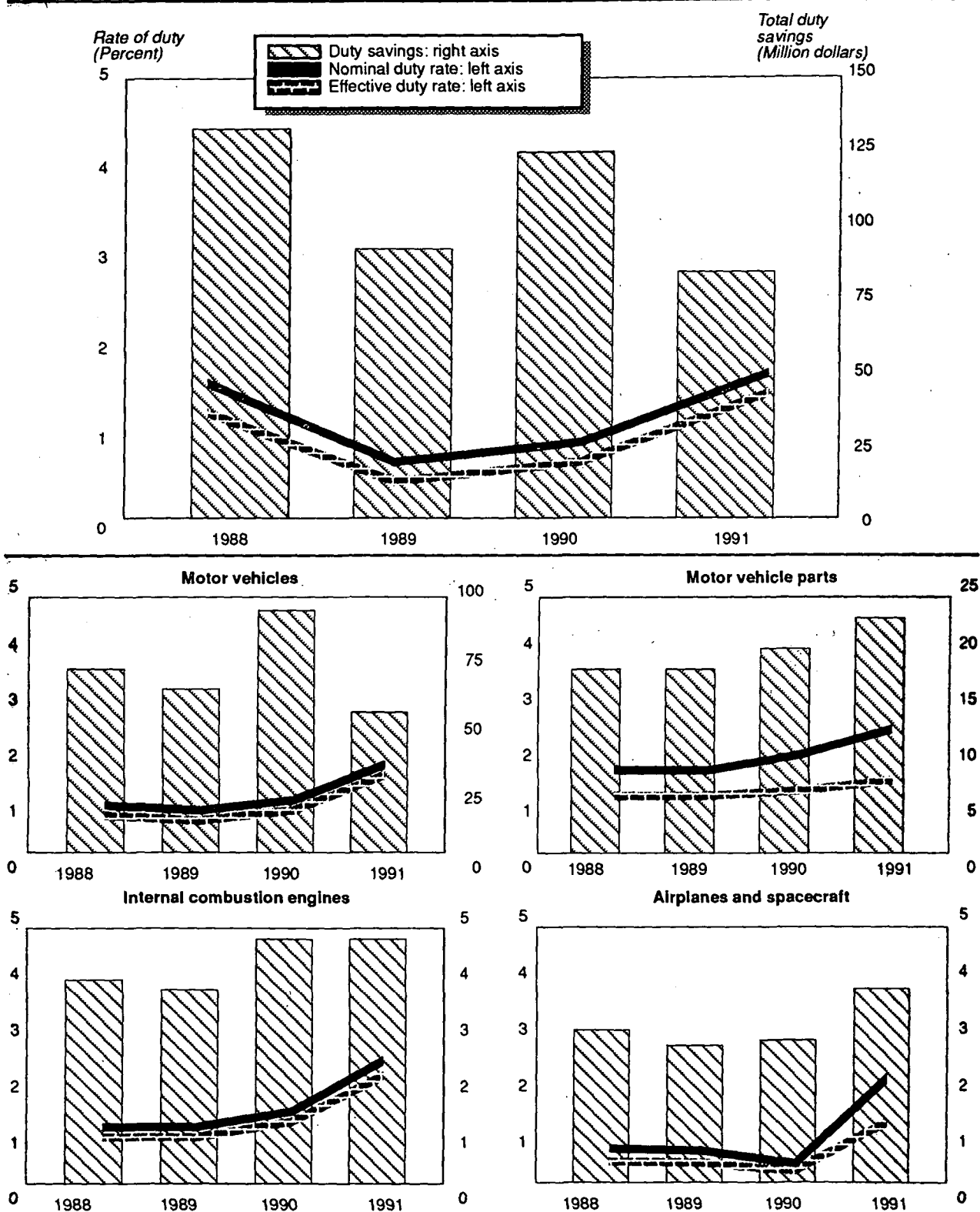
Transportation equipment: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by selected industries, 1988 and 1991



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

Figure 2-3

Transportation equipment: U.S. rate of duty and duty savings under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91



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

These events, combined with continued growth in the use of assembly facilities in Mexico by U.S. producers of motor vehicles and auto parts, made Mexico the leading supplier of transportation equipment in 1991 in terms of the value of U.S.-made components contained in imports under 9802.00.80 (table 2-3, figure 2-4). U.S.-made components accounted for 47 percent of the value of production-sharing imports of transportation equipment from Mexico; 29 percent from Canada; but

only 2 percent from Japan.

In terms of the value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, Canada was the leading supplier of motor vehicles (46 percent) and nonmilitary aircraft and spacecraft (62 percent) in 1991. Mexico was the second-leading supplier of motor vehicles (41 percent), but the top supplier of internal combustion engines (54 percent) and other motor vehicle parts (83 percent).

Table 2-3

Transportation equipment: Duty-free value of U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by principal sources, 1988-91

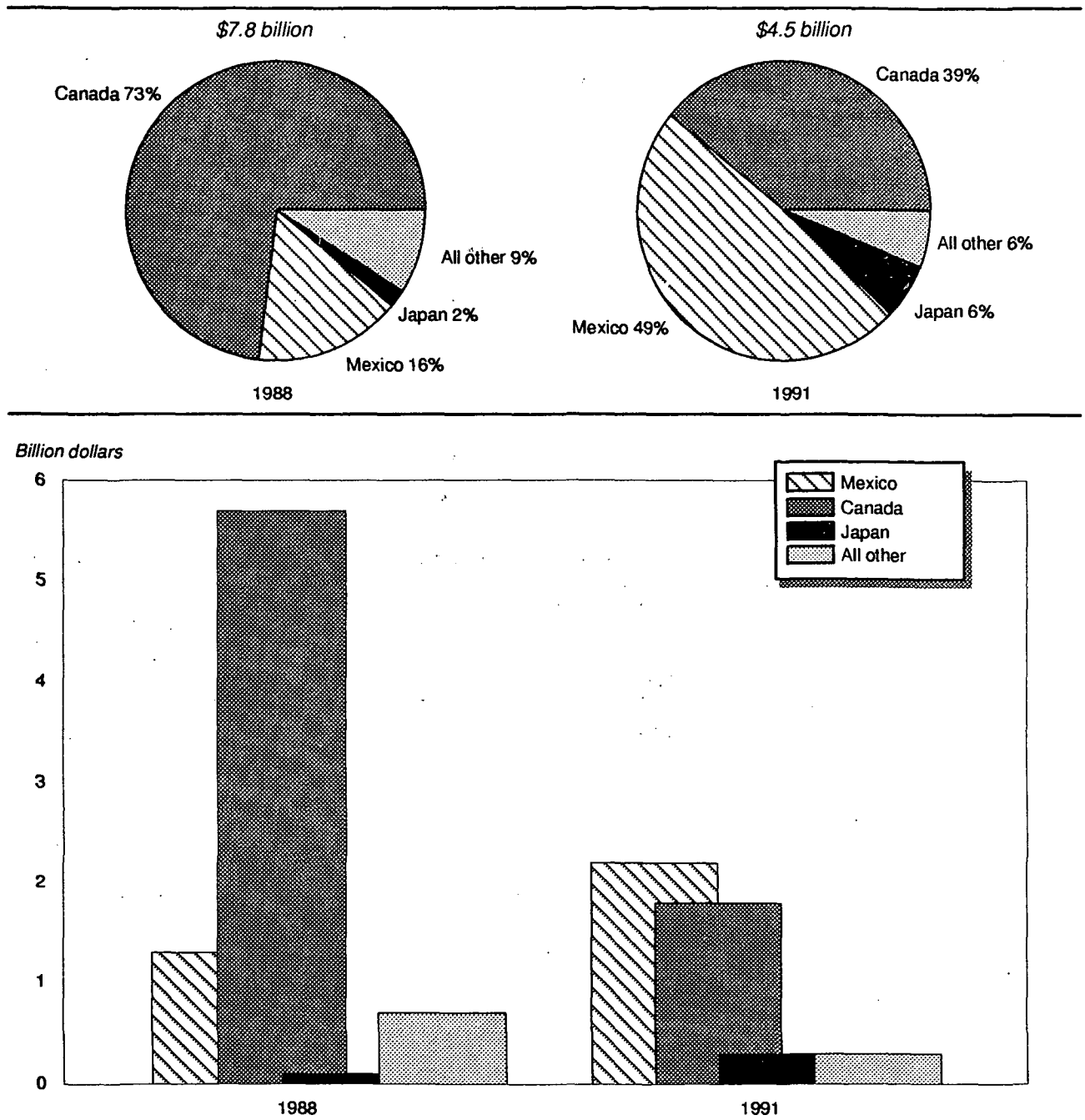
Source	1988	1989	1990	1991	Change in value of duty- free content, 1991 from 1988	Share of total duty-free value	
						1988	1991
	Million dollars				Percent	Percent	
Mexico	1,272	1,477	1,874	2,201	73	16	49
Canada	5,679	7,416	7,665	1,761	-69	73	39
Japan	162	256	346	270	67	2	6
Germany	80	56	84	72	-10	1	2
France	201	94	105	53	-74	3	1
Korea	65	46	47	46	-29	1	1
Sweden	47	38	47	24	-49	1	1
All others	325	312	344	98	-69	4	2
Total	7,831	9,695	10,512	4,525	-42	100	100

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

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2-4

Transportation equipment: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by leading countries of assembly, 1988 and 1991



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

Electronic Technology Equipment²

Total U.S. imports of electronic technology equipment rose by 22 percent during 1988-91 (table 2-4, figure 2-5). However, U.S. imports of these products under heading 9802.00.80 fell by 10 percent and the value of the U.S.-made components contained in imports under heading 9802.00.80 slipped by 9 percent.

Japan was by far the leading supplier, accounting for 36 percent of total U.S. imports of electronic technology equipment in 1991. Singapore was a distant second (9 percent), followed by Canada and Taiwan (8 percent each). However, less than 1 percent of electronic technology imports from Japan entered under heading 9802.00.80 in 1991. Instead, the tariff provision tends to be used by U.S. firms to reduce their production costs in order to be more competitive with imported articles, principally from Japan, and also from the newly industrialized countries of Asia. These U.S. firms use low-cost labor in Mexico and East Asia to assemble U.S.-made components into final products or subassemblies to be re-imported into the United States.

Mexico was the preferred location for such assembly, accounting for 43 percent of U.S. imports of electronic technology equipment under heading 9802.00.80 in 1991. Malaysia accounted for 13 percent and Korea, for 10 percent. Imports under this tariff provision accounted for 34 percent of total U.S. imports of electronic technology equipment from Mexico in 1991, compared with 14 percent from

Malaysia, 8 percent from Korea, and 4 percent from Singapore, demonstrating the relative importance of the production-sharing program to Mexico.

In terms of the value of the U.S.-made components that are contained in imports under heading 9802.00.80, imports from Mexico rose 14 percent during 1988-91 and accounted for 43 percent of the total duty-free content of imports under heading 9802.00.80 in 1991 (table 2-5, figure 2-6). Meanwhile, such imports from Singapore and Canada combined fell by more than 50 percent. This trend belies the fact that total imports from Singapore grew by nearly one-third (to \$7.2 billion) during 1988-91 and imports from Canada nearly doubled (to \$6.4 billion). The previously discussed change in the user fee removed much of the incentive to declare eligibility for entry under heading 9802.00.80 for semiconductors, the bulk of which are free of duty. Semiconductors are the principal electronic technology products imported from Singapore and Canada.

The duty savings from importing under heading 9802.00.80 averaged \$112 million annually during 1988-91 (table 2-6). Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits, with a trade-weighted average nominal rate of duty of 5.2 percent ad valorem, accounted for about one-third of the duty savings in 1991. Although semiconductors accounted for about one-half of all imports of electronic technology equipment (measured by the value of the U.S.-made components contained in imports under heading 9802.00.80), with an average nominal duty of 0.1 percent ad valorem, the duty savings accruing from importing semiconductors under heading 9802.00.80 amounted to only \$1.9 million in 1991, 2 percent of the industry group total (figure 2-7).

With diminished financial incentive to import semiconductors under heading 9802.00.80, other products in this industry group grew in relative importance during 1988-91. Imports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits rose by nearly one-third during 1988-91 (in terms of the value of the

² Electronic products covered by this category include articles such as office equipment, televisions, radios, stereo equipment, telephone and other communication apparatus, semiconductors, and other electrical articles such as capacitors, resistors, voltage regulators, lamps, tubes, and printed circuit boards.

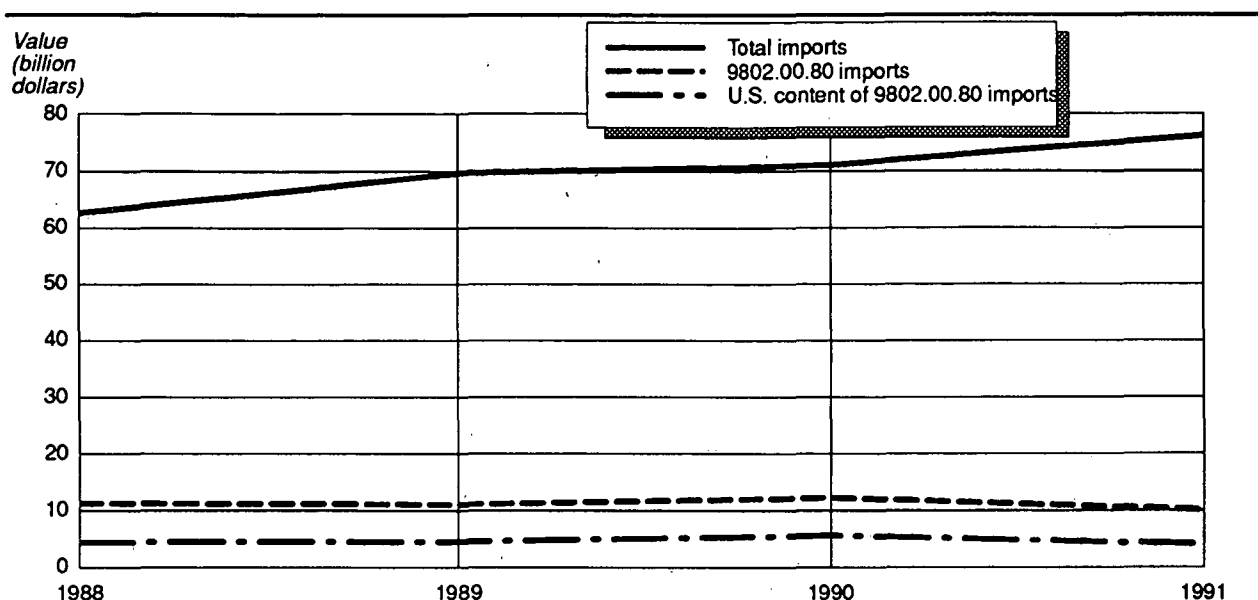
Table 2-4
Electronic technology equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91

Year	Total imports	9802.00.80 imports	Duty-free value of 9802.00.80 imports
Value (million dollars)			
1988	62,590	11,221	4,472
1989	69,677	11,018	4,590
1990	70,988	12,220	5,604
1991	76,267	10,088	4,066
Change (percent)			
1991 from 1988	22	-10	-9
Average annual 1991 from 1988	7	-4	-3

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2-5

Electronic technology equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91



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

Table 2-5

Electronic technology equipment: Duty-free value of U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by principal sources, 1988-91

Source	1988	1989	1990	1991	Change in value of duty- free content, 1991 from 1988	Share of total duty-free value	
						1988	1991
	Million dollars				Percent	Percent	
Mexico	1,526	1,643	1,670	1,735	14	34	43
Malaysia	653	595	576	530	-19	15	13
Korea	446	511	517	414	-7	10	10
Singapore	438	319	339	277	-37	10	7
Philippines	253	209	231	252	(¹)	6	6
Taiwan	188	194	198	200	6	4	5
Japan	51	93	201	179	251	1	4
Thailand	172	124	166	127	-26	4	3
Canada	470	679	1,497	101	-79	11	2
Hong Kong	131	83	84	98	-25	3	2
All others	144	140	124	150	4	3	4
Total	4,472	4,590	5,604	4,066	-9	100	100

¹ Less than -0.5 percent.

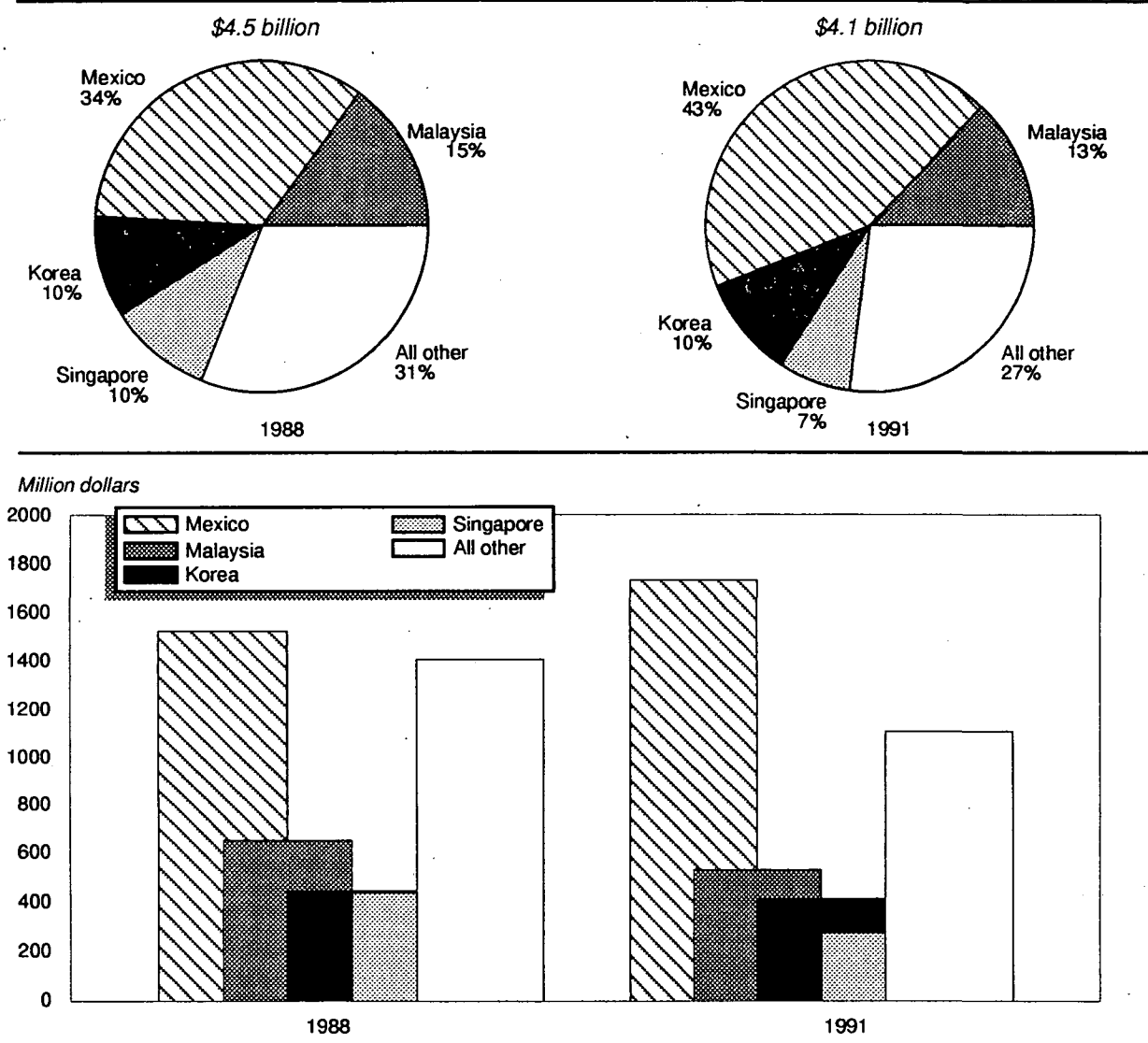
Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S.-made components contained therein), from \$453 million to \$596 million (table B-16). Similarly, such imports of television receivers more than doubled, from \$190 million to \$414 million (figure 2-8). Malaysia and Korea were the leading suppliers of semiconductors in 1991 (in terms of the U.S. content),

supplying 26 and 20 percent of the total, respectively. Mexico accounted for 89 percent of imports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits and 99 percent of television receivers. By the same measure, Japan was the top supplier of office machines (31 percent), followed by Mexico (27 percent).

Figure 2-6

Electronic technology equipment: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by leading countries of assembly, 1988 and 1991



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

Table 2-6

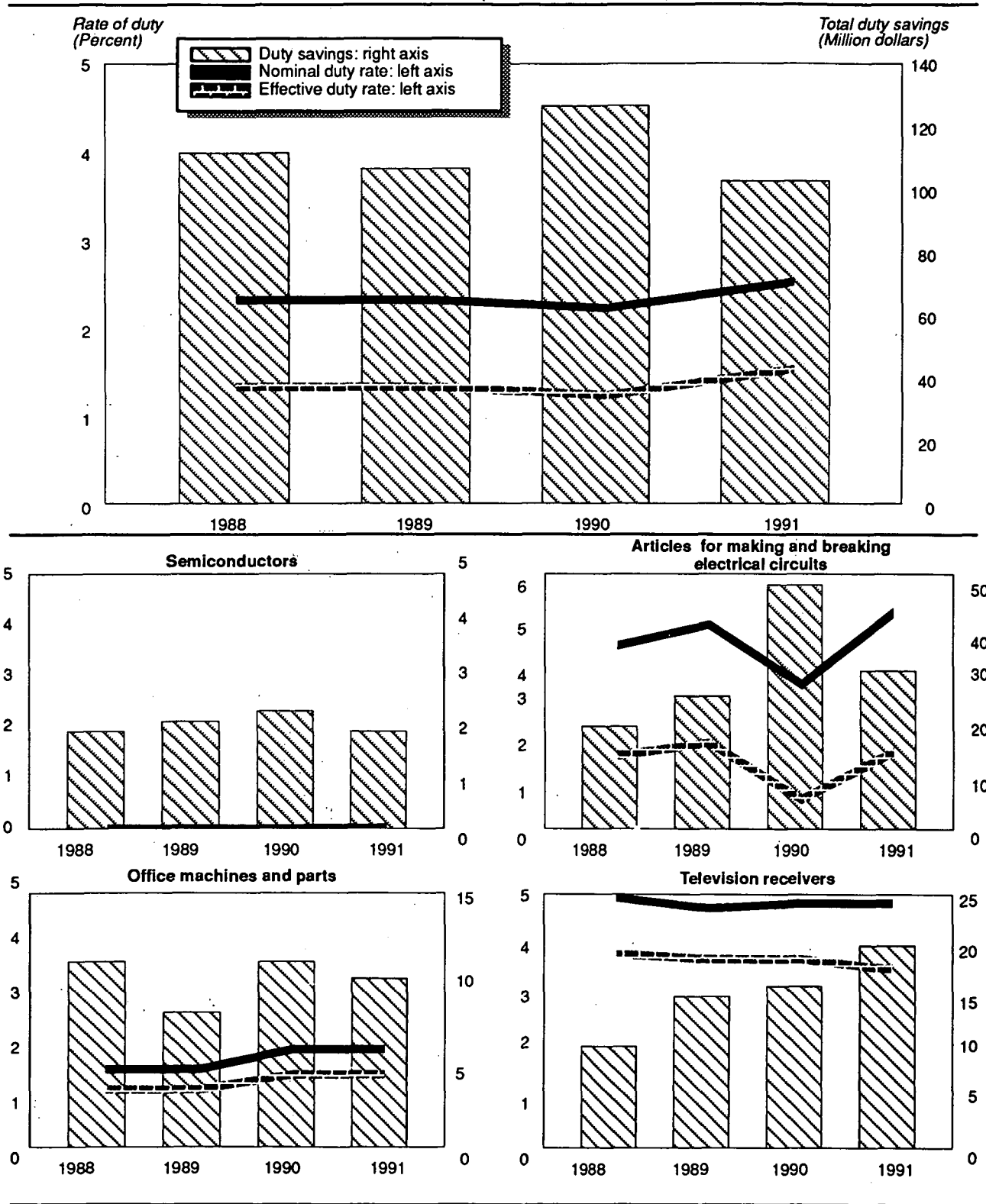
Electronic technology equipment: Nominal and effective rates of duty under HTS heading 9802.00.80 and duty savings, 1988-91

Year	9802.00.80 imports to total imports	Duty-free 9802.00.80 to total 9802.00.80 imports	Rate of duty		Total duty savings
			Nominal	Effective	
Percent					Million dollars
1988	18	40	2.3	1.3	112.2
1989	16	42	2.3	1.3	107.4
1990	17	46	2.2	1.2	126.8
1991	13	40	2.5	1.5	103.3

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2-7

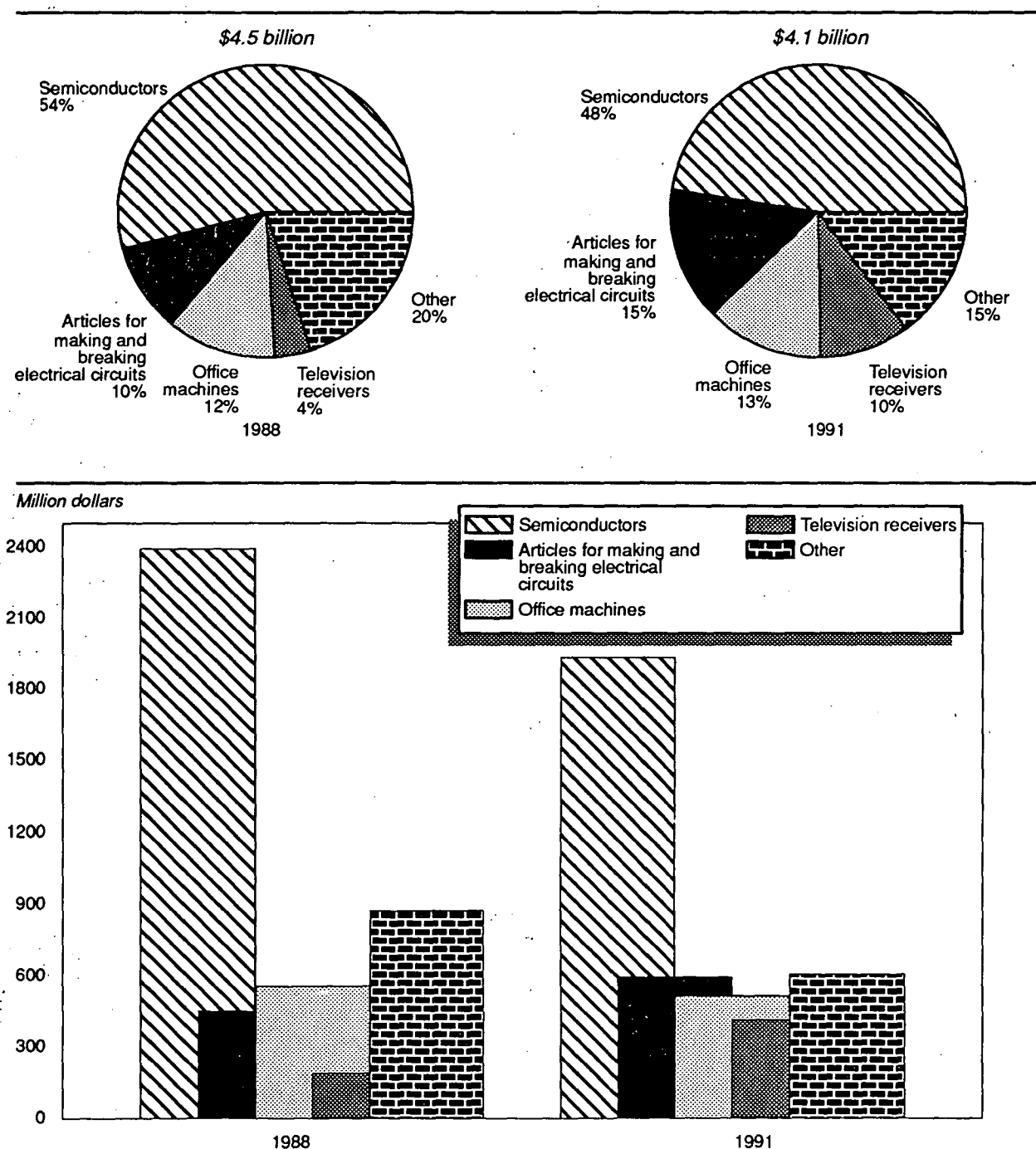
Electronic technology equipment: U.S. rate of duty and savings under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91



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

Figure 2-8

Electronic technology equipment: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by selected Industries, 1988 and 1991



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

Machinery

U.S. imports of machinery averaged \$38.5 billion annually during 1988-91 (table 2-7). The principal categories of machinery imported from production-sharing operations are electrical conductors; motors and generators; electrical household appliances; transformers; construction and mining equipment; taps, cocks, and valves; and equipment for lifting, handling, loading, and unloading. Total machinery imports under HTS heading 9802.00.80 grew to \$4.1 billion in 1991. The specific commodities described above accounted for 75 percent of those imports.

The U.S. component value in heading 9802.00.80 imports totaled \$1.9 billion in 1991 (figure 2-9). Electrical conductors (mostly ignition wiring sets) accounted for nearly one-half of the value of U.S.-made components contained in imports under 9802.00.80 during the period; motors and generators accounted for about one-sixth (figure 2-10). The bulk of the electrical conductors are assembled in Mexico by or for the North American automobile industry.

In general, U.S. producers of machinery use heading 9802.00.80 to import, from their subsidiaries, products that require labor-intensive assembly processes. U.S. producers can improve price competitiveness by assembling such products in countries with relatively low labor costs.

The proportion of heading 9802.00.80 imports to total machinery imports remained between 10 and 11 percent during 1988-91 (table 2-8). The U.S.-origin content of such imports as a share of total heading 9802.00.80 imports remained between 45 percent and 46 percent. Duty savings from use of 9802.00.80

totaled \$74 million in 1991 (figure 2-11). Importers of electrical conductors saved \$43 million in duties in 1991 by importing wire harnesses under heading 9802.00.80. This amounted to 58 percent of total duty savings in the machinery category in 1991.

Japan was the leading supplier of U.S. machinery imports throughout 1988-91, accounting for one-quarter of total imports in 1991. Germany supplied 15 percent; Mexico and Canada each provided 10 percent. However, only 2 percent of the imports from Japan contained U.S.-made components, whereas 72 percent of all machinery imports from Mexico entered under heading 9802.00.80. Similarly, less than 1 percent of imports of machinery from Germany contained U.S.-made parts, and 16 percent of machinery imports from Canada entered under the production sharing tariff provision. While total imports of machinery from Japan, Germany, and Canada each declined slightly during 1988-91, imports from Mexico grew by 40 percent (from \$2.8 billion to \$3.9 billion).

U.S.-made components accounted for 58 percent of the value of U.S. imports of machinery from Mexico under heading 9802.00.80 in 1991, compared with 28 percent for imports from Canada and 7 percent for imports from Japan. Imports from Mexico accounted for 86 percent of the value of all U.S.-made components contained in imports of machinery under heading 9802.00.80 in 1991, and Canadian assembly accounted for 9 percent (table 2-9, figure 2-12). In terms of the value of the U.S.-made components contained in the assembled imports, Mexico supplied 98 percent of U.S. imports of electrical conductors, 96 percent of the motors and generators, 92 percent of the electric household appliances, and 97 percent of the transformers.

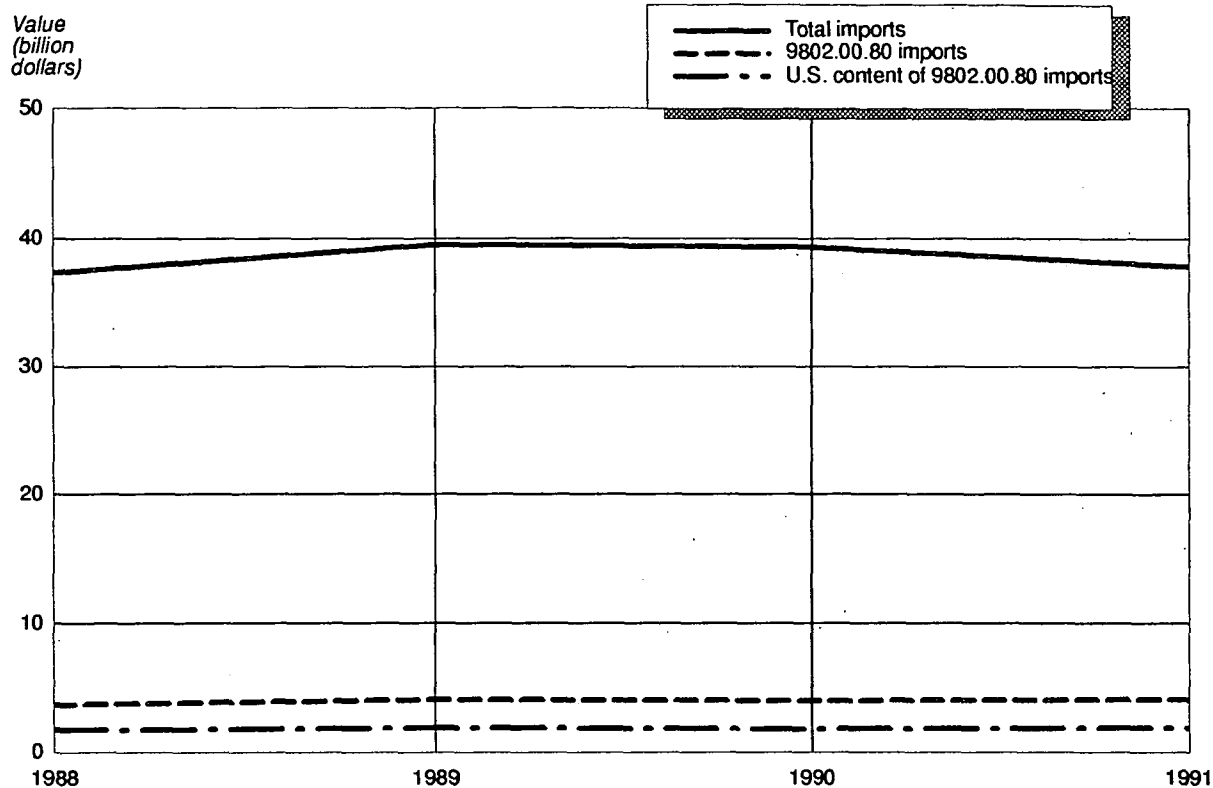
Table 2-7
Machinery: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91

Year	Total Imports	9802.00.80 imports	Duty-free value of 9802.00.80 imports
Value (million dollars)			
1988	37,272	3,763	1,701
1989	39,505	4,165	1,906
1990	39,288	4,001	1,826
1991	37,802	4,103	1,900
Change (percent)			
1991 from 1988	1	9	12
Average annual 1991 from 1988	(1)	3	4

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

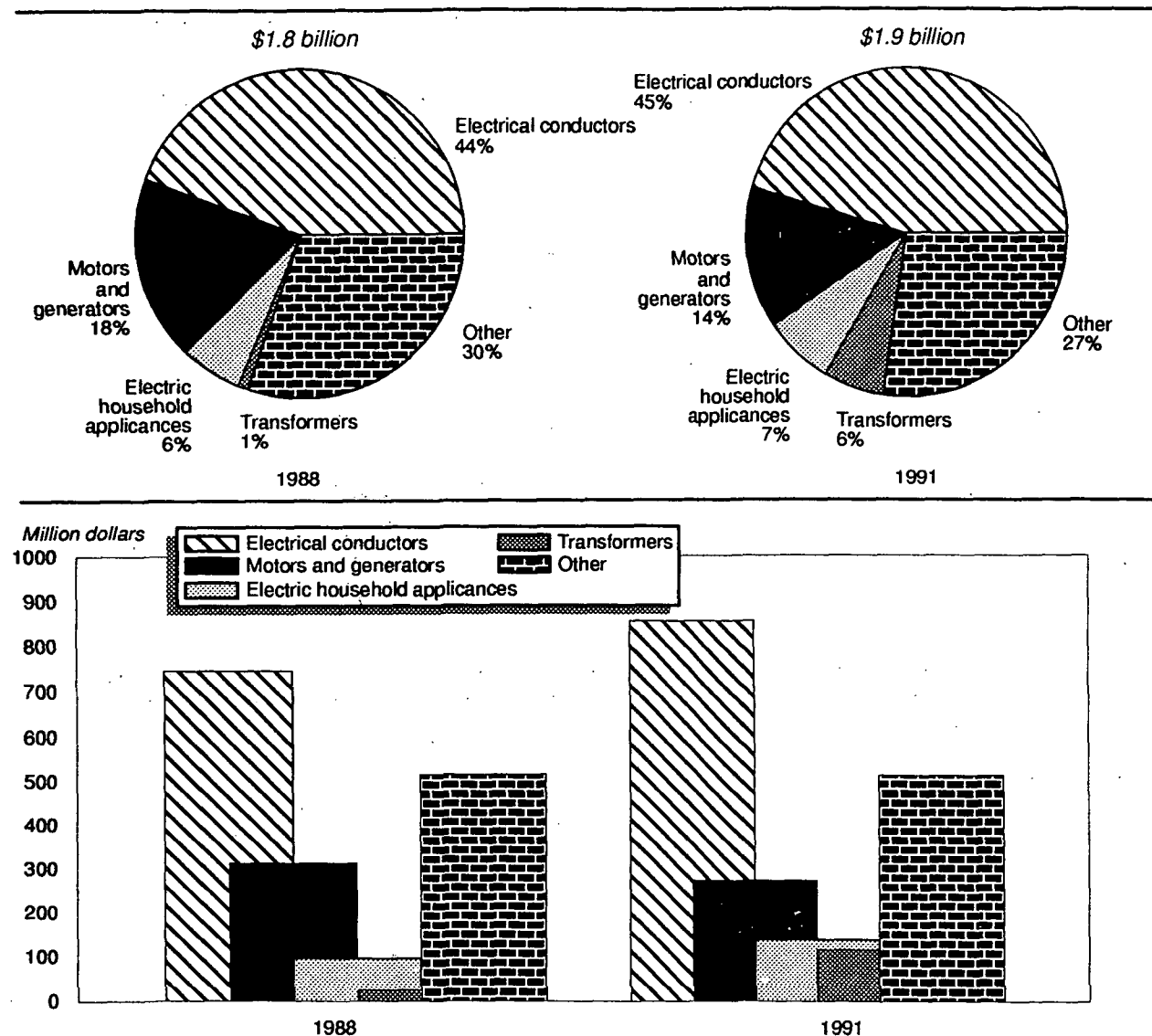
Figure 2-9
Machinery: U.S. imports for consumption, total and heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91



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

Figure 2-10

Machinery: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by selected industries, 1988 and 1991



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

Table 2-8

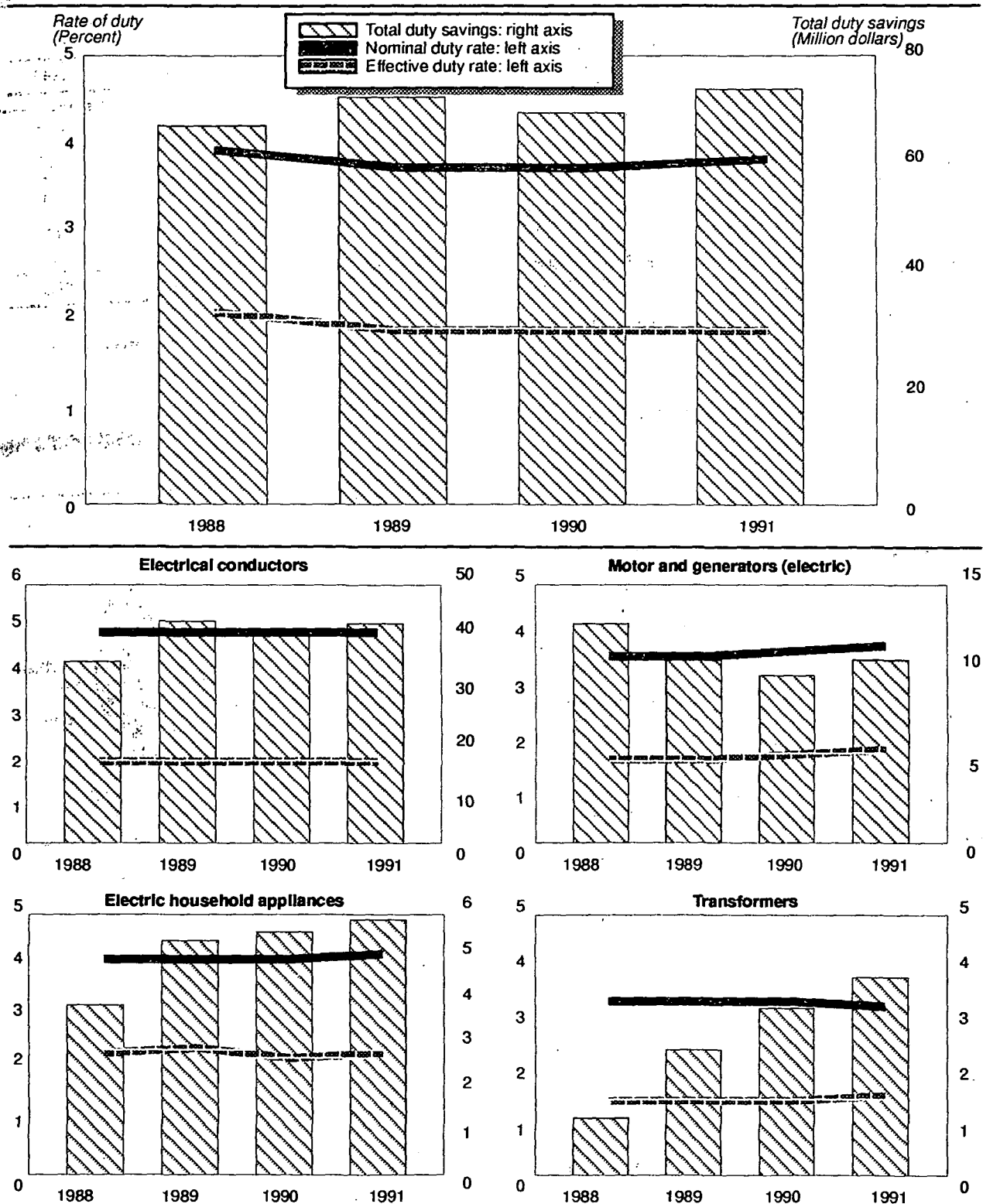
Machinery: Nominal and effective rates of duty under HTS heading 9802.00.80 and duty savings, 1988-91

Year	9802.00.80 imports to total imports	Duty-free 9802.00.80 to total 9802.00.80 imports	Rate of duty		Total duty savings
			Nominal	Effective	
Percent					Million dollars
1988	10	45	4.0	2.2	67.7
1989	11	46	3.8	2.0	72.7
1990	10	46	3.8	2.0	70.0
1991	11	46	3.9	2.0	74.2

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2-11

Machinery: U.S. rate of duty and total duty savings under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91



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

Table 2-9

Machinery: Duty-free value of U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by principal sources, 1988-91

Source	1988	1989	1990	1991	Change in value of duty- free content, 1991 from 1988	Share of total duty-free value	
						1988	1991
	Million dollars				Percent	Percent	
Mexico	1,409	1,537	1,520	1,637	16	83	86
Canada	183	232	198	171	-7	11	9
Austria	(1)	(1)	4	15	21,810	(2)	1
Japan	37	35	26	14	-62	2	1
Korea	1	7	11	10	557	(2)	1
Dominican Republic	1	2	6	7	526	(2)	(2)
All others	70	93	61	46	-34	4	2
Total	1,701	1,906	1,826	1,900	12	100	100

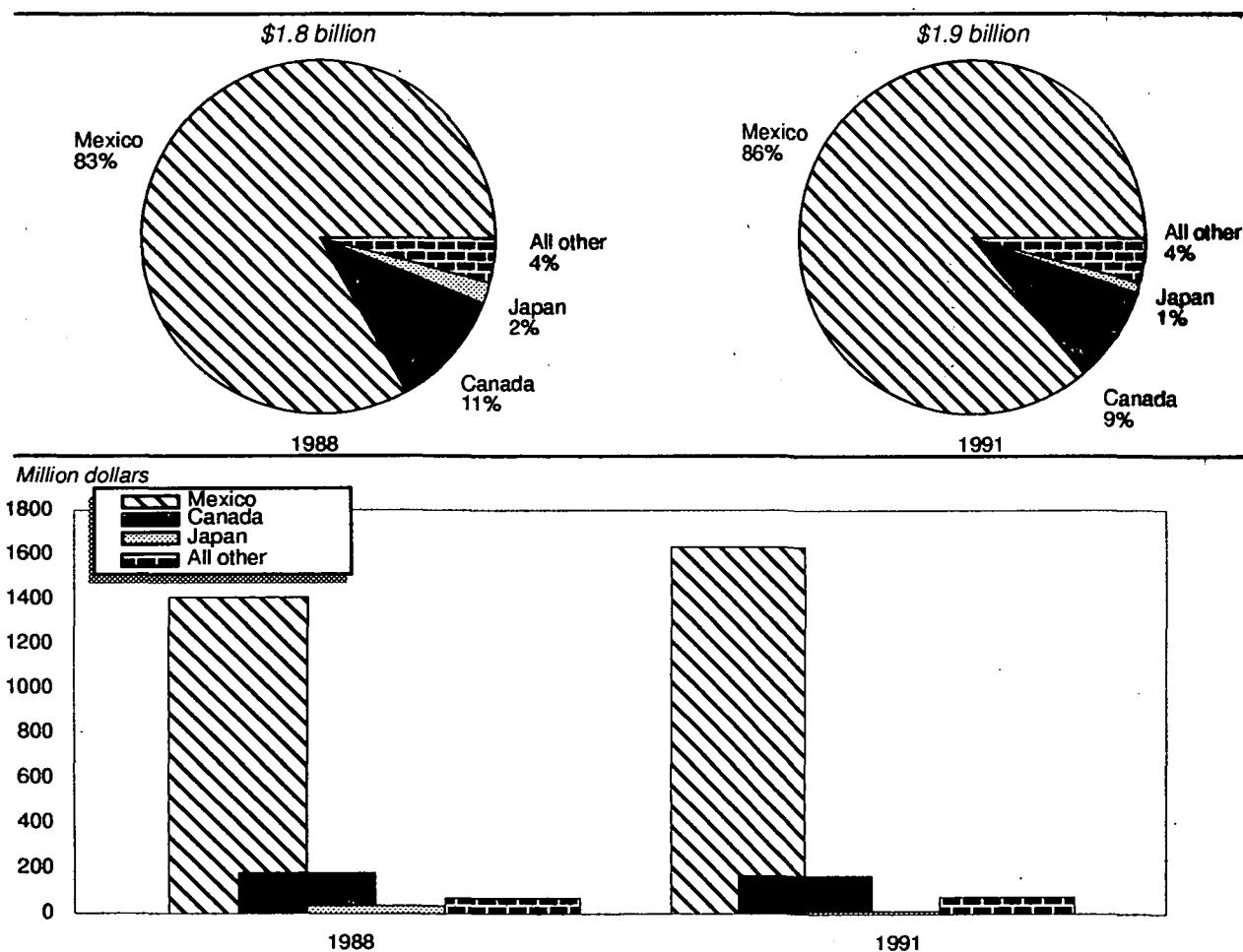
¹ Less than \$500,000.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2-12

Machinery: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by leading countries of assembly, 1988 and 1991



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

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear

Level of trade and duty savings

U.S. imports of textiles, apparel, and footwear grew to \$43.3 billion in 1991 (table 2-10, figure 2-13). Imports of these articles under HTS heading 9802.00.80 accounted for 10 percent of all textile, apparel, and footwear imports in 1991 (table 2-11). This sector accounted for 16 percent of the total U.S.-origin content of all heading 9802.00.80 imports in 1991.

Unlike most other products entered under heading 9802.00.80, the duty-free, U.S.-origin content of textile, apparel, and footwear imports exceeds the dutiable portion of such imports. During 1988-91, the U.S.-made content averaged 54 percent for textiles, apparel, and footwear as opposed to 22 percent for all other product sectors combined. Consequently, the tariff savings of imports under heading 9802.00.80 are greater for textiles, apparel, and footwear than for other sectors. These savings are also greater because the trade-weighted average nominal tariff for this sector was 16.9 percent ad valorem versus an average of only 2.3 percent ad valorem for all other products in 1991. Duty savings on the sector's imports totaled \$380 million in 1991, as shown in table 2-11 and figure 2-14, and accounted for 55 percent of total duty savings from use of this tariff provision for all product categories.

Trousers, slacks, and shorts accounted for about one-third of total textiles, apparel, and footwear imports under heading 9802.00.80 in 1991 (in terms of the value of the qualifying U.S.-origin content) (figure 2-15). The 1991 duty savings accrued from use of the production-sharing tariff provision (\$150 million for trousers, slacks, and shorts; \$67 million for shirts and blouses; and \$44 million for body-supporting

garments) is an important consideration for the segment of the U.S. apparel industry that uses labor in Mexico and the Caribbean Basin to reduce their sewing costs.

Leading sources

China emerged as the top supplier of all U.S. imports of textiles, apparel, and footwear in 1991, as imports from China nearly tripled during 1988-91, from \$2.4 billion to \$7.1 billion. China accounted for 16 percent of total U.S. imports of these products in 1991, followed by Korea (12 percent), Hong Kong (10 percent), and Taiwan (10 percent). However, only 3 percent of total textile, apparel, and footwear imports from these four Asian suppliers were from production-sharing operations in 1991. By contrast, production sharing dominates apparel imports from Mexico and the Caribbean Basin. Imports under heading 9802.00.80 accounted for 71 percent of total U.S. imports of textiles, apparel, and footwear from Mexico in 1991 and 50 percent of such imports from the Dominican Republic.

Mexico and several of the Caribbean countries are the leading sources of imports of this sector under heading 9802.00.80. These sources together account for over 90 percent of such trade, as shown in table 2-12 and figure 2-16. For this sector, the duty savings, although important, are less significant to this trade than the cost savings of performing the labor-intensive assembly operations in these low labor-cost countries and transportation cost savings resulting from their proximity to the United States relative to comparable costs of assembly in the Far East.

In terms of the value of qualifying U.S.-origin material contained in imported textiles, apparel, and footwear, Mexico supplied one-third of heading 9802.00.80 imports in 1991 and the Dominican Republic one-quarter (table 2-12). Mexico and the Dominican Republic were the top suppliers of almost

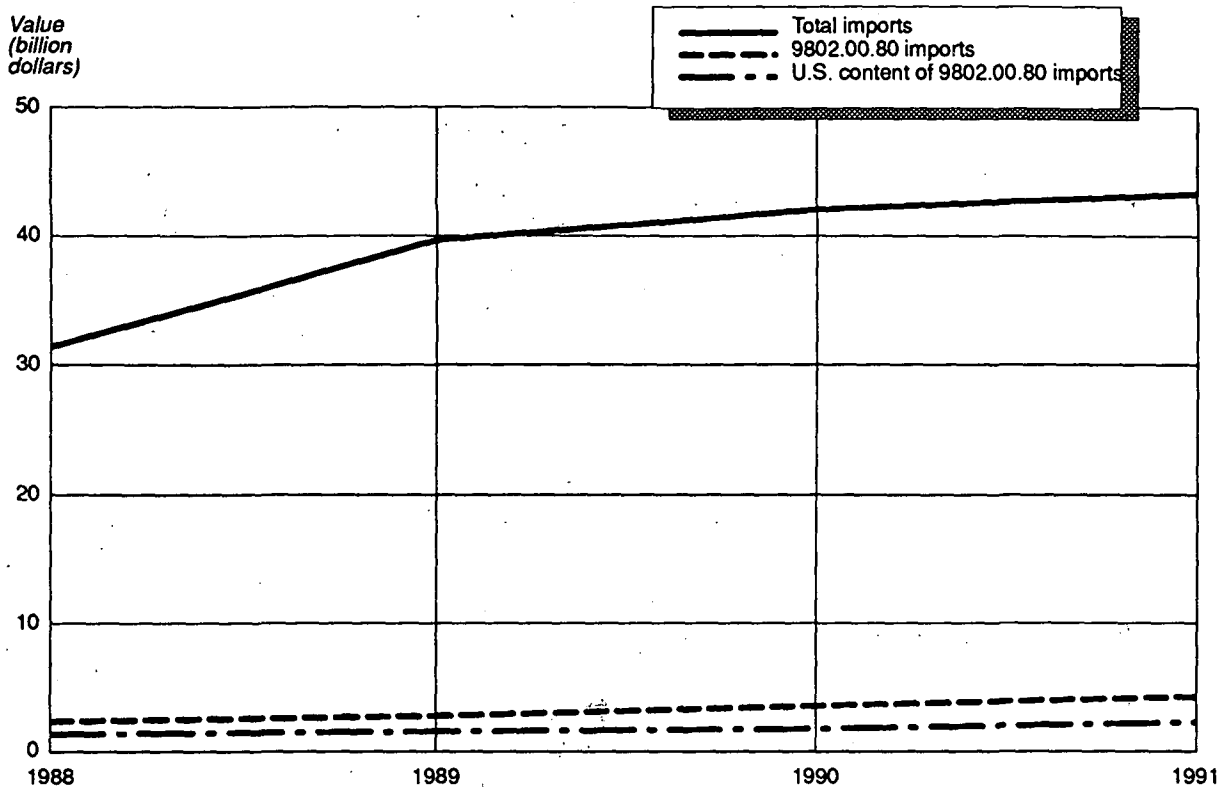
Table 2-10
Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91

Year	Total imports	9802.00.80 imports	Duty-free value of 9802.00.80 imports
Value (million dollars)			
1988	31,381	2,382	1,312
1989	39,635	2,757	1,511
1990	42,034	3,526	1,761
1991	43,292	4,235	2,236
Change (percent)			
1991 from 1988	38	78	70
Average annual 1991 from 1988	11	21	19

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2-13

Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. Imports for consumption, total and heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91



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

Table 2-11

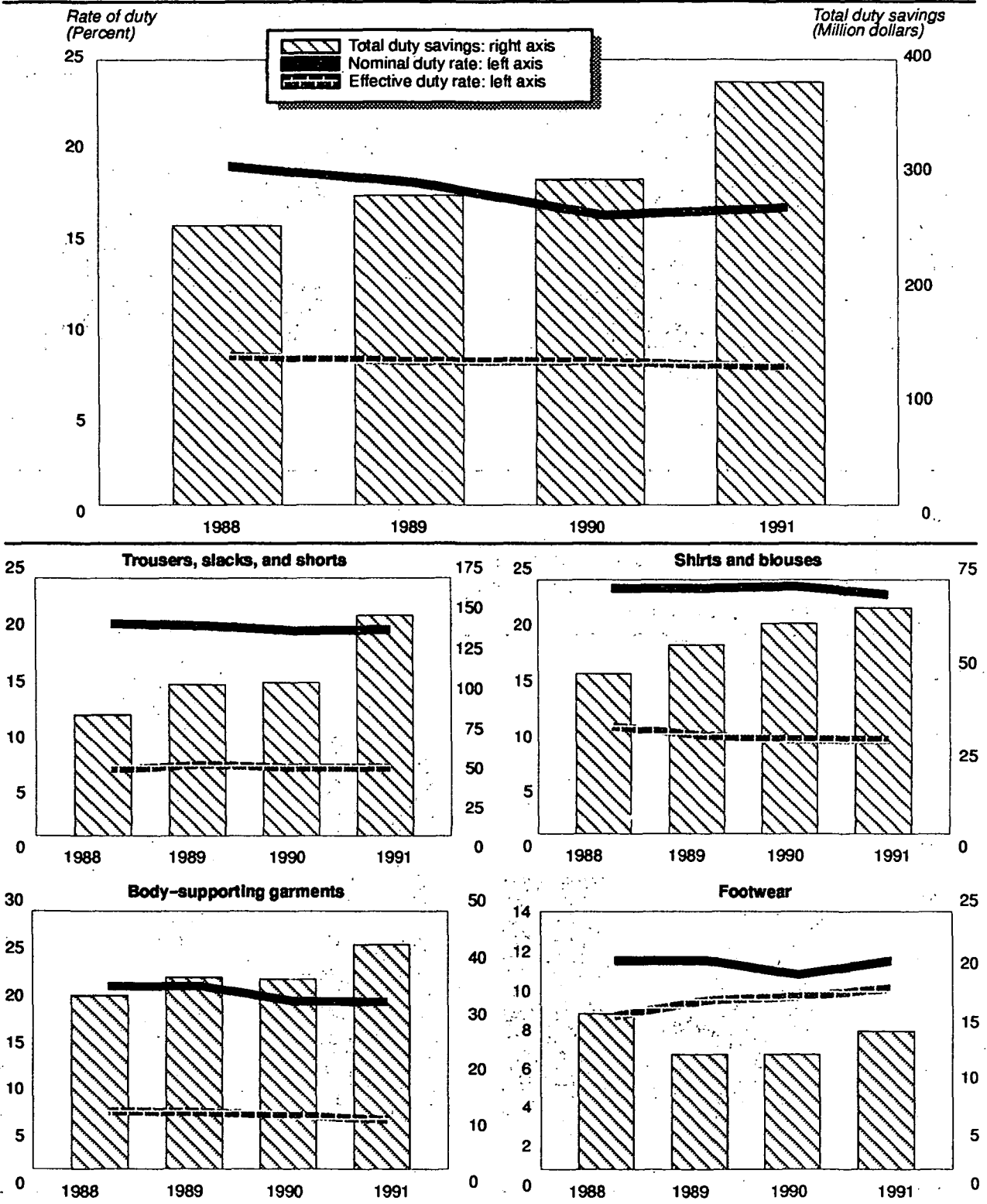
Textiles, apparel, and footwear: Nominal and effective rates of duty under heading 9802.00.80 and duty savings, 1988-91

Year	9802.00.80 imports to total imports	Duty-free 9802.00.80 to total 9802.00.80 imports	Rate of duty		Total duty savings
			Nominal .	Effective	
Percent					Million dollars
1988	8	55	19.2	8.6	251.9
1989	7	55	18.3	8.3	278.6
1990	8	50	16.5	8.3	292.7
1991	10	53	16.9	8.0	380.2

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2-14

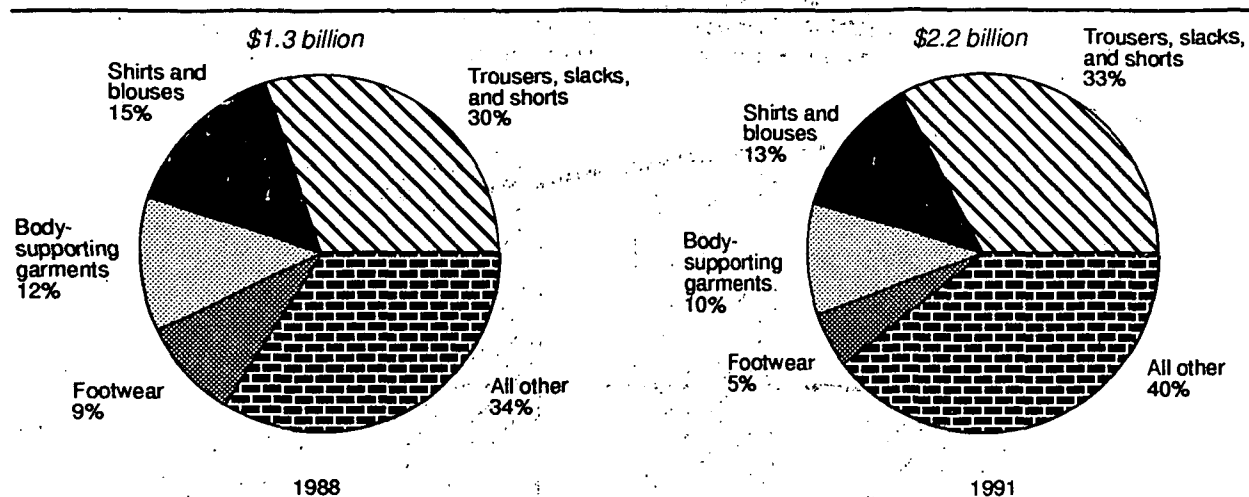
Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. rate of duty and total duty savings under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91



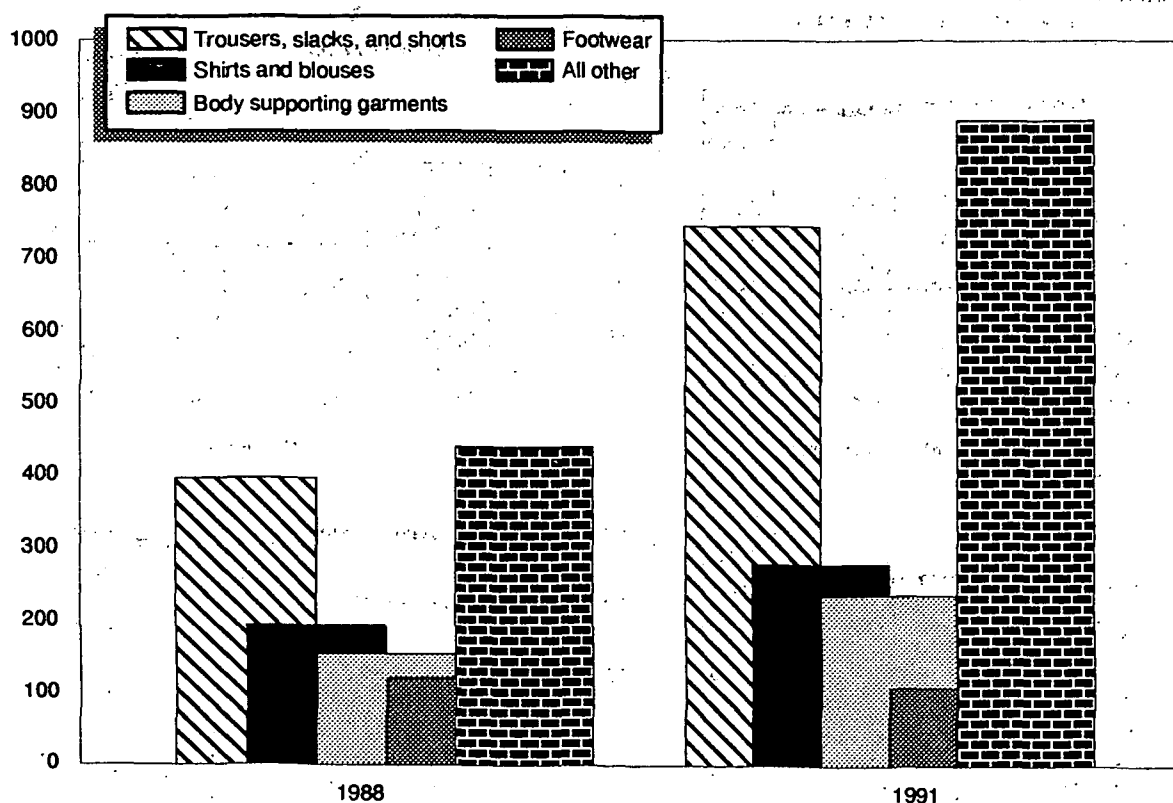
Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2-15

Textiles, apparel, and footwear: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by selected industries, 1988 and 1991



Million dollars



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

Table 2-12

Textiles, apparel, and footwear: Duty-free value of U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by principal sources, 1988-91

Source	1988	1989	1990	1991	Change in value of duty- free content, 1991 from 1988	Share of total duty-free value	
						1988	1991
	Million dollars				Percent	Percent	
Mexico	406	460	594	725	79	31	32
Dominican Republic	318	390	407	547	72	24	24
Costa Rica	131	172	205	254	94	10	11
Jamaica	96	115	119	131	36	7	6
Guatemala	30	42	60	117	290	2	5
Honduras	40	50	67	107	168	3	5
Haiti	103	116	110	101	-2	8	5
Colombia	50	57	63	82	64	4	4
El Salvador	17	20	25	44	159	1	2
Korea	27	9	26	23	-15	2	1
All others	94	80	87	106	13	7	5
Total	1,312	1,511	1,761	2,236	70	100	100

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

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

every category of apparel. To a lesser extent, Costa Rica was an important supplier of trousers, slacks, and shorts; coats and jackets; and body supporting garments. Jamaica and Guatemala were important for shirts and blouses, and the Philippines was a leading production-sharing source for body-supporting garments.

For the most part, the growth in U.S. imports of Caribbean apparel has resulted from increased foreign investment in the region. Because of the tight quota situation in Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan, producers in those countries as well as the United States have shifted their focus to the Caribbean region as a site for export-oriented production, most of which is destined for the U.S. market. Although U.S. investment in the region has dominated, Asian investment has also been strong. U.S. investment is concentrated mainly in heading 9802.00.80 production, whereas Asian investment has focused on cut, make, and trim (CMT) production using Asian fabrics. Jamaica has been particularly attractive to Asian investors because it is an English-speaking country and Jamaican exports receive preferential access to EC markets under the Lomé Convention.³

One of the principal attractions for foreign investment in the Caribbean is the relatively low cost of labor. Of the Caribbean suppliers, the Dominican Republic and Haiti offer the lowest hourly

compensation, and the largest pools of available labor. Liberal social benefits and a better educated workforce⁴ account for Costa Rica's relatively higher wages. However, these higher wages are offset by the ability of firms in Costa Rica to handle a full range of production and frequent style changes. By contrast, firms in Haiti are more limited, producing budget articles with few style changes.

The Caribbean countries compete in attracting potential investors through various government incentives, such as tax breaks and free zones.⁵ All of the leading Caribbean suppliers have free zones, which provide investors with production sites that have substantial tax breaks and duty exemptions. In some countries, these zones offer expedited processing of documents and other services to facilitate trade.

The Caribbean region also benefits from U.S. programs. Section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code provides a tax break to U.S. companies that operate "twin" or complementary plants in Puerto Rico and Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act beneficiary countries. This program has further increased the attraction of investments in sewing operations using heading 9802.00.80 in the Caribbean. The use of the Spanish language in the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica has helped attract investment in joint offshore assembly operations with apparel producers in Puerto Rico.

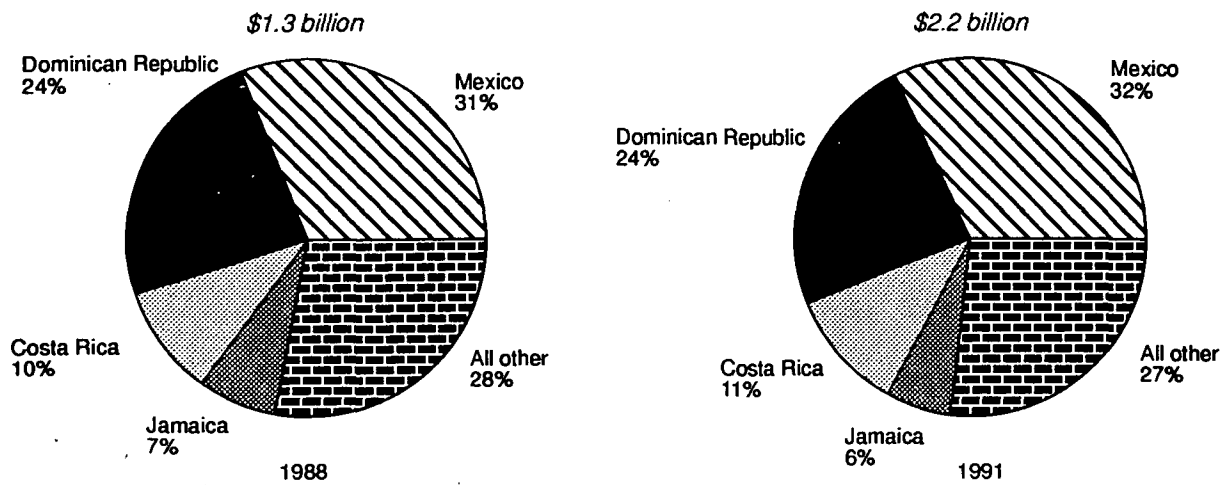
⁴ Costa Rica has a 93 percent literacy rate, among the highest in the region, compared with Haiti's rate of 37 percent.

⁵ "Free zones" are also known as free trade zones, foreign-trade zones, in-bond zones, and export processing zones.

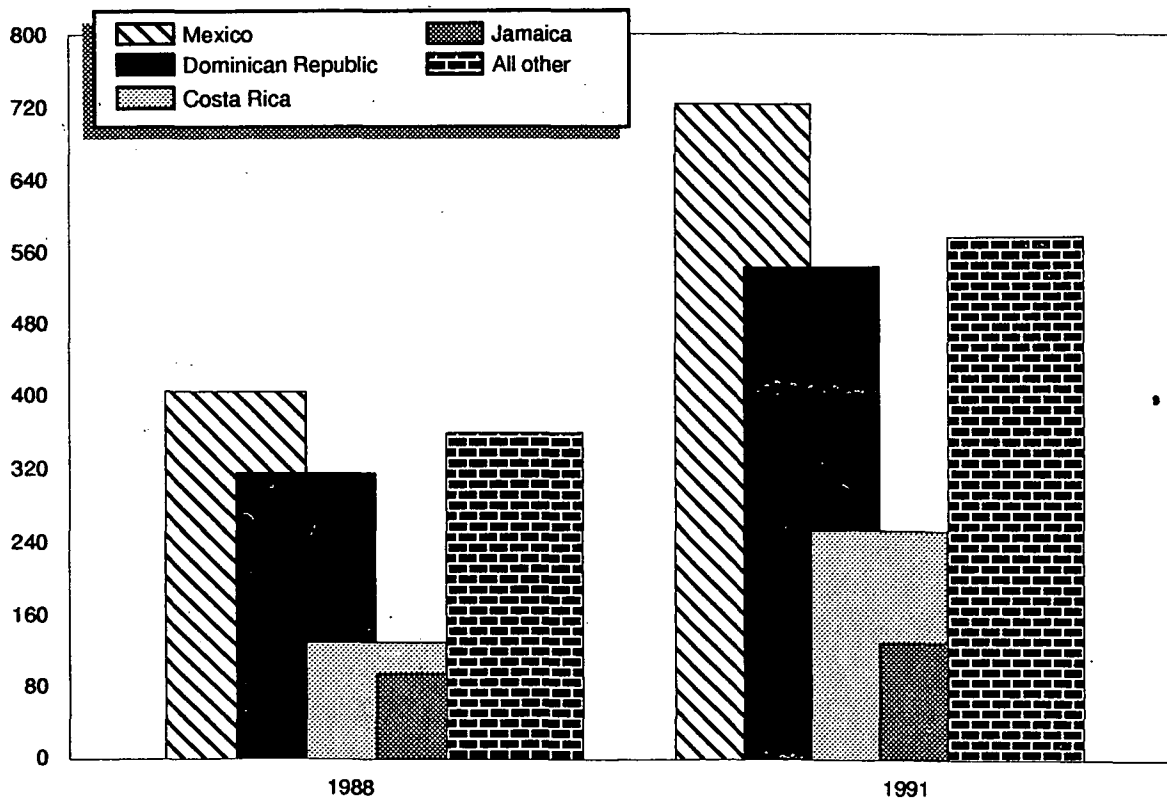
³ Under the Lomé Convention, designated Caribbean countries receive preferential access to EC markets for agricultural and manufactured products. Within the past year, the Dominican Republic was added to the list of beneficiary countries under the Convention.

Figure 2-16

Textiles, apparel, and footwear: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by leading countries of assembly, 1988 and 1991



Million dollars



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

In the mid 1980s, the Caribbean countries were facing the dilemma of choosing between heading 9802.00.80-related investments and East Asian investments (i.e., CMT). East Asian projects usually produce higher-value-added products, involve a higher level of investment, require more labor, and promote higher development of skilled staff than the alternative heading 9802.00.80-sewing operations. However, to promote good relations with the U.S. textile and apparel industries and to avoid tightened U.S. trade restrictions, the Caribbean countries believed that they should discourage surges into the U.S. market of apparel made in the Caribbean with East Asian fabric. Although East Asian investment was actively encouraged in the early 1980s, later in the decade, promotion became less active. Potential investors were encouraged to enter into areas less trade-sensitive than apparel, and in some cases East Asian investment in the apparel sector was reportedly discouraged. The more advanced countries in the region are also facing the need to allocate resources to higher technology industry. In some countries, such as Costa Rica, investment in textiles has been deemphasized in order to attract investment in higher technology production.⁶

More recently, however, concerns have been expressed both by government officials in the Caribbean and Central American countries and by representatives of U.S. companies operating in the region that a North American Free-Trade Agreement negotiated between the United States, Mexico, and Canada would disrupt the current patterns of apparel trade by placing the Caribbean and Central American countries at a competitive disadvantage vis-a-vis Mexico. They also contend that future foreign investment in apparel production facilities would be diverted away from CBERA countries to Mexico.⁷

⁶ Peter Steele, *The Caribbean Clothing Industry: The U.S. and Far East Connections* (New York: The Economist Intelligence Unit, 1988), p. 104.

⁷ *Potential Effects of a North American Free-Trade Agreement on Apparel Investment in CBERA Countries*, USITC Pub. 2541, July 1992.

Other Manufactured Articles

"Other manufactured articles" covers a wide spectrum of products. Certain product groups covered by this chapter do not lend themselves to assembly, e.g., agricultural, forest, chemical, and steel products. The principal products in the "other manufactured articles" category that are imported under the production-sharing tariff provision include furniture, scientific and medical instruments, photographic equipment, locks, and jewelry. Total U.S. imports of other manufactured articles increased by 11 percent during 1988-91, to \$218 billion (table 2-13, figure 2-17). The ratio of HTS heading 9802.00.80 imports to total imports for other manufactured articles was much smaller than for the other major groups, averaging 1.2 percent annually during 1988-91 (table 2-14).

Imports of other manufactured articles entering under HTS heading 9802.00.80 totaled \$2.53 billion in 1991. Imports of products in this sector under heading 9802.00.80 consisted chiefly of surgical and medical equipment at \$555 million; scientific instruments at \$390 million; furniture at \$342 million; photographic equipment and supplies at \$195 million; fabricated rubber and plastic products at \$107 million; blank recording tapes at \$99 million; locks and padlocks at \$82 million; and jewelry at \$65 million.

The share of heading 9802.00.80 imports of other manufactured articles accounted for by U.S.-made components averaged 45 percent annually during 1988-91. In 1991, heading 9802.00.80 imports of jewelry had the highest level of duty-free content among important production sharing categories, 92 percent, whereas photographic equipment and supplies had the lowest level of duty-free content, only 39 percent (table B-16).

Table 2-13

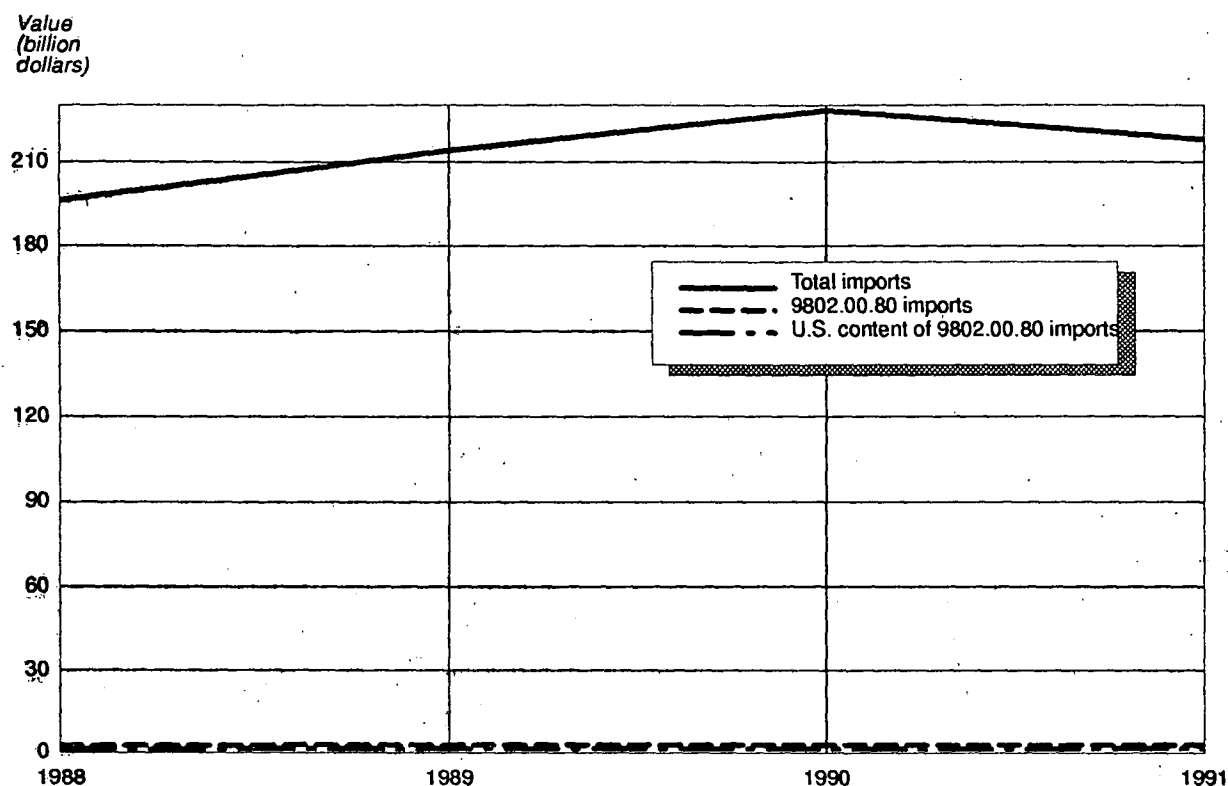
Other manufactured articles: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91

Year	Total imports	9802.00.80 imports	Duty-free value of 9802.00.80 imports
Value (million dollars)			
1988	196,219	2,377	1,039
1989	214,045	2,676	1,220
1990	228,447	2,610	1,117
1991	218,064	2,533	1,138
Change (percent)			
1991 from 1988	11	7	10
Average annual 1991 from 1988	3	2	3

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2-17

Other manufactured articles: U.S. imports for consumption, total and heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91



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

Table 2-14

Other manufactured articles: Nominal and effective rates of duty under HTS heading 9802.00.80 and duty savings, 1988-91

Year	9802.00.80 imports to total imports	Duty-free 9802.00.80 to total 9802.00.80 imports	Rate of duty		Total duty savings
			Nominal	Effective	
		Percent			Million dollars
1988	1.2	44	4.4	2.5	46
1989	1.3	46	4.3	2.3	54
1990	1.1	43	4.3	2.4	50
1991	1.2	45	4.8	2.6	55

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty savings (tariff incentive) from importing under heading 9802.00.80 amounted to \$55 million in 1991, 11 percent of total duty savings from use of both production-sharing provisions for all products (table 2-14, figure 2-18). Importers of surgical and medical instruments accrued 18 percent of the other manufactured articles savings from use of heading 9802.00.80 in 1991 (\$10.1 million), and importers of scientific instruments received 14 percent (\$7.6 million).

In terms of the value of U.S.-made components contained in the assembled goods, the leading products imported under production-sharing provisions in the other manufactured articles were surgical and medical instruments, scientific instruments, and furniture, (figure 2-19). While such imports of surgical and medical equipment nearly doubled during 1988-91, imports of furniture dropped by more than one-fourth (table B-16). Several U.S. manufacturers of medical equipment have moved the assembly of low-tech goods whose production resists mechanization (such as respiratory equipment) to Mexico, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic. Mexico accounted for 73 percent of U.S. production-sharing imports of surgical and medical instruments in 1991 (in terms of the value of the U.S.-origin content), and the Dominican Republic, 16 percent.

The drop in imports of furniture, on the other hand, is attributable to the \$400 per entry cap on the user fee. Car seats from Canada already enter the United States duty-free under the APTA. Imports of car seats from Canada under heading 9802.00.80 (in terms of U.S.

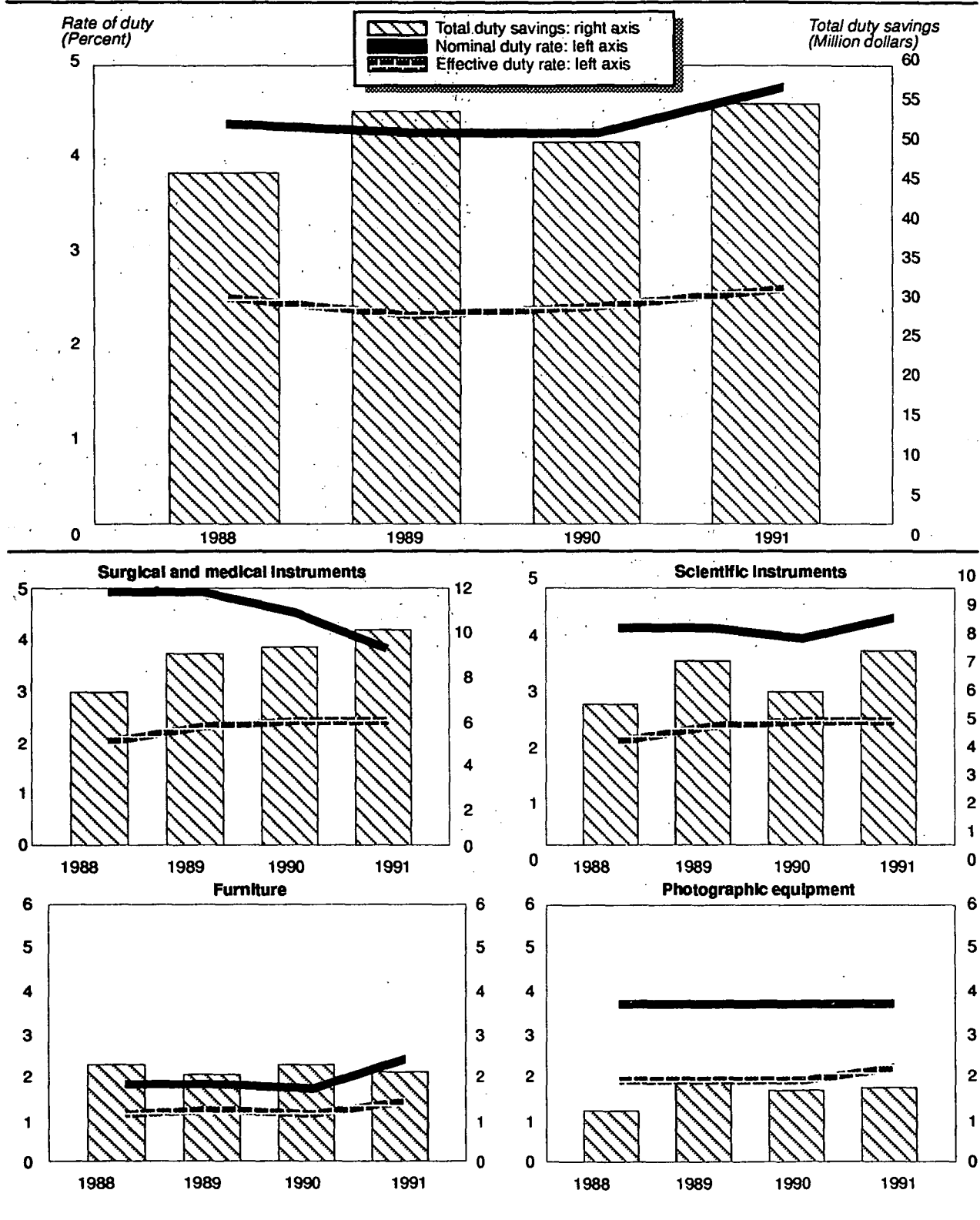
content) fell from \$118 million in 1990 to \$34 million in 1991. In contrast, imports of motor vehicle seats from Mexico (not covered by the APTA) under heading 9802.00.80 increased from \$63 million to \$82 million between 1990 and 1991. Motor vehicle seats and parts accounted for 89 percent of total U.S. imports of furniture from Canada under heading 9802.00.80 in 1991; they made up 82 percent of the imports of furniture from Mexico.

Although Canada and Japan were the leading suppliers of total imports of "other manufactured articles" in 1991 (accounting for 21 percent and 9 percent of the total, respectively), Mexico was by far the dominant beneficiary of the duty-free treatment of heading 9802.00.80 imports throughout the period (table 2-15, figure 2-20).

The principal articles imported from Mexico under heading 9802.00.80 in 1991, in terms of U.S. content, were surgical and medical instruments and apparatus, scientific instruments, and motor vehicle seats (table B-19). In 1991, the major 9802.00.80 product from Canada in terms of U.S. content, accounting for 47 percent of such imports, was motor vehicle seats (table B-20). Surgical and medical instruments accounted for 78 percent of the imports from the Dominican Republic (table B-25). Photographic equipment made up 74 percent of the value of imports from both the Netherlands (\$37 million in U.S.-made components) and the United Kingdom (\$26 million). All of the imports from Bolivia under 9802.00.80 were jewelry (\$20 million).

Figure 2-18

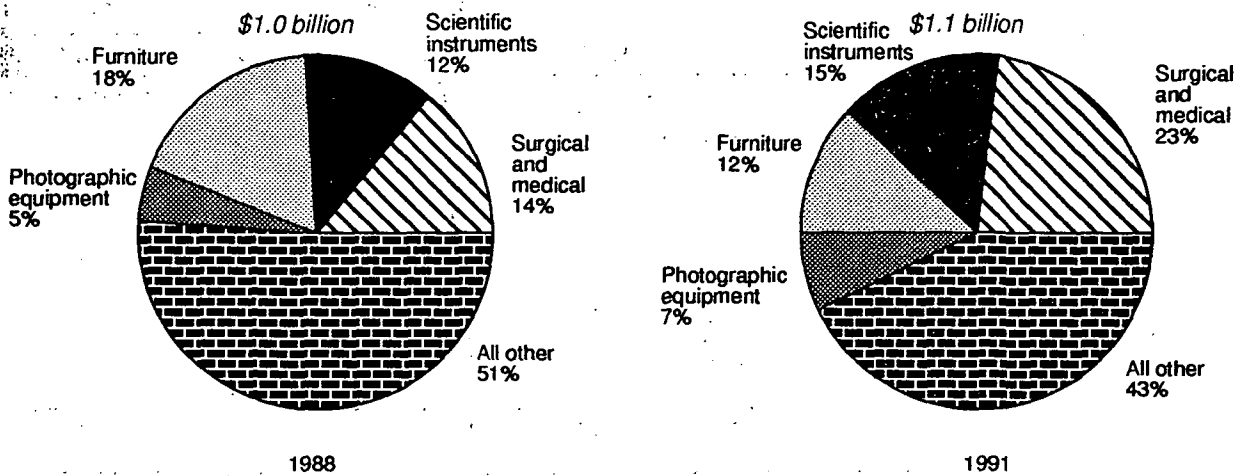
Other manufactured articles: U.S. rate of duty and total duty savings under HTS heading 9802.00.80, 1988-91



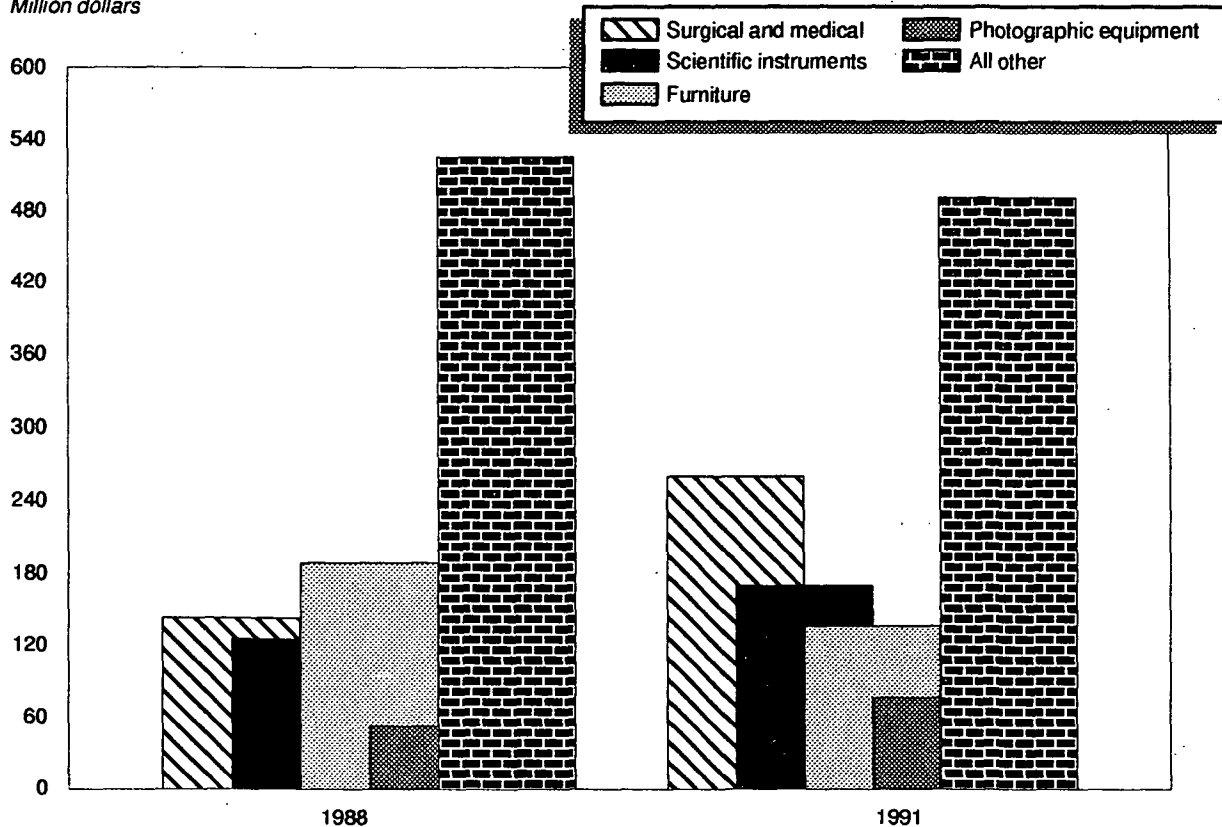
Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2-19

Other manufactured articles: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by selected industries, 1988 and 1991



Million dollars



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

Table 2-15

Other manufactured articles: Duty-free value of U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by principal sources, 1988-91

Source	1988	1989	1990	1991	Change in value of duty- free content, 1991 from 1988	Share of total duty-free value	
						1988	1991
	Million dollars				Percent	Percent	
Mexico	686	852	730	804	17	66	71
Canada	174	140	165	73	-58	17	6
Dominican Republic	28	31	35	55	94	3	5
Netherlands	31	39	39	50	62	3	4
United Kingdom	27	36	26	35	30	3	3
Thailand	9	30	30	29	228	1	3
Bolivia	0	8	14	20	(¹)	0	2
Haiti	26	23	15	16	-38	3	1
Japan	7	8	9	10	37	1	1
Costa Rica	5	10	8	7	52	(²)	1
All others	45	45	47	38	-18	4	3
Total	1,039	1,220	1,117	1,138	10	100	100

¹ Not applicable.

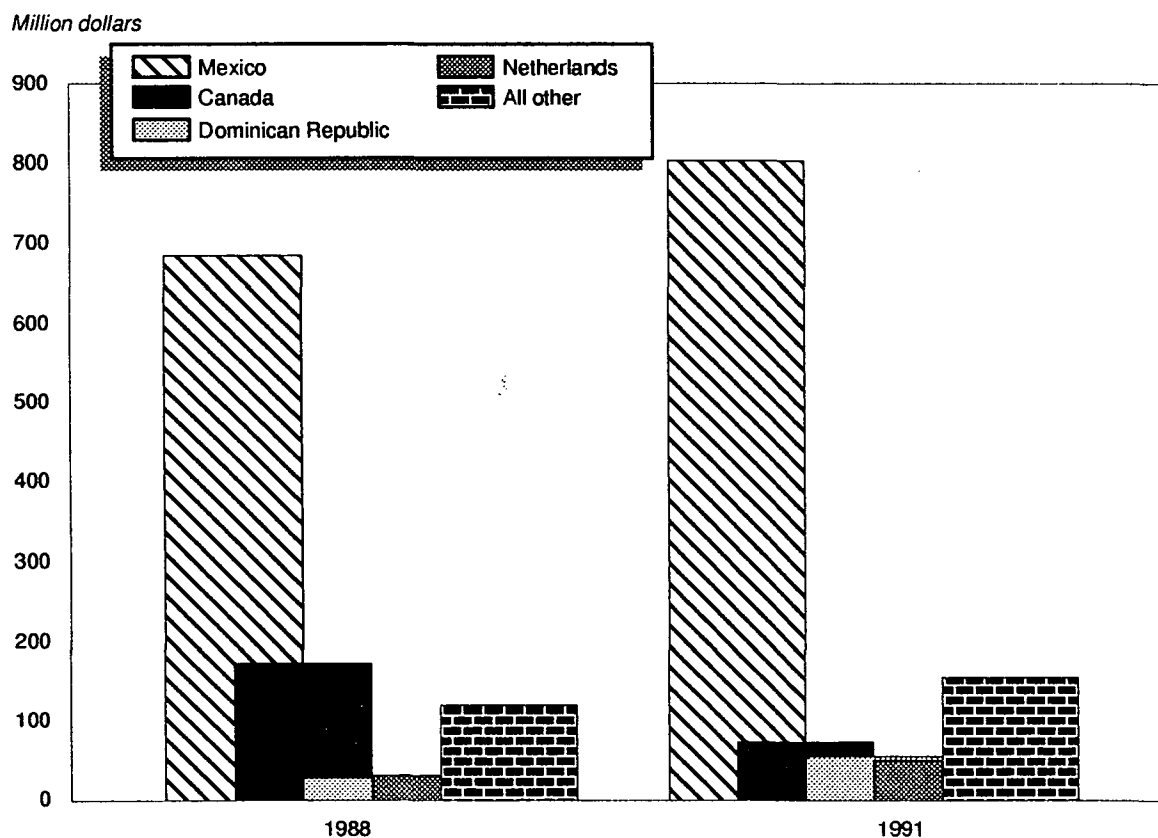
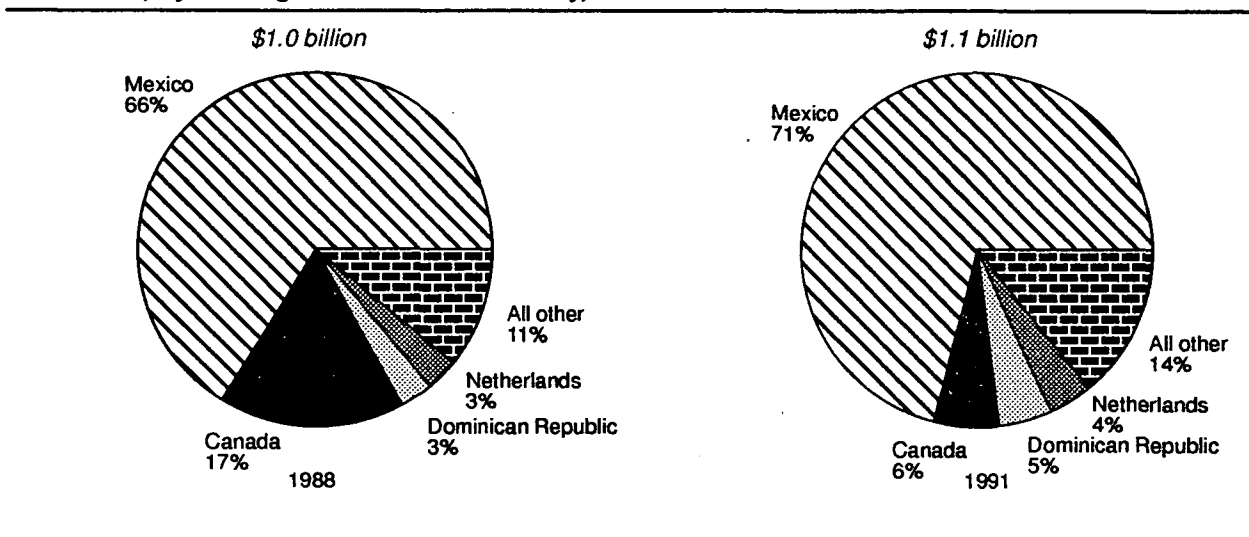
² Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2-20

Other manufactured articles: Value of U.S.-made components assembled in imports under heading 9802.00.80, by leading countries of assembly, 1988 and 1991



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

CHAPTER 3:

Production Sharing in the European Community

The European Community (EC) customs law contains production-sharing provisions similar to those provided in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) heading 9802.00.80.¹ These provisions, known as "outward processing relief arrangements," allow EC goods to be temporarily exported from the customs territory of the EC for the purpose of further processing or assembly. Compensating products² resulting from such production-sharing activities may be granted total or partial relief from duties upon importation into the EC.³ The types of activities that may benefit from EC production-sharing provisions include the working (including fitting or assembling), processing, and repairing of goods.

EC production-sharing provisions differ from U.S. provisions in that authorizations for "outward processing" in the EC may be granted only to natural or legal persons established within the EC, and all transactions must have the prior approval of the EC member country into which the goods will be reimported.⁴ Industry officials familiar with EC production-sharing provisions contend that the customs administration of outward processing regulations is not consistent among EC countries, despite the EC Commission's efforts at standardizing the provisions. For example, they note that the German Government has been much more liberal than United Kingdom authorities in interpreting and administering the regulations. Italy, for example, has restrictions that limit a company's production-sharing activities to only 5 percent of the firm's total production for the purpose of maintaining domestic employment levels.⁵

¹ There is no specific provision in the EC arrangements precisely equivalent to HTS subheading 9802.00.60 regarding the foreign processing of U.S. articles of metal returned to the United States for further processing.

² Compensating products refers to all products resulting from outward processing operations.

³ See EEC Council Regulation No. 2473/86 of 24 July 1986 on outward processing relief arrangements and the standard exchange system.

⁴ Patrick L. Kelley and Ivo Unkelinx, *EEC Customs Laws: Legislation, Case Law and Explanatory Text on the Customs Systems of the European Community* (Oxford, U.K.: ECC Publishing Ltd., 1986), pp. T-199.

⁵ Interview by USITC staff with officials of an Italian apparel manufacturer in Turin, Italy, on July 26, 1990.

With the exception of the textiles and apparel sector, EC firms have not engaged in production-sharing activities nearly as much as have U.S. firms. Furthermore, a larger proportion of EC goods sent abroad for further processing and assembly has been destined for either final consumption in markets abroad or for reexport to third-country markets, rather than for return to the EC market.⁶ Finally, a significant amount of EC production-sharing trade is conducted with countries that have preferential or free-trade agreements with the EC. This trade is not fully reflected in the official EC outward processing statistics since it is not subject to customs administration.⁷ Consequently, in 1990, the ratio of the value of outward processed EC imports (or compensating products) to total EC imports for consumption was only 2 percent, whereas U.S. imports under HTS heading 9802.00.80 accounted for 15 percent of total U.S. imports for consumption (table 3-1, figure 3-1).⁸

Principal Products

Despite these limitations, EC production-sharing imports under the outward processing tariff provisions more than doubled during 1987-90, rising to \$9.0 billion (table 3-1). Apparel and other textile articles accounted for 43 percent of EC imports after outward processing in 1990 (table 3-2, figure 3-2). In contrast, such articles represented only 5 percent of total U.S. imports under heading 9802.00.80 in that year. Imports of apparel and textile articles under the EC production-sharing provision (\$3.8 billion) exceeded imports under the corresponding U.S. tariff provision (\$3.5 billion) in 1990.

⁶ Joseph Grunwald and Kenneth Flamm, *The Global Factory: Foreign Assembly in International Trade* (Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 1985), p. 4.

⁷ Interviews by USITC staff with Folker Frobel and Otto Kreye of the Starnberger Institute in Starnberg, Germany, on July 17, 1990, and with French Government officials in Paris, France, on July 10, 1990.

⁸ As of September 1992, full-year 1991 data from the EC (Eurostat data) were not available for all member countries. Consequently, 1987-90 is the period of analysis for this chapter rather than the 1988-91 period examined elsewhere in this report. Unless otherwise indicated, in this report EC trade reflects EC trade with the rest of the world and does not include trade among the EC member countries.

Table 3-1

EC and U.S. imports for consumption, total and under production-sharing provisions, 1987 and 1990

Year	EC ¹			U.S.		
	Total Imports	Outward processed imports	Ratio of outward processed imports to total imports	Total Imports	9802.00.80 imports	Ratio of 9802.00.80 imports to total imports
	Million dollars ²	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1987	350,323	4,239	1	402,066	67,595	17
1990	536,885	8,971	2	490,554	75,122	15

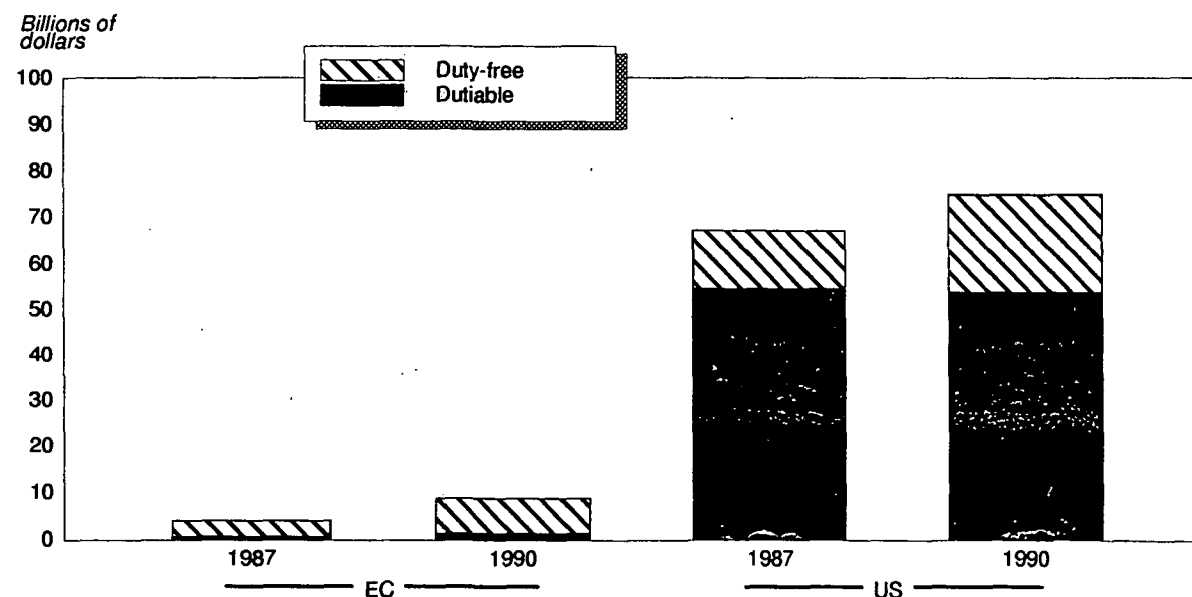
¹ External EC trade, does not include intra-EC trade.

² Converted from European Currency Units (ECUs) to U.S. dollars based on IMF annual average exchange values for 1987 and 1990.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the European Community and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 3-1

EC and U.S. imports for consumption, under production-sharing provisions, 1987 and 1990



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

Semiconductors, office machines and parts, and "other" machinery and equipment were the next-most-important categories of products imported under EC production-sharing provisions in 1990. Together, such imports amounted to \$2.9 billion, or almost one-third of total EC imports after outward processing. Nevertheless, such imports by EC countries represented just 26 percent of corresponding U.S. imports under 9802.00.80 in 1990.

German, Italian, and French producers of automobiles, trucks, tractors, engines, and motor vehicle parts have significant production-sharing operations in Spain, Slovenia, and Croatia. However, imports from these facilities by the parent companies are not subject to duties because (1) Spain is now a member of the EC and (2) the EC allows most imports from Slovenia and Croatia to enter free of duty. Consequently, such imports are not entered under outward processing provisions.

Table 3-2

EC imports after outward processing, by industry groups, 1987 and 1990

Industry group	1987	Share of total, 1987	1990	Share of total, 1990	Change, 1990 from 1987
	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Percent	
Agricultural and forest products	51	1	138	2	172
Shirts and blouses	230	5	558	6	142
Trousers, slacks, and shorts	265	6	603	7	127
Body-supporting garments	52	1	76	1	44
Footwear	246	6	361	4	47
Other textiles and apparel	1,213	29	2,228	25	84
Chemicals, coal petroleum, natural gas, and related products	197	5	215	2	10
Minerals and metals	51	1	99	1	96
Internal combustion engines and parts	159	4	457	5	187
Office machines and parts	345	8	744	8	115
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	40	1	48	1	19
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras and picture tubes	10	(¹)	34	(¹)	234
Radio and telephone equipment and parts	46	1	102	1	119
Tape recorders, record players, and related equipment	8	(¹)	1	(¹)	-88
Semiconductors	373	9	1,122	13	200
Other electrical articles	82	2	169	2	107
Motor vehicles, including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles	132	3	230	3	75
Motor-vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, nonself-propelled vehicles, motorcycles, rail locomotives, and rolling stock	26	1	50	1	96
Other machinery and equipment	303	7	992	11	227
Scientific instruments and apparatus	25	1	211	2	761
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows	124	3	235	3	88
Other miscellaneous manufactures	259	6	299	3	15
Total	4,239	100	8,971	100	112

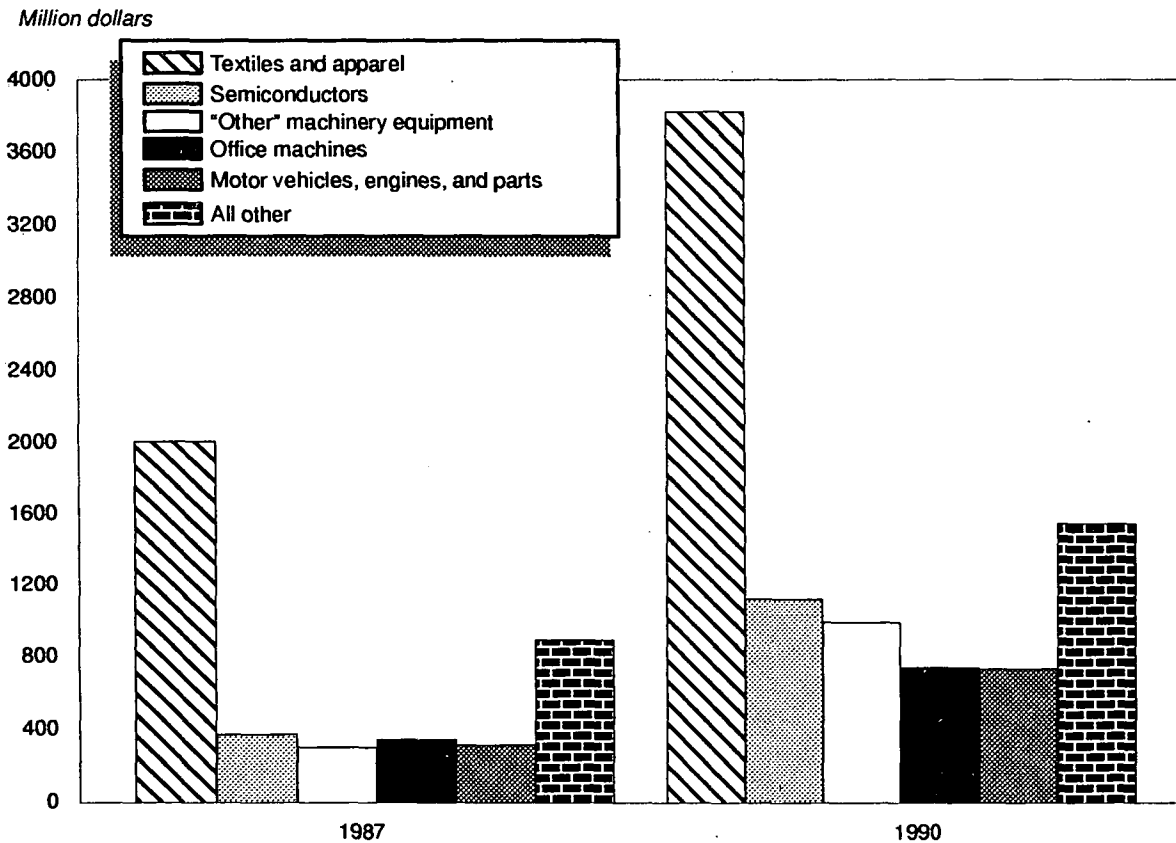
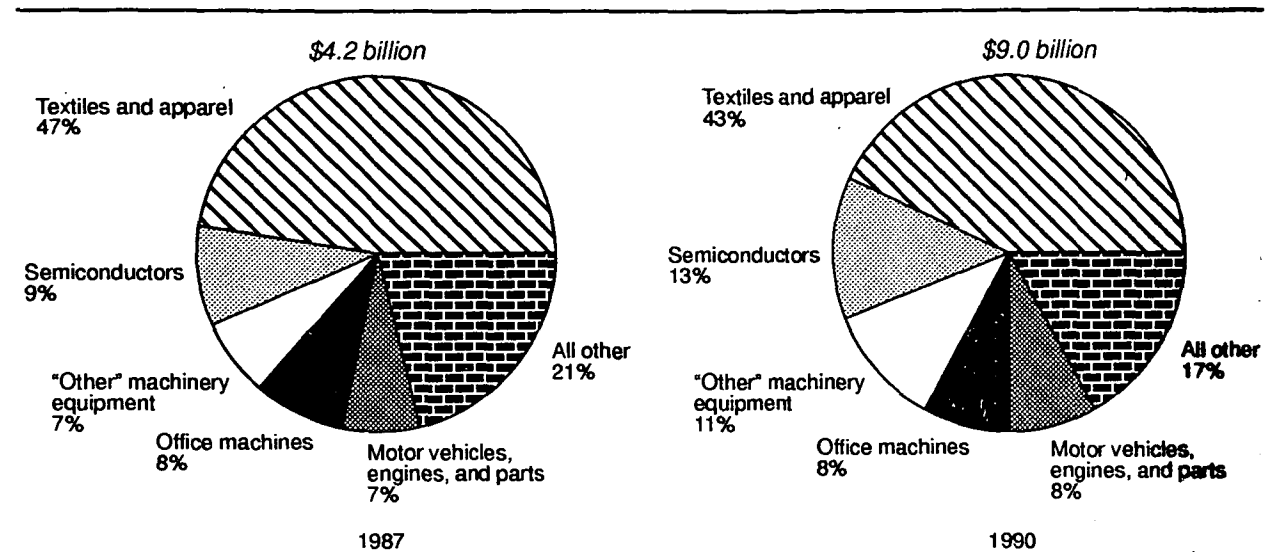
¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

Note.—Because of rounding, columns may not add to the totals shown.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the European Community.

Figure 3-2

EC imports after outward processing, by selected industries, by share of total and by value, 1987 and 1990



Source: Based on official statistics of the European Community.

Principal EC Importers

Germany was the principal user of outward processing arrangements in 1990, accounting for nearly half of EC imports under the program (table 3-3, figure 3-3). France, the Netherlands, and Italy were also significant users of production-sharing activities. However, other EC countries were involved in such arrangements only marginally.

Germany

Germany accounted for \$4.2 billion, or 47 percent, of total imports under EC outward processing arrangements in 1990 (table 3-3). Nearly two-thirds of Germany's imports under these arrangements consisted of apparel and other textile products (table 3-4). Semiconductors and office machines together accounted for 16 percent of German imports under the program in 1990. Germany, with its proximity to Central and East European assembly operations, accounted for nearly all of EC production-sharing imports of furniture. German industry and government officials have been more supportive of production-sharing efforts by its firms than officials of any other EC country. A shortage of blue-collar workers in West Germany in the 1970s was an important factor in fostering a liberal government attitude about the use of outward processing by German firms.⁹ As a result, hundreds of German firms are involved to some extent in production sharing in foreign countries.¹⁰

⁹ Interview by USITC staff with German industry officials in Munich, Germany, on July 16, 1990.

¹⁰ Folker Frobel, Jurgen Heinrichs, and Otto Kreye, *The New International Division of Labour: Structural*

France

France was the second-leading market for outward-processed goods in the EC in 1990, accounting for 21 percent of total imports under the EC production-sharing regulations (table 3-3). Apparel and other textile articles were the major products imported by France under these arrangements, representing \$530 million, or 28 percent of such imports. A large portion of the remaining products imported by France under production-sharing arrangements was represented by "other" machinery and equipment (22 percent); motor vehicles, engines, and parts (17 percent); and semiconductors (11 percent).¹¹ Despite the almost tripling of French production-sharing imports, French companies are trying to reduce the labor content of their products rather than move operations to countries with lower labor costs.¹² A major focus of French research and development in recent years has been to reduce the labor content in production processes in the electronic and automobile industries. French firms, as well as firms in most other West European countries, are reluctant to move existing production to other countries because of legal barriers to plants closing, high monetary compensation required for laid-off workers,

10—Continued

Unemployment in Industrialised Countries and Industrialisation in Developing Countries. Translated by Pete Burgess (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1980).

¹¹ Automobiles assembled in Spain by subsidiaries of the two largest French automobile producers do not show up in "outward processing" statistics.

¹² Interview by USITC staff with French Government officials in Paris, France, on July 11, 1990.

Table 3-3
EC imports after outward processing, by individual EC markets, 1987 and 1990

Market	1987		1990		Change, 1990 from 1987
	Million dollars	Share of total, 1987 Percent	Million dollars	Share of total, 1990 Percent	
Germany	2,204	52	4,243	47	93
France	698	16	1,862	21	167
Netherlands	415	10	996	11	140
Italy	396	9	831	9	110
United Kingdom	285	7	453	5	59
Denmark	55	1	277	3	404
Belgium and Luxembourg	109	3	206	2	89
Spain	67	2	88	1	32
Portugal	10	(1)	10	(1)	2
Ireland	1	(1)	2	(1)	163
Greece	(2)	(2)	1	(1)	(2)
Total	4,239	100	8,971	100	112

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

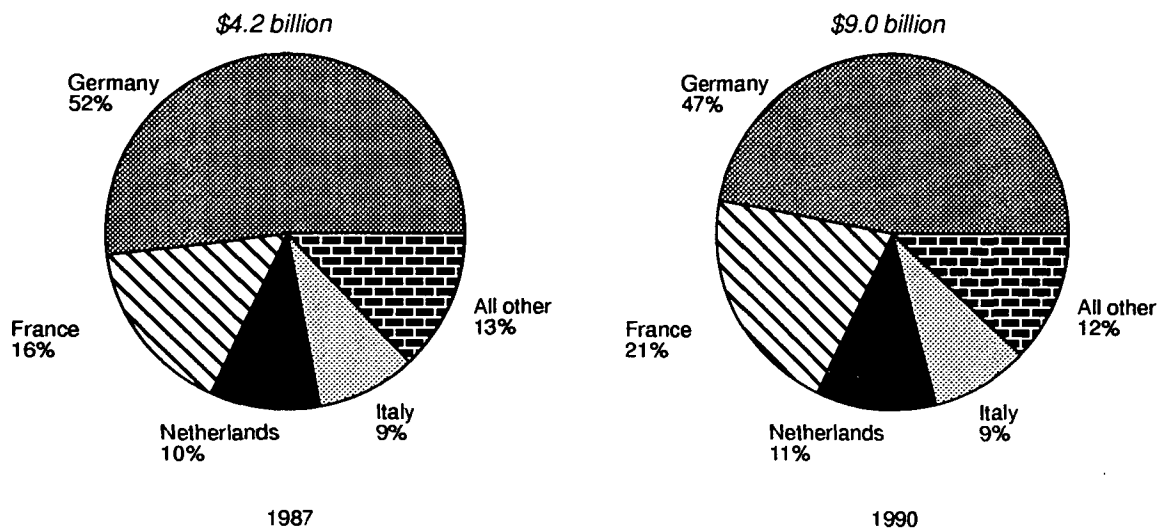
² Data not available.

Note.—Because of rounding, columns may not add to the totals shown.

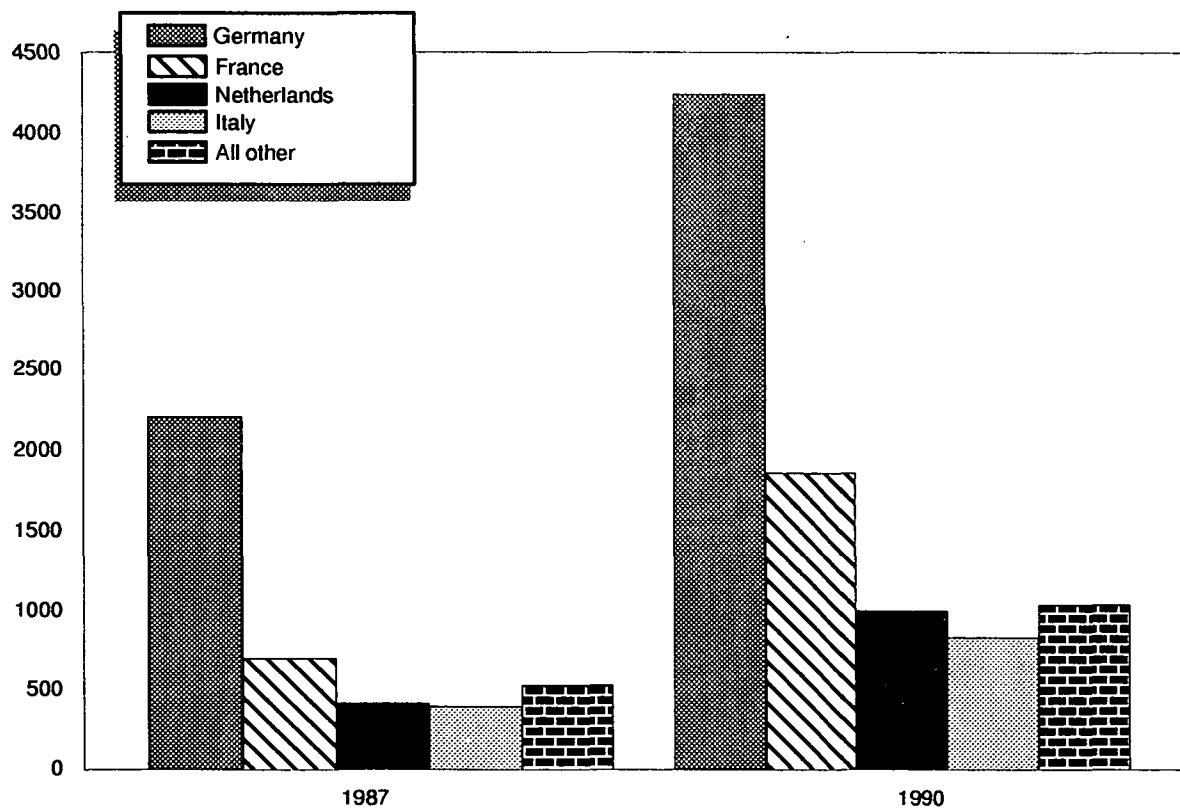
Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the European Community.

Figure 3-3

Imports after outward processing, by leading EC markets, by share of total and by value, 1987 and 1990



Million dollars



Source: Based on official statistics of the European Community.

Table 3-4
EC imports after outward processing, by industry groups, and by leading EC markets, 1990

Industry group	Value	Leading EC markets					Other EC
		1	2	3	4		
	Million dollars	Percent of total for each country					
Agricultural and forest products	138	Netherlands (42)	Germany (31)	France (16)	United Kingdom (4)		Other (8)
Shirts and blouses	558	Germany (78)	France (9)	Netherlands (9)	Belgium & Luxembourg (2)		Other (2)
Trousers, slacks, and shorts	603	Germany (64)	France (20)	Netherlands (11)	Denmark (1)		Other (5)
Body-supporting garments	76	Germany (74)	France (19)	Italy (5)	United Kingdom (2)		Other (1)
Footwear	361	Germany (77)	France (17)	Denmark (2)	Netherlands (2)		Other (1)
Other textiles and apparel	2,228	Germany (71)	France (13)	Netherlands (8)	Belgium & Luxembourg (3)		Other (6)
Chemicals, coal petroleum, natural gas, and related products	215	France (49)	Germany (28)	United Kingdom (11)	Netherlands (4)		Other (8)
Minerals and metals	99	Germany (38)	France (34)	Netherlands (10)	United Kingdom (9)		Other (9)
Internal combustion engines and parts	457	France (38)	Netherlands (37)	Denmark (11)	Italy (7)		Other (7)
Office machines and parts	744	Germany (53)	Netherlands (26)	United Kingdom (13)	France (5)		Other (3)
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	48	Germany (54)	France (21)	Netherlands (9)	United Kingdom (6)		Other (11)
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras and picture tubes	34	Denmark (44)	United Kingdom (36)	France (14)	Germany (5)		Other (1)
Radio and telephone equipment and parts	102	Germany (34)	France (24)	United Kingdom (18)	Italy (13)		Other (11)
Tape recorders, record players, and related equipment	1	France (48)	Netherlands (16)	Italy (16)	United Kingdom (8)		Other (13)
Semiconductors	1,122	Italy (32)	Germany (26)	France (17)	Netherlands (16)		Other (8)
Other electrical articles	169	Germany (53)	France (22)	United Kingdom (15)	Netherlands (6)		Other (5)
Motor vehicles, including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles	230	France (53)	United Kingdom (22)	Belgium & Luxembourg (20)	Germany (3)		Other (3)
Motor-vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, nonself-propelled vehicles, motorcycles, rail locomotives, and rolling stock	50	France (49)	Germany (31)	Spain (6)	Italy (4)		Other (10)
Other machinery and equipment	992	France (42)	Italy (33)	Germany (12)	Netherlands (4)		Other (10)
Scientific instruments and apparatus	211	Germany (32)	France (16)	United Kingdom (15)	Netherlands (15)		Other (22)
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows	235	Germany (98)	United Kingdom (1)	France (1)	Netherlands (1)		Other (1)
Other miscellaneous manufactures	299	Germany (32)	France (30)	Belgium & Luxembourg (7)	United Kingdom (7)		Other (24)
Total	8,971	Germany (47)	France (21)	Netherlands (11)	Italy (9)		Other (12)

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the European Community.

difficulty finding suppliers of components and raw materials in new locations, and costs associated with moving production from one location to another.¹³

Others

The Netherlands, the third-leading EC market for outward processed goods, accounted for 11 percent of total EC imports under outward processing arrangements in 1990 (table 3-3). Imports into that country more than doubled during 1987-90. Since the Netherlands is home to one of the world's largest electronics products manufacturers, it is not surprising that semiconductors and office machines are the principal products (37 percent) imported by Dutch firms after being processed abroad, in addition to textiles and apparel (28 percent). Internal combustion engines, which account for 17 percent of Dutch production-sharing imports in 1990, land at the port of Rotterdam and are distributed to auto assembly plants throughout the EC.

Italian production sharing more than doubled during 1987-90 (table 3-3). Italy's major imports under such arrangements in 1990 included semiconductors (43 percent) and "other" machinery and equipment (39 percent). Three-quarters of Italy's 1990 production-sharing imports of semiconductors came from Malta. Italy, a major footwear- and apparel-manufacturing country, has used outward processing arrangements minimally in the textiles and apparel sector, instead relying on relatively low-cost labor in less developed regions of the country to save on production costs. Moreover, the Italian Government has discouraged such arrangements by limiting production sharing to 5 percent of a firm's total production. Furthermore, to obtain an Italian Government permit to export components of cut pieces for assembly or sewing under outward processing arrangements, a document signed by the local labor representative certifying that no jobs will be lost at the firm because of the outward processing activity must be submitted to the Government in Rome.¹⁴

Principal Sources

During 1987-90, EC production sharing, especially in the textiles and apparel sector, was heavily concentrated in Yugoslavia and other Central and East European countries, which accounted for 39 percent of total EC imports after outward processing in 1990 (table 3-5, figure 3-4).¹⁵ North African countries, such

¹³ Interview by USITC staff with French textile industry official in Paris, France, on July 11, 1990.

¹⁴ Interview by USITC staff with Italian industry officials in Turin, Italy, on July 20, 1990.

¹⁵ Although the United States was the leading supplier of EC imports under the outward processing tariff provision in 1990, the type of production sharing that occurred typically involved EC firms importing goods manufactured by their U.S. subsidiaries. It is believed that EC-made components make up a modest portion of the value of these imports.

as Tunisia, were also increasingly important sources of production-sharing imports in the EC. EC firms have been similarly motivated, as have U.S. firms, to locate a large number of their foreign processing and assembly operations close to their own markets.¹⁶ However, for EC multinational semiconductor producers, the pattern of geographical distribution of the foreign assembly plants has resembled closely the pattern of distribution of U.S. and Japanese subsidiaries, with a concentration in countries such as Taiwan, Singapore, the Philippines, Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, and Hong Kong.¹⁷ Among developed countries, the United States and Switzerland were significant suppliers of outward processed imports to the EC.

Eastern Europe

During 1987-90, EC production-sharing imports from Eastern Europe almost doubled to \$3.5 billion. Yugoslavia was responsible for \$1.4 billion, or 40 percent of the imports from Eastern Europe in 1990. The largest portion of the outward processing trade with Yugoslavia consisted of imports of footwear and apparel by German firms (table 3-6). Although small scale because of legal and bureaucratic constraints, Italian textile producers have contracted out sewing to Yugoslav firms for several years, taking advantage of fast truck delivery times over the good highways connecting factories in northern Italy with plants in Slovenia and Croatia.¹⁸ Because of the difficulties in getting Italian Government approval for outward processing, some firms bypass use of these provisions and focus on production sharing for articles with either no or little tariff on imports from the former Yugoslav republics.

Poland, Hungary, and Romania were also important processing sites for EC manufacturers, together accounting for \$1.7 billion, or 49 percent of total production-sharing imports from Eastern Europe. Imports from those countries nearly doubled between 1987 and 1990. Germany, France, and the Netherlands were the principal markets for such imports. A large portion of such trade involved the processing of footwear and apparel; however, a significant amount of the German imports from Romania (\$100 million) and Poland (\$74 million) consisted of finished furniture.

The 1991-92 civil war in Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia, and the 1992 United Nations trade embargo against Serbia and Montenegro will no doubt greatly reduce EC production-sharing imports from the former Yugoslav republics until the current Balkan crisis is resolved. On the other hand, independence for the Baltic republics will present EC firms with greater opportunities for production sharing. Firms in Finland and Sweden have announced that they intend to move

¹⁶ Otto Kreye, Jurgen Heinrichs, and Folker Frobel, *Export Processing Zones in Developing Countries: Results of a New Survey* (Geneva: International Labour Office, 1987), working paper No. 43, p. 20.

¹⁷ United Nations, *Transnational Corporations in the International Semiconductor Industry* (New York, 1986), p. 232.

¹⁸ Interview by USITC staff with Italian textile industry officials in Milan, Italy, on July 27, 1990.

Table 3-5
EC imports after outward processing, by principal suppliers, 1987 and 1990

Supplier	1987	Share of total, 1987	1990	Share of total, 1990
	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Percent
United States	647	15	1,573	18
Yugoslavia	767	18	1,414	16
Poland	274	7	722	8
Hungary	368	9	627	7
Switzerland	263	6	486	5
Romania	312	7	385	4
Singapore	286	7	366	4
Tunisia	173	4	317	4
Hong Kong	70	2	310	4
Malta	31	1	306	3
All other	1,047	25	2,467	28
Total	4,239	100	8,971	100
Special categories:				
Developed countries	1,924	45	4,461	50
Developing countries	1,054	25	2,292	26
Eastern Europe	2,005	47	3,520	39
North Africa	276	7	590	7
Mexico	3	(¹)	135	2

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the European Community.

labor-intensive operations to Estonia to take advantage of lower cost labor there while maintaining capital-intensive operations in domestic facilities.¹⁹

United States

The United States was the largest supplier of goods under EC outward processing provisions in 1990, accounting for \$1.6 billion, or 18 percent of such imports in that year (table 3-5). The largest categories of goods imported under the EC provisions from the United States consisted of office machines and internal combustion engines shipped to the EC through

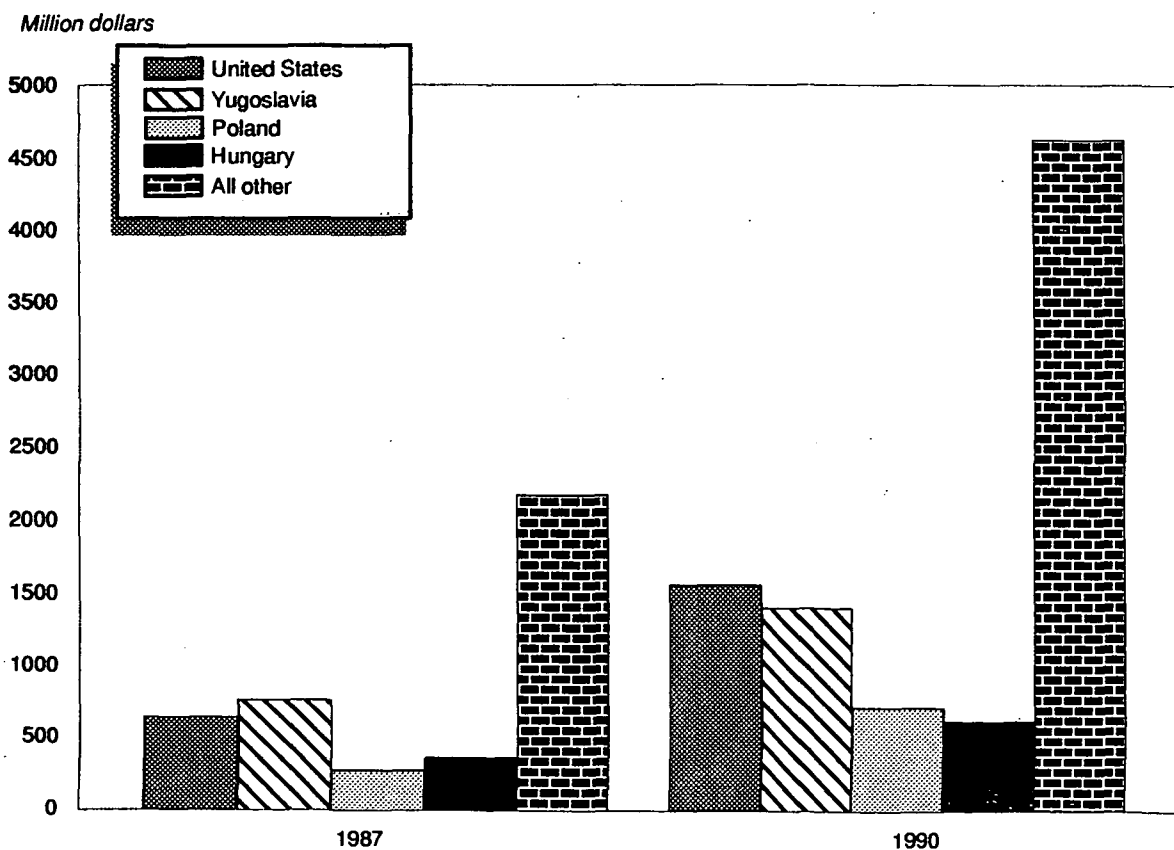
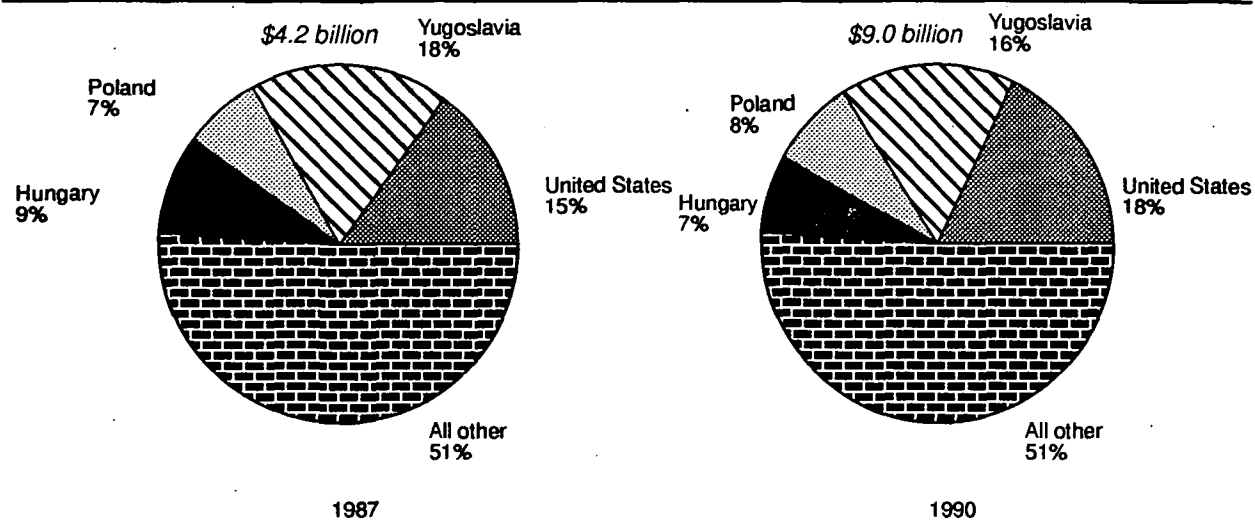
Dutch port facilities in Rotterdam (table 3-7). Office machines accounted for 21 percent of EC production-sharing imports from the United States, and internal combustion engines, 15 percent. "Other" machinery and equipment made up 22 percent, with most going to France. The United Kingdom and Germany were also important markets for U.S. goods containing EC-made parts and components. A major German producer of automotive parts, which supplies over one half of the global automobile industry's demand for fuel injection systems, is responsible for a large share of EC value contained in U.S.-made internal combustion engines shipped to the EC.²⁰

²⁰ Interviews by USITC staff with German industry and trade association officials in Stuttgart, Germany, on July 13, 1990.

¹⁹ *The Washington Post*, Aug. 29, 1991, p. B-15.

Figure 3-4

EC imports after outward processing, by leading sources, by share of total and by value, 1987 and 1990



Source: Based on official statistics of the European Community.

Table 3-6

Textiles, apparel, and footwear: EC imports after outward processing by principal sources, and by leading EC markets, 1990

Source	Value	Share of total	Leading EC markets (percent of total from each supplying country)				
			1	2	3	4	Other
	Million dollars	Percent					
Yugoslavia	1,360	36	Germany (86)	Netherlands (8)	France (2)	Belgium and Luxembourg (2)	Other (2)
Poland	553	14	Germany (77)	Denmark (8)	Netherlands (7)	France (5)	Other (3)
Hungary	504	13	Germany (72)	France (11)	Netherlands (8)	United Kingdom (3)	Other (5)
Romania	277	7	Germany (76)	France (14)	Netherlands (4)	United Kingdom (4)	Other (2)
Tunisia	250	7	France (59)	Germany (15)	Belgium and Luxembourg (15)	Denmark (5)	Other (5)
Morocco	239	6	France (67)	Germany (10)	Netherlands (8)	Belgium and Luxembourg (8)	Other (8)
Turkey	132	3	Germany (90)	Netherlands (6)	Denmark (3)	France (1)	Other (1)
Czechoslovakia	85	2	Germany (60)	Netherlands (23)	France (12)	Denmark (3)	Other (2)
China	70	2	Germany (82)	Italy (11)	France (6)	Denmark (1)	Other (1)
Hong Kong	48	1	Germany (77)	Netherlands (8)	United Kingdom (8)	France (4)	Other (3)
All other	306	8	Germany (74)	France (17)	United Kingdom (4)	Netherlands (2)	Other (3)
Total	3,826	100	Germany (71)	France (14)	Netherlands (7)	Belgium and Luxembourg (3)	Other (5)

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the European Community.

Table 3-7
EC imports after outward processing from the United States, by leading industry groups, and by leading EC markets, 1990

Industry group	Value	Leading EC markets (percent of total for each country)				
		1	2	3	4	Other EC
	Million dollars					
Agricultural and forest products	10	United Kingdom (40)	Germany (26)	France (19)	Netherlands (7)	Other (8)
Shirts and blouses	(¹)	Germany (100)				Other (0)
Footwear	(¹)	France (100)				Other (0)
Other textiles and apparel	1	United Kingdom (49)	Italy (31)	Germany (7)	Netherlands (7)	Other (7)
Chemicals, coal petroleum, natural gas, and related products	93	Germany (54)	United Kingdom (22)	France (17)	Netherlands (6)	Other (2)
Minerals and metals	32	Netherlands (27)	France (25)	United Kingdom (23)	Germany (19)	Other (6)
Internal combustion engines and parts	232	Netherlands (61)	Denmark (16)	France (9)	Spain (5)	Other (8)
Office machines and parts	327	Netherlands (46)	United Kingdom (24)	Germany (16)	France (10)	Other (4)
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	11	Germany (28)	Netherlands (24)	United Kingdom (22)	France (10)	Other (17)
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras and picture tubes	1	United Kingdom (42)	Germany (24)	Denmark (18)	Netherlands (8)	Other (8)
Radio and telephone equipment and parts	32	United Kingdom (37)	Germany (20)	Italy (15)	France (12)	Other (16)
Tape recorders, record players, and related equipment	(¹)	Italy (31)	Netherlands (25)	Germany (15)	France (14)	Other (16)
Semiconductors	83	France (92)	United Kingdom (6)	Germany (1)	Spain (²)	Other (1)
Other electrical articles	53	United Kingdom (42)	Germany (29)	Netherlands (11)	France (10)	Other (9)
Motor vehicles, including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles	136	France (88)	United Kingdom (10)	Denmark (2)	Germany (2)	Other (0)
Motor-vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, nonself-propelled vehicles, motorcycles, rail locomotives, and rolling stock	2	Netherlands (25)	United Kingdom (17)	France (15)	Spain (13)	Other (31)
Other machinery and equipment	340	France (59)	Italy (19)	Netherlands (6)	Germany (5)	Other (12)
Scientific instruments and apparatus	135	Germany (21)	Netherlands (19)	United Kingdom (19)	Italy (15)	Other (26)
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows	(¹)	France (54)	Netherlands (30)	Denmark (16)		Other (0)
Other miscellaneous manufactures	85	Denmark (66)	Germany (22)	United Kingdom (4)	France (3)	Other (6)
Total	1,573	France (32)	Netherlands (23)	United Kingdom (13)	Germany (13)	Other (18)

¹ Less than \$500,000.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the European Community.

APPENDIX A
CURRENT CONSIDERATIONS IN THE CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF HTS
SUBHEADING 9802.00.60 AND HEADING 9802.00.80

The customs treatment of subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) have been discussed at length in previous Commission reports on production sharing. See USITC Publications 2365 (March 1991) and 2469 (December 1991) for comprehensive presentations on the legislative history, customs practices, and rules and regulations regarding these tariff provisions. This report will limit its discussion to current considerations in customs treatment. These considerations involve the treatment of certain Caribbean basin assembly or processing, the trade agreement status of the provisions and how they relate to preferential tariff programs, and the special access program or special regime.

Caribbean Basin Assembly or Processing

U.S. note 2(b) of subchapter II of chapter 98 of the HTS,¹ enacted as section 222 of the Customs and Trade Act of 1990, essentially covers situations where U.S.-origin components, materials, or ingredients are assembled or processed in a country designated as a beneficiary under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), but where the imported goods do not qualify for CBERA duty-free entry under the pertinent provision of HTS chapters 1 through 97. This disqualification usually occurs because (1) substantial transformation—a requirement of the CBERA rule of preference—in the beneficiary country is deemed not to have occurred, or (2) inadequate value (less than 35 percent of the value of materials or direct costs of processing) is added in or attributable to the beneficiary country. The note in chapter 98, by stating that the covered imported goods shall not be considered foreign articles, means that they must be considered to be of domestic origin; it then states that these goods shall not be subject to duty upon entry into the U.S. customs territory.²

Trade Agreement Status and Special Tariff Treatment

Although most rates of duty in column 1-general in chapters 1 through 97 of the HTS are “bound” concession rates under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the duty rates in 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80 are not. Nor is the United States legally obliged to retain these tariff provisions, which are not part of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). Thus, with one exception, Congress may amend or repeal these tariff provisions without impairing U.S. trade agreement obligations or concessions, even though such action could result in an effective increase in the duties collected on currently eligible goods. The exception is found in the two U.S. free-trade agreements with Israel and Canada, which do require the United States to continue this duty treatment for qualifying goods.

Under the special rates of duty subcolumn of column 1 of the HTS, the same chapter 98 rates of duty and methods of calculation apply where importers claim and establish eligibility for preferential tariff status for goods found to be eligible for entry under these two provisions. The applicable preferential programs are the Automotive Products Trade Act, the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, the U.S.-Canada Free-Trade Agreement, and the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985, all the foregoing explained in general note 3(c) to the HTS. Thus, the special duty rate from the appropriate provision in chapters 1 through 97 is ascertained and, assuming the article in question qualifies under the pertinent rules of preference, that duty rate would be applied to the dutiable portion of the shipment's value.

Special Access Program/Special Regime

Statistical reporting number 9802.00.8010 to the heading covers “articles eligible pursuant to bilateral textile agreements for entry under a Special Access Program or Special Regime, and entered in compliance with procedures established by the Committee for the Implementation of

¹ See USITC Publication 2333, *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* (1991).

² This blanket exemption from duty for any qualifying shipment under the note (regardless of the otherwise applicable general or special duty rates provided for under the HTS), even for goods of U.S. origin, is not commonly afforded. See general note 1 to the HTS.

Textile Agreements (CITA).” Importers are required to report on entry documents the value of the U.S.-fabricated components included in the merchandise and its dutiable value (total value less the value of U.S.-fabricated components), pursuant to statistical note 1(b) to subchapter II of chapter 98. The Special Access Program (SAP) is available to countries designated as beneficiaries under the CBERA and having bilateral textile agreements with the United States,³ while the Special Regime (SR) is limited to textile and apparel products of Mexico.

The bilateral agreements of the SAP contain (1) guaranteed access levels (GALs) for apparel assembled in the particular CBERA country from U.S.-formed-and-cut fabric, and (2) regular quota limits for apparel of each of the same Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) categories but not of such fabric. Thus, according to CITA,⁴ a specific limit (SL) or a designated consultation level (DCL) for regular quotas and a GAL is negotiated for each MFA category covered by such a SAP bilateral. The GALs can be increased at the exporter’s request unless “unusual market disruption” occurs, SLs have set allowable annual percentage increases, and DCLs are increased only following bilateral consultation. The GAL shipments entered under the heading “typically qualify to have duty only assessed on the value added overseas (under HTS tariff line 9802); however those entering under the “H” provision lose this duty benefit.”⁵ Special CBI⁶ Export Declarations must be filed at the time of exportation of fabric parts from the United States, and the Customs Service can request other types of documentary proof of the U.S. forming and cutting of such parts. Foreign-origin trimmings, fasteners, and similar articles not exceeding 25 percent of the cost of the components of the assembled product do not disqualify an apparel article from entry under the GAL/SAP. The CBERA assembler must also file a declaration, and the goods must be accompanied by required textile visas and certificates of origin under the terms of the bilaterals.

The SR resulted from a bilateral agreement between the United States and Mexico of February 17, 1988, under which many textile categories received quotas that “distinguish between Mexican products produced from foreign fabric and Mexican products assembled from U.S. formed and cut fabrics. In essence, each such category has a sublimit for products that are not assembled from U.S. formed and cut fabric.”⁷ To be eligible, goods must be eligible for entry under the heading, except that goods that under the SAP would be covered by the “H” provision may qualify for inclusion under the SR despite being excluded from the heading. The SR differs from the SAP in that, under the SR, each category is subject to an SL, within which a sublimit is negotiated for apparel assembled from foreign fabric. Thus, all SR shipments are charged against Mexico’s quota for each category, in contrast to GAL shipments, which are not charged against a CBERA beneficiary’s quota. In other respects, the two programs share many criteria and exclusions, particularly as to foreign-origin trimmings, fastenings, and similar components. The SR seems to have more stringent documentation and audit provisions, probably due to the wider range of goods potentially qualifying (by virtue of the larger Mexican textile/maquiladora industry), and all goods involved must enter through one of the common border ports of entry. Under both programs, foreign-origin fabric that is finished in the United States and then cut for assembly abroad cannot be the basis for a claim of entry under the heading.

User Fees

As noted in earlier Commission reports on these tariff provisions, the advent of the customs user fee on December 1, 1986, prompted an increase in the quantity of goods for which eligibility for entry was claimed under the conditionally duty-free headings of HTS chapter 98. The user fee

³ Announced by President Reagan on Feb. 20, 1986, and implemented June 11, 1986 (51 FR 21208).

⁴ *Special Access Program Information Brochure*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel (Dec. 1990).

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 1-2. The “H” provision is described by CITA as covering “the reimportation of apparel which has been assembled from U.S. components and bleached, permapressed, stonewashed, acidwashed, or dyed following assembly.” It would seem that these processes are among those that Customs would not deem to be permissible incidental operations allowing entry under the heading, regardless of the country involved, and that such goods must therefore be excluded from the SAP.

⁶ Caribbean Basin Initiative.

⁷ *Mexican Special Regime Program Information Brochure: Implementation Manual*, prepared by the Office of Textiles and Apparel in cooperation with the Customs Service, Oct. 24, 1988.

is applied to the value of the dutiable (foreign value added) portion of imports under HTS 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80 but not to the nondutiable (U.S.-origin) portion. The initial user fee (properly known as the merchandise-processing fee) was set at a level of 0.22 percent ad valorem on imported merchandise, with certain exclusions—among them, articles provided for in chapter 98 of the HTS.⁸ From October 1, 1987 through December 31, 1989, the fee was 0.17 percent ad valorem; initially the fee was not intended to be permanent, but it has been continued to help defray costs of the Customs Service administration. Subsequently, the fee was restructured and continued at the 0.17-percent rate but with a floor (\$21 minimum fee per entry) and cap (\$400 maximum fee) from October 1, 1990 onward. Effective October 1, 1992, the fee was increased to 0.19 percent ad valorem (the maximum allowable by statute), but the floor and cap were not changed.⁹ According to article 403 of the U.S.-Canada Free-Trade Agreement (and section 24.23 of the customs regulations), goods originating in the territory of Canada are to be assessed the merchandise-processing fee under a negotiated phase-out scheme; during 1992, the applicable fee is to be 40 percent of the fee otherwise applicable, with a 20-percent fee level during 1993 and no fee beginning in 1994. Goods from other countries entered under chapter 98 are to be subject to the imposition of the fee, with limited exceptions for products of preference-eligible countries.

⁸ See 19 CFR sec. 24.23.

⁹ See 19 CFR Part 24 (T.D. 92-89).

APPENDIX B
STATISTICAL TABLES

Table B-1

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS subheading 9802.00.60 and heading 9802.00.80, 1970-91
(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total value			Dutiable value			Value of U.S. products		
	9802.00.60	9802.00.80	Total	9802.00.60	9802.00.80	Total	9802.00.60	9802.00.80	Total
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
1986	465.5	36,031.5	36,496.9	157.1	30,059.3	30,216.4	308.4	5,972.1	6,280.5
1987	953.9	67,595.1	68,549.0	538.4	55,067.9	55,606.2	415.6	12,527.2	12,942.8
1988	929.1	72,803.5	73,732.6	459.2	56,449.4	56,908.5	469.8	16,354.1	16,823.9
1989	1,141.3	73,031.8	74,173.1	444.2	54,110.5	54,554.7	697.1	18,921.3	19,618.4
1990	1,379.8	75,122.2	76,488.0	561.4	54,302.9	54,861.0	818.4	20,819.2	21,627.0
1991	1,147.7	56,308.0	57,455.7	517.8	42,442.8	42,960.6	629.9	13,865.1	14,495.0

¹ Imports under subheading 9802.00.60 were slightly understated for 1975, 1976, 1979, and 1980 in previous versions of this tabulation.

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

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 subheadings. The civil aircraft subheadings also reflect reimportation of American products, either further processed or assembled overseas.

Table B-2

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS subheading 9802.00.60: Value and share of total, by principal sources, 1988-91

Source	1988					
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
	Million dollars			Percent		
Canada	618.8	264.3	354.6	66.6	56.2	77.2
Japan	92.1	58.8	33.3	9.9	12.5	7.2
Germany	26.6	16.0	10.5	2.9	3.4	2.3
France	21.7	15.5	6.2	2.3	3.3	1.3
Italy	18.6	2.7	15.9	2.0	.6	3.5
United Kingdom	10.3	2.7	7.6	1.1	.6	1.7
All other	4.6	2.7	1.8	.5	.6	.4
Total, developed countries	792.7	362.7	429.8	85.3	77.2	93.6
Mexico	131.0	103.9	27.1	14.1	22.1	5.9
Singapore	3.8	2.2	1.7	.4	.5	.4
All other	1.6	.9	.4	.2	.2	.1
Total, less developed countries	136.4	107.1	29.4	14.7	22.8	6.4
Grand total	929.1	469.8	459.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1989					
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
	Million dollars			Percent		
Canada	808.6	449.3	359.4	70.9	64.4	80.9
Japan	67.1	43.4	23.7	5.9	6.2	5.3
Germany	39.0	26.1	12.9	3.4	3.7	2.9
France	5.8	4.2	1.6	.5	.6	.4
All other	4.9	3.1	2.8	.5	.4	.6
Total, developed countries	926.6	526.1	400.4	81.2	75.5	90.1
Mexico	181.1	142.3	38.8	15.9	20.4	8.7
Dominican Republic	17.8	17.3	.5	1.6	2.5	.1
Argentina	9.5	7.2	2.2	.8	1.0	.5
All other	6.4	4.2	2.1	.5	.6	.6
Total, less developed countries	214.8	171.0	43.8	18.8	24.5	9.9
Grand total	1,141.3	697.1	444.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

See note at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS subheading 9802.00.60: Value and share of total, by principal sources, 1988-91

Source	1989					
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
	Million dollars			Percent		
Canada	901.5	481.7	419.8	65.3	58.9	74.8
Japan	188.7	129.4	59.2	13.7	15.8	10.6
Germany	30.5	17.2	13.2	2.2	2.1	2.4
France	20.5	12.9	7.6	1.5	1.6	1.4
All other	16.8	10.8	6.1	1.2	1.3	1.1
Total, developed countries	1,158.0	652.0	506.0	83.9	79.7	90.1
Mexico	185.1	138.6	46.5	13.4	16.9	8.3
Dominican Republic	16.8	16.4	.4	1.2	2.0	.1
South Korea	5.8	3.1	2.7	.4	.4	.5
Taiwan	4.7	4.1	.6	.3	.5	.1
All other	9.3	4.2	5.1	.7	.5	.8
Total, less developed countries	221.9	166.4	55.5	16.1	20.3	9.9
Grand total	1,379.8	818.4	561.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source	1989					
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
	Million dollars			Percent		
Canada	809.2	389.5	419.8	70.5	61.8	81.1
Japan	94.5	61.7	32.8	8.2	9.8	6.3
Germany	15.3	10.4	4.9	1.3	1.7	.9
Belgium	10.2	7.8	2.4	.9	1.2	.5
France	6.6	4.7	2.0	.6	.7	.4
United Kingdom	5.7	3.6	2.1	.5	.6	.4
All other	2.3	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	.2
Total, developed countries	944.0	478.8	465.2	82.3	76.0	89.8
Mexico	184.5	137.9	46.6	16.1	21.9	9.0
Greece	9.8	7.1	2.7	.9	1.1	.5
Argentina	4.0	3.0	1.0	.3	.5	.2
All other	5.4	3.0	2.3	.5	.5	.4
Total, less developed countries	203.7	151.2	52.6	17.7	24.0	10.2
Grand total	1,147.7	629.9	517.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

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 B-3

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1988			1989		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:						
Certain inorganic chemical compounds .	10,015	4,470	5,545	18,819	11,688	7,132
All other articles	287	172	114	28	5	23
Total	10,301	4,643	5,659	18,848	11,692	7,155
Minerals and metals:						
Iron and steel mill products, all grades .	98,267	60,698	37,569	117,551	76,412	41,139
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	749	552	197	824	588	236
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	9,765	6,692	3,074	11,961	9,279	2,682
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	903	600	303	3,283	2,307	976
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products ..	63,602	48,564	15,038	75,612	56,727	18,885
Other	23,247	4,291	18,956	25,872	7,512	18,360
Copper, wrought	18,129	12,746	5,383	35,463	22,982	12,481
Aluminum	226,249	170,695	55,554	279,576	240,357	39,219
Aluminum, wrought other than foil ...	212,805	164,496	48,310	271,638	236,097	35,541
Aluminum foil	13,444	6,200	7,244	7,938	4,260	3,678
Nickel, wrought	0	0	0	167	104	64
Lead, unwrought	280	193	87	891	489	402
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	3,560	2,185	1,375	1,407	782	625
Titanium, wrought	450	198	253	12,584	10,124	2,460
Tungsten, unwrought	472	155	317	403	37	367
Tungsten, wrought	0	0	0	10	3	6
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f ..	2,972	968	2,004	4,536	1,964	2,572
Interchangeable tools for handtools or for machine tools	865	664	201	2,056	1,244	812
All other articles	18,347	13,499	4,848	14,617	10,280	4,337
Total	369,593	262,001	107,592	469,261	364,777	104,484
Machinery and equipment:						
Parts of steam generating boilers	2,977	699	2,279	13	12	1
Parts of steam turbines	16	14	3	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	47,173	19,109	28,065	24,300	13,649	10,651
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	1,457	1,017	441	947	542	405
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	7	7	(1)	397	207	190
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	18,020	13,430	4,590	1,109	537	573
Office machines and parts thereof	706	190	516	433	285	148

See notes at end of table.

Table B-3—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups,
1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1988			1989		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and equipment—Continued						
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids . . .	4,152	2,216	1,936	3,606	1,969	1,637
Miscellaneous machinery parts	38	10	28	23,657	16,128	7,529
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	12,967	10,262	2,705	18,143	13,908	4,235
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radio-telegraphic and radio-telephonic apparatus and related equipment	80	33	48	77	21	55
Electrical capacitors	327	217	110	15	4	10
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	6,212	5,288	925	136,858	97,688	39,170
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	3,474	2,085	1,390	174	109	65
Semiconductors	871	524	347	2,458	1,335	1,123
Miscellaneous electrical articles	62	53	9	750	409	341
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	3	1	3	1,396	896	500
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	7,660	5,275	2,385	18,087	13,268	4,820
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	400,277	109,540	290,737	353,761	100,413	253,348
All other articles	10,689	5,586	5,103	906	614	292
Total	517,170	175,553	341,618	587,085	261,992	325,093
Miscellaneous manufactures	31,999	27,636	4,363	66,139	58,646	7,493
Grand total	929,064	469,832	459,232	1,141,333	697,107	444,226

See notes at end of table.

Table B-3—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1990			1991		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	4,016	543	3,473	0	0	0
Forest products	42	32	10	35	35	(1)
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	5	4	1	23	21	2
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:						
Certain inorganic chemical compounds ..	17,072	9,572	7,499	5,896	4,046	1,850
All other articles	54	16	38	34	31	4
Total	17,126	9,588	7,538	5,930	4,077	1,854
Minerals and metals:						
Iron and steel mill products, all grades ..	131,386	88,840	42,547	126,055	92,142	33,913
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	382	209	173	798	630	168
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	8,914	6,613	2,301	7,087	5,147	1,940
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	1,588	897	691	1,926	1,393	533
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products ..	105,837	76,689	29,148	107,592	80,272	27,320
Other	14,665	4,431	10,233	8,652	4,700	3,952
Copper, wrought	22,865	13,939	8,926	23,280	15,471	7,809
Aluminum	398,422	312,404	86,018	269,245	218,639	50,606
Aluminum, wrought other than foil ...	377,080	301,458	75,622	254,700	211,080	43,620
Aluminum foil	21,343	10,946	10,397	14,544	7,558	6,986
Nickel, wrought	75	67	8	5,566	4,052	1,513
Lead, unwrought	238	172	66	196	128	69
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	924	524	400	125	63	62
Titanium, wrought	13,286	10,820	2,466	6,575	5,514	1,061
Tungsten, unwrought	376	46	330	133	28	105
Hinges, fittings, and mountings, n.s.p.f .	4,695	2,282	2,413	3,171	1,557	1,614
Interchangeable tools for handtools or for machine tools	2,376	1,105	1,270	6,399	3,490	2,909
All other articles	14,833	10,433	4,400	11,576	7,987	3,589
Total	589,476	440,632	148,844	452,321	349,070	103,251
Machinery and equipment:						
Parts of steam generating boilers	0	0	0	54	52	2
Parts of steam turbines	0	0	0	121	89	32
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	16,505	11,199	5,307	20,889	16,044	4,845
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	547	308	239	1,308	862	446
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	64	59	6	11	11	1

See notes at end of table.

Table B-3—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1990			1991		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and equipment—Continued						
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	761	424	337	284	119	164
Office machines and parts thereof	825	445	380	138	111	26
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	4,414	3,123	1,291	7,378	5,570	1,808
Miscellaneous machinery parts	23,586	15,341	8,244	8,492	5,185	3,307
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	20,434	14,948	5,486	25,048	14,944	10,104
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	280	149	131	9	3	6
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	155,407	115,267	40,140	2,315	1,627	688
Semiconductors	2,126	1,015	1,112	118	60	58
Miscellaneous electrical articles	905	637	268	3,180	2,402	778
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	402	90	312	1,578	340	1,237
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	23,336	18,090	5,245	21,333	16,619	4,714
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	456,866	133,498	323,368	556,801	181,217	375,583
All other articles	5,648	3,650	1,999	2,790	1,918	872
Total	712,108	318,245	393,863	651,846	247,173	404,673
Miscellaneous manufactures	57,050	49,360	7,690	37,551	29,544	8,007
Grand total	1,379,823	818,404	561,419	1,147,706	629,920	517,786

¹ Less than \$500.

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 B-4
U.S. imports for consumption under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by principal sources, 1991

Source	Total value		Duty-free value	
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total
	<i>Million dollars</i>		<i>Million dollars</i>	
Grand total	1,147.7	100.0	629.9	100.0
Top 10 sources, total	1,142.3	99.5	627.2	99.6
Canada	809.2	70.5	389.5	61.8
Mexico	184.5	16.1	137.9	21.9
Japan	94.5	8.2	61.7	9.8
Germany	15.3	1.3	10.4	1.7
Belgium	10.2	.9	7.8	1.2
Greece	9.8	.9	7.1	1.1
France	6.6	.6	4.7	.7
United Kingdom	5.7	.5	3.6	.6
Argentina	4.0	.3	3.0	.5
South Korea	2.3	.2	1.5	.2
All other	5.4	.5	2.7	.4

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 B-5

U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	23	21	2
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	20,120	13,628	6,492
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades	771	620	151
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	7,074	5,141	1,934
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	1,215	998	216
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	4,740	4,145	595
Other	6,320	2,724	3,596
Copper, wrought	1,389	1,338	51
Aluminum	194,509	169,273	25,235
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	194,366	169,196	25,170
Aluminum foil	143	77	65
Nickel, wrought	77	73	3
Lead, unwrought	196	128	69
Titanium, wrought	6,533	5,482	1,051
Hinges, fittings, and mountings, n.s.p.f.	1,422	329	1,093
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools	6,066	3,455	2,611
All other articles	4,183	2,698	1,485
Total	234,495	196,405	38,090
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers	54	52	2
Parts of steam turbines	25	21	4
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	9,586	5,760	3,827
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	808	394	414
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	175	94	81
Office machines and parts thereof	49	39	10
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	1,910	1,081	830
Miscellaneous machinery parts	7,533	4,745	2,788
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	20	6	14
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	9	3	6
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	403	156	247
Miscellaneous electrical articles	257	148	109
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	1	(¹)	1
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	725	485	240
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	551,814	178,966	372,849
All other articles	1,284	1,092	192
Total	574,655	193,043	381,613
Miscellaneous manufactures	72	24	48
Grand total	809,245	389,492	419,753

¹ Less than \$500.

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 B-6
U.S. imports for consumption from Mexico under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	68,702	50,177	18,525
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades	13	7	6
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	256	130	126
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	67,288	49,126	18,161
Other	1,145	913	231
Copper, wrought	19	17	2
Aluminum:			
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	2,945	2,616	329
Hinges, fittings, and mountings, n.s.p.f.	1,737	1,219	518
All other articles	6,411	4,635	1,775
Total	79,813	58,664	21,149
Machinery and equipment:			
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	9,562	9,156	406
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof	500	468	32
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	5,193	4,474	720
Miscellaneous machinery parts	162	90	71
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	25,002	14,923	10,078
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	1,909	1,470	439
Semiconductors	99	49	50
Miscellaneous electrical articles	2,867	2,211	656
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	20,494	16,061	4,433
All other articles	1,462	804	659
Total	67,250	49,706	17,544
Miscellaneous manufactures	37,401	29,501	7,900
Grand total	184,465	137,872	46,593

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 B-7**U.S. imports for consumption from Japan under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991***(In thousands of dollars)*

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
All other articles	29	27	3
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades:			
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	4,433	3,538	895
Copper, wrought	21,325	13,744	7,582
Aluminum	65,351	43,385	21,966
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	56,698	38,812	17,885
Aluminum foil	8,654	4,573	4,081
Titanium, wrought	42	32	11
All other articles	6	5	1
Total	91,158	60,703	30,455
Machinery and equipment:			
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances	90	19	71
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	1,576	340	1,236
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	61	24	37
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	1,574	566	1,008
All other articles	25	4	21
Total	3,326	953	2,373
Grand total	94,514	61,683	32,830

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 B-8**U.S. imports for consumption from Germany under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991***(In thousands of dollars)*

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	5,896	4,046	1,850
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades:			
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	3,580	3,198	382
Copper, wrought	115	71	43
Aluminum:			
Aluminum foil	4,241	2,303	1,939
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed	125	63	62
Tungsten, unwrought	133	28	105
All other articles	323	247	76
Total	8,517	5,910	2,607
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam turbines	96	68	28
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	16	7	9
Miscellaneous machinery parts	630	334	296
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	41	38	4
Total	784	447	336
Miscellaneous manufactures	70	11	59
Grand total	15,267	10,414	4,853

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 B-9**U.S. imports for consumption from Belgium under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991***(In thousands of dollars)*

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades:			
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	10,088	7,751	2,337
Copper, wrought	32	21	11
Aluminum:			
Aluminum foil	120	52	69
Total	10,240	7,823	2,417

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 B-10**U.S. Imports for consumption from Greece under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991***(In thousands of dollars)*

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades:			
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	9,838	7,116	2,722

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

Table B-11**U.S. Imports for consumption from France under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991***(In thousands of dollars)*

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Minerals and metals:			
Aluminum	594	282	311
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	212	137	75
Aluminum foil	381	145	237
Nickel, wrought	5,428	3,929	1,499
All other articles	504	361	143
Total	6,526	4,572	1,954
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	113	86	27
Grand total	6,639	4,658	1,981

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 B-12**U.S. imports for consumption from the United Kingdom under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991***(In thousands of dollars)*

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Forest products	35	35	(¹)
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	1,421	1,157	264
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades	409	254	155
Other	1,013	903	110
Aluminum:			
Aluminum foil	10	5	5
Nickel, wrought	61	50	11
All other articles	15	11	4
Total	1,507	1,223	284
Machinery and equipment:			
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof	1,662	1,093	569
Miscellaneous machinery parts	152	12	140
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	2	1	2
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	2,323	1,238	1,086
Total	4,140	2,344	1,796
Grand total	5,682	3,602	2,080

¹ Less than \$500.

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 B-13**U.S. imports for consumption from Argentina under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991***(In thousands of dollars)*

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades:			
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	3,984	3,004	980

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

Table B-14

U.S. Imports for consumption from South Korea under HTS subheading 9802.00.60, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades:			
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products	2,195	1,444	751
Machinery and equipment:			
Office machines and parts thereof	70	64	6
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	22	4	18
Semiconductors	8	5	3
Total	100	73	28
Grand total	2,296	1,517	779

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 B-15

U.S. Imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80: Value and share of total, by principal sources, 1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1988					
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
	Million dollars			Percent		
Canada	24,776.9	6,517.9	18,259.0	34.0	39.9	32.3
Japan	15,717.7	257.1	15,460.6	21.6	1.6	27.4
Germany	4,884.0	97.1	4,786.9	6.7	.6	8.5
Sweden	1,715.7	49.5	1,666.2	2.4	.3	3.0
United Kingdom	1,643.4	213.0	1,430.3	2.3	1.3	2.5
France	1,381.6	205.7	1,175.9	1.9	1.3	2.1
Belgium	343.5	7.3	336.2	.5	(1)	.6
All other	570.4	76.9	493.5	.6	.5	.8
Total, developed countries	51,033.2	7,424.5	43,608.7	70.1	45.4	77.2
Mexico	10,653.5	5,299.8	5,353.7	14.6	32.4	9.5
Korea	3,088.7	543.8	2,544.9	4.2	3.3	4.5
Singapore	1,856.9	442.0	1,414.9	2.6	2.7	2.5
Malaysia	1,211.7	656.3	555.4	1.7	4.0	1.0
Taiwan	1,027.4	238.7	788.7	1.4	1.5	1.4
Brazil	820.3	115.7	704.6	1.1	.7	1.2
Philippines	639.8	295.4	344.5	.9	1.8	.6
Dominican Republic	562.4	381.1	181.3	.8	2.3	.3
Thailand	397.6	181.7	215.8	.5	1.1	.4
Hong Kong	369.8	142.0	227.8	.5	.9	.4
Haiti	215.6	146.4	69.2	.3	.9	.1
Costa Rica	205.2	140.2	64.9	.3	.9	.1
Jamaica	139.1	97.4	41.7	.2	.6	.1
All other	582.3	249.1	333.2	.7	1.5	.6
Total, less developed countries	21,770.3	8,929.6	12,840.7	29.9	54.6	22.8
Grand total	72,803.5	16,354.1	56,449.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table B-15—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80: Value and share of total, by principal sources, 1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1989					
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
	Million dollars			Percent		
Canada	25,725.9	8,478.4	17,247.5	35.2	44.8	31.9
Japan	16,838.4	392.3	16,446.1	23.1	2.1	30.4
Germany	3,932.6	65.1	3,867.5	5.4	.3	7.1
Sweden	1,761.1	39.1	1,722.0	2.4	.2	3.2
United Kingdom	1,320.4	146.0	1,174.5	1.8	.8	2.2
France	725.8	96.5	629.3	1.0	.5	1.2
Belgium	426.6	6.4	420.2	.6	(¹)	.8
Italy	362.5	55.4	307.1	.5	.3	.6
All other	409.5	90.1	318.2	.5	.4	.5
Total, developed countries	51,502.7	9,370.4	42,132.3	70.5	49.5	77.9
Mexico	11,766.7	5,969.0	5,797.7	16.1	31.5	10.7
Korea	1,978.0	574.1	1,403.9	2.7	3.0	2.6
Singapore	1,376.9	342.2	1,034.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
Malaysia	1,315.6	596.0	719.6	1.8	3.2	1.3
Taiwan	1,061.7	259.7	802.1	1.5	1.4	1.5
Brazil	933.5	98.2	835.3	1.3	.5	1.5
Dominican Republic	665.0	456.5	208.5	.9	2.4	.4
Philippines	588.9	247.6	341.3	.8	1.3	.6
Hong Kong	306.4	97.5	209.0	.4	.5	.4
Thailand	277.7	154.7	122.9	.4	.8	.2
Costa Rica	277.5	187.6	89.9	.4	1.0	.2
Haiti	220.7	154.6	66.0	.3	.8	.1
Jamaica	164.4	116.9	47.5	.2	.6	.1
All other	596.1	296.1	299.7	.8	1.5	.6
Total, less developed countries	21,529.0	9,550.8	11,978.2	29.5	50.5	22.1
Grand total	73,031.8	18,921.3	54,110.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table B-15—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80: Value and share of total, by principal sources, 1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1990					
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
	Million dollars			Percent		
Canada	23,957.7	9,538.2	14,419.5	31.9	45.8	26.6
Japan	17,106.8	582.4	16,524.4	22.8	2.8	30.4
Germany	5,771.0	94.6	5,676.3	7.7	.5	10.5
Sweden	1,610.0	48.6	1,561.4	2.1	.2	2.9
United Kingdom	1,434.7	166.9	1,267.8	1.9	.8	2.3
France	976.0	110.2	865.8	1.3	.5	1.6
Italy	452.8	57.5	395.3	.6	.3	.7
Belgium	444.5	7.5	437.0	.6	(1)	.8
Netherlands	378.5	91.0	287.5	.5	.4	.5
All other	254.0	38.6	215.4	.4	.3	.5
Total, developed countries	52,386.1	10,735.5	41,650.7	69.8	51.6	76.7
Mexico	12,811.2	6,387.5	6,423.7	17.1	30.7	11.8
South Korea	2,182.3	602.1	1,580.2	2.9	2.9	2.9
Malaysia	1,351.2	578.1	773.1	1.8	2.8	1.4
Singapore	1,334.3	352.9	981.5	1.8	1.7	1.8
Taiwan	957.2	235.4	721.8	1.3	1.1	1.3
Dominican Republic	704.3	488.5	215.8	.9	2.3	.4
Brazil	655.8	65.5	590.3	.9	.3	1.1
Philippines	595.8	259.4	336.4	.8	1.2	.6
Thailand	481.4	196.9	284.4	.6	.9	.5
Costa Rica	310.5	214.5	96.0	.4	1.0	.2
Hong Kong	306.3	97.4	208.8	.4	.5	.4
Haiti	189.6	134.5	55.0	.3	.6	.1
Jamaica	161.7	120.5	41.2	.2	.6	.1
All other	694.4	350.5	343.9	.8	1.7	.6
Total, less developed countries	22,736.0	10,083.8	12,652.2	30.2	48.4	23.3
Grand total	75,122.2	20,819.2	54,302.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table B-15—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80: Value and share of total, by principal sources, 1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1990					
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
	Million dollars			Percent		
Japan	16,838.7	472.2	16,366.6	29.9	3.4	38.6
Canada	7,459.0	2,123.9	5,335.1	13.2	15.3	12.6
Germany	4,605.3	84.6	4,520.7	8.2	.6	10.7
Sweden	915.9	25.3	890.6	1.6	.2	2.1
France	866.6	54.5	812.1	1.5	.4	1.9
United Kingdom	775.4	65.0	710.4	1.4	.5	1.7
Australia	256.4	10.6	245.8	.5	.1	.6
Belgium	238.3	7.3	231.0	.4	.1	.5
All other	615.4	140.9	474.5	1.1	1.0	1.1
Total, developed countries	32,571.1	2,984.3	29,586.8	57.8	21.5	69.7
Mexico	14,127.3	7,103.1	7,024.2	25.1	51.2	16.5
South Korea	2,050.7	494.6	1,556.1	3.6	3.6	3.7
Malaysia	1,263.1	531.9	731.2	2.2	3.8	1.7
Singapore	978.3	289.6	688.7	1.7	2.1	1.6
Dominican Republic	944.5	642.6	301.9	1.7	4.6	.7
Taiwan	813.8	219.6	594.2	1.4	1.6	1.4
Philippines	621.9	283.2	338.6	1.1	2.0	.8
Brazil	478.2	38.4	439.7	.8	.3	1.0
Thailand	395.9	157.8	238.1	.7	1.1	.6
Costa Rica	378.8	263.8	115.1	.7	1.9	.3
Hong Kong	324.9	112.5	212.4	.6	.8	.5
Guatemala	226.6	117.1	109.5	.4	.8	.3
Jamaica	176.4	132.4	44.0	.3	1.0	.1
Haiti	172.2	124.1	48.1	.3	.9	.1
All other	784.6	370.3	414.3	1.4	2.7	1.0
Total, less developed countries	23,736.9	10,880.9	12,856.1	42.2	78.5	30.3
Grand total	56,308.0	13,865.1	42,442.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than .05 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 B-16

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1988			1989		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:						
Mushrooms and truffles	8,433	620	7,813	6,627	470	6,157
All other articles	4,658	539	4,119	1,393	344	1,049
Total	13,091	1,159	11,932	8,020	814	7,206
Forest products:						
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	152,682	125,364	27,318	187,293	146,064	41,229
All other articles	38,896	10,173	28,723	35,285	9,386	25,899
Total	191,579	135,537	56,042	222,579	155,450	67,129
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:						
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	163,809	91,293	72,516	184,516	106,300	78,216
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	57,243	33,361	23,881	74,960	42,310	32,651
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	194,463	118,396	76,067	275,035	158,404	116,631
Men's and boys' shirts	191,938	103,642	88,296	208,799	125,093	83,706
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	75,061	47,298	27,762	79,596	49,266	30,330
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	395,782	278,385	117,397	501,430	341,253	160,177
Body-supporting garments	232,466	156,025	76,441	255,627	171,806	83,822
Gloves	37,432	18,051	19,380	34,412	20,125	14,287
Footwear	475,867	122,983	352,884	499,584	90,458	409,126
All other articles	558,051	342,124	215,927	642,604	405,828	236,776
Total	2,382,111	1,311,559	1,070,552	2,756,565	1,510,844	1,245,721
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:						
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	117,157	42,164	74,993	91,951	50,032	41,919
All other articles	11,098	4,848	6,251	19,579	4,043	15,536
Total	128,255	47,012	81,243	111,530	54,075	57,454
Minerals and metals:						
Metallic containers	5,330	1,691	3,639	6,803	909	5,894
Locks and padlocks	73,740	45,464	28,276	106,490	66,044	40,446
Handtools	15,466	7,886	7,579	18,164	9,961	8,203
Structures of base metal	13,403	2,752	10,651	15,403	3,675	11,728
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	24,005	7,383	16,622	23,804	5,961	17,843
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	154,912	40,154	114,757	163,316	47,879	115,437
All other articles	73,004	20,910	52,094	77,666	34,437	43,229
Total	359,860	126,241	233,619	411,646	168,865	242,781

See notes at end of table.

Table B-16—Continued
U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1988-91
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1988			1989		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and equipment:						
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	7,185	1,533	5,652	3,718	758	2,961
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	2,564,867	375,497	2,189,370	2,346,091	256,967	2,089,124
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	391,000	52,407	338,594	235,700	59,697	176,003
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	29,207	14,944	14,263	35,356	16,275	19,081
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	67,430	41,217	26,213	60,750	34,786	25,965
Compressors and parts thereof	124,998	24,108	100,890	184,009	31,984	152,025
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	121,301	36,334	84,967	125,631	33,480	92,151
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	26,547	10,618	15,928	39,217	14,107	25,111
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	40,792	11,025	29,767	54,795	28,135	26,660
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dish-washing machines, and parts thereof	5,835	881	4,954	11,067	1,869	9,198
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	365,314	89,406	275,908	342,077	89,843	252,234
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	133,371	38,722	94,649	197,124	58,033	139,091
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	51,536	11,208	40,328	67,818	11,112	56,706

See notes at end of table.

Table B-16—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1988			1989		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and equipment—Continued						
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	18,588	721	17,867	21,674	152	21,523
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	148,805	40,029	108,776	161,857	48,356	113,500
Office machines and parts thereof	2,605,352	556,978	2,048,374	1,861,481	470,711	1,390,770
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	930	121	808	1,358	206	1,152
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	103,489	58,411	45,078	94,377	61,848	32,529
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	9,667	4,047	5,620	16,098	3,554	12,543
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	243,035	58,547	184,488	260,556	76,604	183,952
Transformers	59,444	24,591	34,853	126,913	70,706	56,207
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	638,884	314,375	324,509	526,744	287,471	239,273
Portable electric hand tools	44,681	23,109	21,572	23,289	12,983	10,305
Electric household appliances	214,634	96,385	118,250	320,368	128,943	191,425
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	53,410	13,298	40,111	14,884	4,511	10,373
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	209,627	60,441	149,186	174,152	52,421	121,731
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	53,905	20,458	33,447	83,125	30,479	52,647
Television receivers	858,747	189,916	668,831	1,371,135	311,242	1,059,893
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	534,942	121,314	413,627	146,289	36,726	109,563

See notes at end of table.

Table B-16—Continued
U.S. Imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1988-91
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1988			1989		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and equipment—Continued						
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	291,859	91,479	200,380	703,569	142,810	560,759
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	10,065	5,031	5,035	6,529	2,233	4,296
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	655,865	117,593	538,272	164,370	16,380	147,990
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	5,793	988	4,804	63,331	21,073	42,258
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	378,187	173,273	204,914	259,250	110,948	148,302
Electrical capacitors	165,721	114,717	51,004	167,612	114,303	53,310
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	759,030	452,638	306,391	931,619	528,411	403,208
Voltage regulators	4,483	2,922	1,561	45,929	21,542	24,387
Electrical resistors	74,271	46,826	27,445	76,179	45,926	30,253
Electric lamps	72,158	38,981	33,177	58,388	34,836	23,552
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	54,383	22,754	31,629	104,335	39,711	64,624
Semiconductors	4,360,478	2,395,593	1,964,885	4,753,277	2,588,245	2,165,032
Electrical conductors	1,181,345	748,148	433,197	1,415,343	854,839	560,504
Miscellaneous electrical articles	198,528	98,582	99,946	105,914	56,886	49,028
Rail locomotives and rolling stock ...	285,551	85,488	200,063	503,980	260,656	243,324
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	44,056,359	5,839,003	38,217,356	44,231,079	7,532,368	36,698,711
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non-self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	3,921,451	921,728	2,999,723	3,672,384	1,155,539	2,516,845
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	1,615,503	503,519	1,111,984	1,162,504	384,255	778,249
Pleasure boats; floating structures ..	226,034	53,791	172,242	264,095	45,206	218,889
All other articles	117	9	109	1,840	188	1,652
Total	68,044,701	14,003,706	54,040,995	67,599,181	16,190,314	51,408,866
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Handbags	4,067	2,455	1,612	6,084	4,400	1,685
Luggage	30,280	15,869	14,411	32,872	18,840	14,032
Flat goods	1,953	1,061	892	1,918	1,216	703

See notes at end of table.

Table B-16—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1988			1989		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued						
Optical instruments, components and lenses	23,951	7,967	15,984	14,515	5,503	9,012
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	270,496	143,895	126,601	311,540	178,260	133,280
Scientific instruments	248,535	126,289	122,246	373,349	167,602	205,747
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	55,660	17,258	38,403	2,009	1,001	1,008
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	85,885	22,811	63,075	67,970	19,252	48,718
Photographic equipment and supplies	112,764	53,110	59,654	186,421	87,938	98,484
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	91,293	21,806	69,487	104,303	30,099	74,204
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	21,178	6,098	15,081	16,375	5,829	10,546
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	540,517	189,943	350,574	553,632	180,077	373,555
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	3,866	45	3,821	6,736	958	5,778
Ammunition and munitions	1,196	137	1,059	1,444	199	1,244
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	823	200	623	8,544	3,623	4,921
Fishing tackle	3,442	1,768	1,674	4,222	1,774	2,448
Baseball and softball equipment	10,612	8,502	2,110	7,972	6,288	1,684
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	1,351	112	1,240	500	35	464
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	54,265	25,360	28,904	70,619	27,829	42,790
Jewelry	54,786	50,434	4,351	59,913	55,125	4,787
All other articles	66,968	33,778	33,189	91,325	45,042	46,284
Total	1,683,888	728,898	954,990	1,922,263	840,890	1,081,373
Grand total	72,803,484	16,354,111	56,449,373	73,031,783	18,921,252	54,110,531

See notes at end of table.

Table B-16—Continued
U.S. Imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1988-91
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1990			1991		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:						
Mushrooms and truffles	6,633	429	6,204	17,868	1,406	16,463
All other articles	1,072	561	510	1,374	1,028	346
Total	7,705	991	6,715	19,242	2,433	16,809
Forest products:						
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	35,392	23,412	11,981	16,866	12,021	4,845
All other articles	33,952	12,193	21,759	36,704	18,356	18,348
Total	69,345	35,604	33,740	53,570	30,377	23,193
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:						
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	190,452	115,815	74,637	217,668	124,841	92,827
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	119,286	63,228	56,058	206,785	102,852	103,933
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	301,173	181,368	119,805	428,751	255,229	173,523
Men's and boys' shirts	230,153	136,960	93,193	257,059	155,046	102,013
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	66,125	37,497	28,628	86,759	47,524	39,235
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	495,620	336,558	159,062	697,356	480,064	217,292
Body-supporting garments	277,495	184,949	92,546	317,321	219,037	98,284
Gloves	38,882	24,595	14,288	33,479	21,441	12,038
Footwear	908,145	96,984	811,161	868,916	109,094	759,822
All other articles	898,957	583,038	315,919	1,121,377	721,105	400,272
Total	3,526,288	1,760,992	1,765,296	4,235,471	2,236,233	1,999,238
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:						
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	89,168	51,256	37,912	106,649	59,443	47,206
All other articles	20,373	8,256	12,116	43,322	13,064	30,258
Total	109,540	59,512	50,028	149,971	72,508	77,463
Minerals and metals:						
Metallic containers	5,516	807	4,708	9,905	1,760	8,145
Locks and padlocks	102,201	69,749	32,452	81,930	57,157	24,773
Handtools	24,238	10,747	13,491	23,357	9,377	13,981
Structures of base metal	16,330	4,798	11,532	7,720	2,628	5,092
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	21,159	5,619	15,540	18,711	4,534	14,177
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	149,525	43,507	106,018	88,478	44,007	44,470
All other articles	89,454	48,157	41,296	71,522	35,637	35,886
Total	408,421	183,384	225,037	301,622	155,099	146,523

See notes at end of table.

Table B-16—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1990			1991		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and equipment:						
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	3,172	1,177	1,994	3,418	1,110	2,309
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	2,047,544	247,251	1,800,293	1,148,474	159,142	989,331
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	327,774	67,475	260,299	232,422	33,127	199,295
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	38,475	16,955	21,520	40,538	16,259	24,280
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	39,791	21,737	18,054	27,641	14,024	13,617
Compressors and parts thereof	125,513	27,356	98,157	126,757	27,294	99,464
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	68,991	19,696	49,294	75,467	25,426	50,041
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	18,911	3,804	15,107	24,051	8,299	15,753
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	56,069	17,732	38,338	47,616	16,495	31,120
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	6,666	1,197	5,469	18,791	7,017	11,773
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	343,319	91,573	251,745	214,859	65,888	148,970
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	178,996	57,467	121,529	174,586	53,874	120,712
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	64,988	13,660	51,327	66,170	11,093	55,077

See notes at end of table.

Table B-16—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1990			1991		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and equipment—Continued						
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	14,459	127	14,332	15,954	80	15,874
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	181,960	41,379	140,581	154,868	33,987	120,881
Office machines and parts thereof	2,104,447	543,859	1,560,588	1,967,205	515,400	1,451,805
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	1,021	707	314	505	398	107
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	138,790	84,541	54,250	183,008	104,032	78,977
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; couplings; torque converters; pulleys and sheaves; shaft chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	27,166	6,908	20,258	16,770	5,595	11,175
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	231,524	62,792	168,732	272,550	66,323	206,226
Transformers	170,666	93,379	77,288	219,254	114,931	104,324
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	495,207	258,994	236,213	523,684	273,569	250,115
Portable electric hand tools	15,789	7,533	8,256	8,917	2,354	6,563
Electric household appliances	286,330	132,162	154,168	312,273	138,969	173,304
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	12,525	4,743	7,782	14,584	5,984	8,599
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	149,680	53,456	96,224	123,320	52,902	70,418
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	78,290	25,728	52,562	81,544	27,273	54,271
Television receivers	1,480,667	323,155	1,157,512	1,587,498	414,005	1,173,493
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	173,629	46,292	127,336	119,065	27,989	91,075

See notes at end of table.

Table B-16—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1990			1991		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and equipment—Continued						
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	481,700	73,639	408,060	366,091	64,568	301,524
Record players, phonographs, record changers, turntables, and parts thereof	2,813	1,173	1,640	1,968	824	1,144
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	73,785	13,921	59,864	100,695	21,612	79,083
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	61,242	21,373	39,869	55,263	29,632	25,632
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	344,210	110,769	233,440	304,165	125,151	179,015
Electrical capacitors	166,070	108,187	57,883	173,255	112,361	60,894
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	1,773,286	1,370,559	402,727	935,990	595,692	340,299
Voltage regulators	55,196	26,644	28,552	53,933	26,289	27,644
Electrical resistors	71,595	41,322	30,274	61,999	33,544	28,455
Electric lamps	100,304	48,625	51,679	100,183	48,627	51,556
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	110,411	46,685	63,726	117,483	40,457	77,027
Semiconductors	4,961,283	2,745,050	2,216,232	3,939,207	1,934,912	2,004,294
Electrical conductors	1,367,932	810,383	557,549	1,450,541	857,359	593,182
Miscellaneous electrical articles	132,183	52,303	79,880	99,581	43,392	56,189
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	340,654	187,881	152,773	82,926	14,563	68,363
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	45,184,703	8,317,895	36,866,808	30,870,364	3,118,750	27,751,613
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non-self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	2,923,616	1,047,801	1,875,815	2,437,696	979,429	1,458,268
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	1,799,671	595,397	1,204,274	487,179	182,263	304,917
Pleasure boats; floating structures	140,844	47,835	93,009	89,274	37,601	51,673
All other articles	12,189	1,398	10,791	9,790	1,150	8,640
Total	68,986,044	17,941,678	51,044,365	49,539,373	10,491,015	39,048,358
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Handbags	4,206	2,845	1,361	6,640	4,586	2,054
Luggage	34,758	20,185	14,573	49,146	23,607	25,539
Flat goods	3,984	3,005	979	3,497	2,443	1,054
Optical instruments, components and lenses	16,202	5,475	10,727	18,729	7,422	11,307

See notes at end table.

Table B-16—Continued
U.S. imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1988-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1990			1991		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued						
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	393,548	204,062	189,486	554,984	261,116	293,868
Scientific instruments	370,684	146,034	224,651	389,895	170,612	219,283
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	1,468	816	652	3,021	691	2,330
Watches, clocks, and clock-work operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	73,008	15,233	57,775	63,830	20,065	43,765
Photographic equipment and supplies	161,058	73,855	87,203	195,328	76,691	118,637
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	113,775	33,096	80,679	99,238	36,514	62,724
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	24,389	6,939	17,450	28,257	8,901	19,356
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	574,432	209,176	365,257	341,753	136,974	204,778
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	8,252	529	7,724	8,457	2,050	6,406
Ammunition and munitions	1,838	382	1,456	3,763	2,460	1,303
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	6,591	3,278	3,313	11	(¹)	11
Fishing tackle	4,765	1,971	2,795	8,043	2,989	5,054
Baseball and softball equipment	5,890	4,636	1,254	6,873	5,562	1,312
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	14,626	3,147	11,479	6,063	1,843	4,220
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	48,178	19,271	28,906	43,179	17,973	25,206
Jewelry	52,243	48,127	4,116	65,426	60,214	5,212
All other articles	100,915	35,016	65,899	112,594	34,753	77,841
Total	2,014,810	837,076	1,177,734	2,008,727	877,468	1,131,258
Grand total	75,122,153	20,819,237	54,302,915	56,307,977	13,865,134	42,442,843

¹ Less than \$500.

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 B-17

U.S. Imports for consumption under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by principal sources, 1991

Source	Total value		Duty-free value	
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total
	<i>Million dollars</i>		<i>Million dollars</i>	
Grand total	56,308.0	100.0	13,865.1	100.0
Top 10 sources, total	50,049.4	88.9	11,822.2	85.3
Japan	16,838.7	29.9	472.2	3.4
Mexico	14,127.3	25.1	7,103.1	51.2
Canada	7,459.0	13.2	2,123.9	15.3
Germany	4,605.3	8.2	84.6	.6
South Korea	2,050.7	3.6	494.6	3.6
Malaysia	1,263.1	2.2	531.9	3.8
Singapore	978.3	1.7	289.6	2.1
Dominican Republic	944.5	1.7	642.6	4.6
Sweden	915.9	1.6	25.3	.2
France	866.6	1.5	54.5	.4
All other	6,258.6	11.1	2,042.8	14.7

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 B-18
U.S. imports for consumption from Japan under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	32	28	4
All other articles	4	4	(1)
Total	36	32	4
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Gloves	78	26	52
Footwear	5	(1)	5
All other articles	779	104	675
Total	863	130	732
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	258	202	56
All other articles	18	14	4
Total	275	215	60
Minerals and metals:			
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	2	1	(1)
All other articles	4	1	4
Total	6	2	4
Machinery and equipment:			
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	28,284	3,617	24,667
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	494	170	324
Compressors and parts thereof	66,801	120	66,682
Furnace burners and nonelectric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	522	19	503
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	40,346	7,612	32,734
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	23,319	2,556	20,763
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	41,952	1,329	40,623
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	329	2	328
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	12,559	221	12,338
Office machines and parts thereof	518,735	159,063	359,672
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	126	108	18
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	12,281	1,324	10,956
Electric household appliances	324	6	318
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof ..	12	5	8
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	120	40	80
Television receivers	11,876	1,914	9,962
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	1,190	45	1,145
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	21	1	20
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus ..	172	7	165
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	21,956	319	21,636
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	306	31	275
Voltage regulators	194	43	151
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	2,524	1,278	1,246

See notes at end of table.

Table B-18—Continued

U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and equipment—Continued			
Semiconductors	22,194	12,790	9,404
Electrical conductors	53	30	24
Miscellaneous electrical articles	12,657	3,283	9,375
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	44,324	5,829	38,494
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	15,762,966	257,320	15,505,646
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	129,886	2,962	126,924
Pleasure boats; floating structures	400	95	305
All other articles	39	9	31
Total	16,756,963	462,146	16,294,817
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	358	169	188
Luggage	183	43	140
Flat goods	3	2	1
Optical instruments, components and lenses	12	11	2
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	46,016	2,456	43,560
Scientific instruments	18,427	2,636	15,791
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	415	41	375
Photographic equipment and supplies	476	76	400
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	2,232	61	2,172
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	4,479	184	4,295
Fishing tackle	289	133	156
Baseball and softball equipment	1,227	1,000	227
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	3	1	2
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	23	12	11
Jewelry	17	9	8
All other articles	6,443	2,821	3,622
Total	80,603	9,655	70,948
Grand total	16,838,747	472,181	16,366,566

¹ Less than \$500.

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 B-19

U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
All other articles	973	738	236
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	16,644	11,873	4,771
All other articles	20,034	12,337	7,697
Total	36,679	24,210	12,468
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	47,686	31,406	16,281
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	18,575	12,796	5,780
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	130,038	89,648	40,391
Men's and boys' shirts	10,842	7,700	3,143
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	11,508	7,788	3,720
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	199,307	136,408	62,899
Body-supporting garments	68,395	50,547	17,848
Gloves	11,003	9,139	1,864
Footwear	75,274	55,499	19,775
All other articles	457,242	324,064	133,178
Total	1,029,872	724,995	304,877
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	83,352	51,195	32,157
All other articles	7,118	4,394	2,724
Total	90,470	55,589	34,881
Minerals and metals:			
Locks and padlocks	81,721	57,083	24,638
Handtools	10,328	7,920	2,409
Structures of base metal	4,947	2,109	2,839
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	3,480	2,641	839
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	49,858	35,190	14,668
All other articles	59,316	32,538	26,778
Total	209,651	137,480	72,170
Machinery and equipment:			
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	272,493	97,131	175,363
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	8,597	5,890	2,706
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	10,182	6,490	3,692
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	18,095	12,237	5,858
Compressors and parts thereof	19,438	13,276	6,162
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	64,307	22,768	41,539
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	19,110	7,447	11,662
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	15,670	10,935	4,736
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	9,440	4,801	4,638

See notes at end of table.

Table B-19—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption from Mexico under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and equipment—Continued			
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	3,138	2,513	625
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	86,511	28,616	57,895
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	10,126	6,414	3,712
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	7	4	3
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	23,710	13,809	9,900
Office machines and parts thereof	299,271	140,096	159,174
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	505	398	107
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	110,503	82,738	27,766
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	1,472	1,127	345
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	97,284	41,302	55,982
Transformers	198,021	111,683	86,337
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	467,023	264,217	202,806
Portable electric hand tools	7,355	2,188	5,166
Electric household appliances	163,229	127,928	35,301
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	1,425	1,045	380
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof . .	74,706	36,193	38,514
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	63,517	24,403	39,114
Television receivers	1,553,819	410,039	1,143,779
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	115,916	27,513	88,403
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	279,215	55,893	223,323
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	1,967	823	1,144
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	100,325	21,592	78,733
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus . .	24,176	12,272	11,903
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	190,524	106,453	84,071
Electrical capacitors	161,859	102,694	59,165
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	781,210	531,209	250,002
Voltage regulators	38,710	19,484	19,225
Electrical resistors	55,397	31,325	24,072
Electric lamps	64,797	39,707	25,091
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	98,658	33,064	65,595
Semiconductors	262,542	156,981	105,562
Electrical conductors	1,410,884	835,528	575,356
Miscellaneous electrical articles	51,466	25,377	26,089
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	3,202,625	1,278,835	1,923,790
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	1,172,057	808,173	363,885

See notes at end of table.

Table B-19—Continued
U.S. imports for consumption from Mexico under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and equipment—Continued			
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	16,534	11,077	5,457
All other articles	1,864	199	1,665
Total	11,629,682	5,573,887	6,055,795
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	5,202	4,004	1,198
Luggage	29,271	17,885	11,385
Flat goods	3,326	2,353	973
Optical instruments, components and lenses	4,538	2,234	2,304
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	284,715	190,016	94,699
Scientific instruments	271,801	151,225	120,575
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	402	309	93
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including timeclocks and time stamps) and parts	14,715	10,586	4,129
Photographic equipment and supplies	31,139	11,544	19,596
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	97,226	35,767	61,459
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	23,171	8,512	14,659
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	257,557	100,832	156,725
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	199	77	122
Ammunition and munitions	2,467	1,701	765
Fishing tackle	2,628	737	1,891
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	4,993	1,814	3,179
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	39,372	17,756	21,616
Jewelry	2,283	2,140	143
All other articles	54,968	26,700	28,267
Total	1,129,971	586,193	543,777
Grand total	14,127,296	7,103,091	7,024,205

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 B-20

U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
All other articles	234	182	51
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	139	93	47
All other articles	16,318	5,973	10,346
Total	16,458	6,066	10,392
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	181	131	51
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	44	23	20
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	54	40	14
Men's and boys' shirts	343	216	127
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	64	39	25
Body-supporting garments	257	204	53
Gloves	148	44	105
Footwear	1,149	518	631
All other articles	29,807	15,855	13,952
Total	32,047	17,070	14,978
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	17,020	3,603	13,417
All other articles	24,377	4,212	20,165
Total	41,397	7,815	33,582
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers	8,732	1,572	7,160
Locks and padlocks	208	74	135
Handtools	4,041	331	3,710
Structures of base metal	2,773	519	2,254
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stove	14,763	1,679	13,084
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	15,990	2,367	13,623
All other articles	4,076	1,198	2,878
Total	50,583	7,741	42,843
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	3,100	1,047	2,053
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	47,783	20,124	27,660
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	222,931	26,557	196,374
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	12,532	4,187	8,344
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	4,223	899	3,325
Compressors and parts thereof	28,550	13,179	15,371
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	11,160	2,658	8,502
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	4,223	722	3,501
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	28,131	4,498	23,632
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	8,603	2,001	6,602
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	139,957	53,782	86,174
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	65,595	13,902	51,693

See notes at end of table.

Table B-20—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Machinery and equipment—Continued			
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	50,712	17,373	33,339
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery	10,847	2,086	8,761
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	43	2	41
Office machines and parts thereof	362,421	55,220	307,200
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	23,467	5,976	17,491
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	10,020	3,897	6,123
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	121,291	19,531	101,760
Transformers	2,899	189	2,710
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	30,007	4,329	25,679
Portable electric hand tools	1,209	108	1,101
Electric household appliances	9,670	1,973	7,697
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	12,445	4,896	7,549
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof ..	5,786	4,076	1,711
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	12,621	2,114	10,507
Television receivers	5,557	346	5,211
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	351	27	325
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	13,684	1,765	11,919
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	1	1	(1)
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus ..	15,108	9,409	5,699
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	13,770	4,385	9,384
Electrical capacitors	23	11	12
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	48,982	9,505	39,477
Voltage regulators	8,921	5,888	3,033
Electric lamps	30,566	7,917	22,649
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	5,831	988	4,843
Semiconductors	103	80	22
Electrical conductors	10,073	6,035	4,039
Miscellaneous electrical articles	15,694	7,333	8,362
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	20,684	4,849	15,835
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	4,946,681	1,428,068	3,518,613
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	547,214	141,050	406,164
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	206,419	113,635	92,784
Pleasure boats; floating structures	46,258	26,951	19,307
All other articles	204	13	191
Total	7,166,351	2,033,583	5,132,768
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	2	1	2
Luggage	3,463	183	3,280
Flat goods	24	4	20
Optical instruments, components and lenses	6,828	3,818	3,010
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	8,638	1,982	6,655

See notes at end of table.

Table B-20—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued:			
Scientific instruments	37,587	7,368	30,219
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	1,580	349	1,231
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	686	234	452
Photographic equipment and supplies	37	10	27
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	11	2	9
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	1,702	92	1,610
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	84,105	36,113	47,992
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	1,413	271	1,142
Ammunition and munitions	24	22	2
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	11	(¹)	11
Fishing tackle	9	2	8
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	673	69	604
Jewelry	4	(¹)	4
All other articles	5,146	911	4,235
Total	151,945	51,431	100,513
Grand total	7,459,015	2,123,888	5,335,127

¹ Less than \$500.

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 B-21
U.S. Imports for consumption from Germany under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
All other articles	52	20	32
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
All other articles	1,260	266	994
Minerals and metals:			
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	5,573	629	4,944
All other articles	54	13	41
Total	5,627	642	4,986
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof	316	61	255
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	562,309	31,905	530,404
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	944	128	816
Compressors and parts thereof	209	15	194
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	717	185	533
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	16,739	1,470	15,268
Office machines and parts thereof	8,024	1,593	6,431
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids ...	24	3	21
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	21,036	2,140	18,896
Electric household appliances	5,787	684	5,104
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	32	21	10
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	4	1	3
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	46	2	44
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	5,264	2,087	3,177
Semiconductors	37	14	23
Miscellaneous electrical articles	3,678	1,378	2,299
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	3,303	238	3,065
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	3,937,962	38,506	3,899,455
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	4,507	249	4,257
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	4,624	1,131	3,493
Total	4,575,563	81,812	4,493,751
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Optical instruments, components and lenses	42	2	39
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	17,810	1,064	16,746
Scientific instruments	404	90	314
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	40	2	38
Photographic equipment and supplies	3,189	440	2,749
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	1,126	212	914
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	11	10	(1)
All other articles	153	60	93
Total	22,774	1,880	20,894
Grand total	4,605,276	84,619	4,520,656

¹ Less than \$500.

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 B-22

U.S. Imports for consumption from South Korea under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Forest products:			
All other articles	270	13	257
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	1,345	134	1,211
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	10,169	1,006	9,163
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	1,761	9	1,752
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	245	10	235
Gloves	230	82	148
Footwear	450,435	19,849	430,586
All other articles	19,179	1,765	17,414
Total	483,364	22,856	460,507
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	141	141	(1)
All other articles	232	97	135
Total	373	237	136
Minerals and metals:			
All other articles	248	144	103
Machinery and equipment:			
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	10,933	3,793	7,140
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	2	1	1
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	11,145	4,728	6,417
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	41	2	39
Office machines and parts thereof	56,346	18,779	37,567
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	684	114	569
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	2	(1)	2
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof ..	14,515	1,478	13,037
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	193	73	119
Television receivers	2,694	1,331	1,363
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	2,547	479	2,069
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	7,018	1,488	5,530
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	35	28	7
Voltage regulators	1,488	278	1,210
Electrical resistors	90	55	36
Electric lamps	4,397	927	3,470
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	105	33	72
Semiconductors	676,282	390,444	285,838
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	323	128	195
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	754,441	42,988	711,453
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	17,610	2,611	14,998
Pleasure boats; floating structures	272	62	210
Total	1,561,161	469,819	1,091,342

See notes at end of table.

Table B-22—Continued

U.S. imports for consumption from South Korea under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	167	5	163
Luggage	7	(¹)	7
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	2,116	700	1,416
Scientific instruments	988	696	292
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	75	8	67
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	395	6	389
Fishing tackle	415	97	318
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	157	(¹)	156
Jewelry	6	2	4
All other articles	956	45	912
Total	5,282	1,557	3,724
Grand total	2,050,697	494,628	1,556,069

¹ Less than \$500.

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 B-23
U.S. imports for consumption from Malaysia under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Forest products:			
All other articles	3	3	(¹)
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	267	19	248
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	177	4	173
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	5	1	4
Men's and boys' shirts	228	3	225
Footwear	65	10	56
All other articles	733	57	676
Total	1,475	93	1,383
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	5	4	1
Minerals and metals:			
All other articles	212	57	155
Machinery and equipment:			
Office machines and parts thereof	27,305	12,913	14,392
Transformers	10	3	7
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	309	157	152
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	57	1	57
Television receivers	459	162	297
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	60	4	56
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus	17	(¹)	17
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	10,050	2,275	7,775
Electrical capacitors	5	3	2
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	10,163	2,404	7,759
Electrical resistors	1,309	950	359
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	49	17	32
Semiconductors	1,199,962	511,650	688,312
Electrical conductors	7	3	4
Miscellaneous electrical articles	48	34	13
Total	1,249,809	530,575	719,234
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	2,491	501	1,990
Scientific instruments	9,061	670	8,391
Total	11,552	1,171	10,381
Grand total	1,263,056	531,903	731,153

¹ Less than \$500.

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 B-24
U.S. imports for consumption from Singapore under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles	98	3	95
Forest products:			
All other articles	4	(1)	3
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	94	25	69
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	191	15	177
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	486	75	411
Footwear	60	1	59
All other articles	163	13	150
Total	994	129	865
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	7	4	4
Minerals and metals:			
Handtools	8,151	806	7,345
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	77	3	75
All other articles	2,189	541	1,648
Total	10,417	1,350	9,067
Machinery and equipment:			
Internal combustion engines, piston types, and parts thereof	6,919	1,005	5,915
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	92	34	58
Office machines and parts thereof	208,785	28,750	180,035
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	3,683	201	3,482
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	91	73	18
Transformers	8	6	2
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	2,294	531	1,762
Portable electric hand tools	106	5	101
Electric household appliances	65,976	3,304	62,673
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof ..	12,757	3,931	8,826
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	210	134	76
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	1,662	762	900
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus ..	4,363	503	3,860
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	19,157	1,642	17,514
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	1,396	204	1,192
Electrical resistors	5	1	4
Semiconductors	610,398	238,557	371,841
Electrical conductors	1,628	1,325	303
Miscellaneous electrical articles	9,964	2,914	7,050
Pleasure boats; floating structures	6,573	1,370	5,204
All other articles	2,522	672	1,850
Total	958,590	285,923	672,667
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Optical instruments, components and lenses	269	55	214
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	1,396	611	784

See notes at end of table.

Table B-24
U.S. imports for consumption from Singapore under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued			
Scientific instruments	5,130	1,373	3,757
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	1,039	33	1,007
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	15	2	13
All other articles	300	68	232
Total	8,150	2,142	6,008
Grand total	978,261	289,552	688,709

¹ Less than \$500.

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 B-25

U.S. Imports for consumption from the Dominican Republic under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
All other articles	159	104	55
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	39,278	23,788	15,491
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	61,871	39,388	22,483
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	105,858	66,886	38,972
Men's and boys' shirts	51,697	29,002	22,695
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	28,228	20,001	8,227
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	256,189	178,845	77,344
Body-supporting garments	67,690	52,927	14,763
Footwear	22,293	13,996	8,297
All other articles	174,584	121,759	52,825
Total	807,689	546,591	261,097
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	208	87	121
All other articles	3,082	2,208	873
Total	3,290	2,295	994
Minerals and metals:			
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	1,190	924	266
Machinery and equipment:			
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof	195	109	86
Office machines and parts thereof	4,142	1,793	2,349
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	863	548	315
Transformers	1,822	1,019	802
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	1	1	(1)
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof ..	38	35	3
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	12	11	1
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	52	51	1
Electrical capacitors	467	402	65
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	46,871	30,582	16,289
Electrical conductors	7,354	5,166	2,188
Miscellaneous electrical articles	1,796	1,423	373
Total	63,614	41,140	22,474
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Luggage	6,794	4,610	2,185
Flat goods	24	14	10
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	57,171	43,038	14,133
Scientific instruments	834	193	641
Photographic equipment and supplies	4	(1)	3
Jewelry	3,639	3,636	2
All other articles	48	33	15
Total	68,515	51,525	16,991
Grand total	944,455	642,579	301,877

¹ Less than \$500.

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 B-26
U.S. imports for consumption from Sweden under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	3	2	(1)
Minerals and metals:			
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	14	2	12
All other articles	397	47	350
Total	411	49	362
Machinery and equipment:			
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	13	4	9
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	14	13	1
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	22,254	468	21,787
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof	785	24	762
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	130	15	115
Office machines and parts thereof	212	1	211
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	242	34	208
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	745	500	245
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	3	3	(1)
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	6,262	386	5,875
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	865,504	23,440	842,065
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	13,593	104	13,489
Total	909,759	24,992	884,767
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Optical instruments, components and lenses	1,247	89	1,158
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	4,005	125	3,879
Scientific instruments	37	(1)	37
Ammunition and munitions	441	55	386
Total	5,731	270	5,461
Grand total	915,903	25,313	890,589

¹ Less than \$500.

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 B-27

U.S. Imports for consumption from France under HTS heading 9802.00.80, by commodity groups, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
All other articles	1,722	130	1,593
Minerals and metals:			
All other articles	185	17	168
Machinery and equipment:			
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	919	62	857
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	4,188	497	3,691
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	9	4	6
Office machines and parts thereof	354	6	348
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof	2,971	119	2,853
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof	1,990	86	1,904
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	70	63	7
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	49	26	23
Voltage regulators	47	28	19
Semiconductors	2	(¹)	2
Miscellaneous electrical articles	13	4	9
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	229,804	5,462	224,342
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles	414,237	6,567	407,670
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	203,746	40,532	163,214
Pleasure boats; floating structures	271	5	266
All other articles	4,111	151	3,960
Total	862,782	53,611	809,170
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	1,050	422	628
Scientific instruments	435	218	217
Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	122	27	95
Photographic equipment and supplies	196	86	110
All other articles	155	6	149
Total	1,958	759	1,199
Grand total	866,647	54,517	812,131

¹ Less than \$500.

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

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

**ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO CENSUS-REPORTED 9802.00.60 AND
9802.00.80 STATISTICS IN 1991**

Table B-28**HTS subheading 9802.00.60: Items transferred and reported under 9802.00.80, 1991***(In dollars)*

HS-NO	Country	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
6212.10.20.20	Haiti	5,741	3,392	2,349

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

Table B-29**HTS heading 9802.00.80: Items deleted from Census statistics, 1991***(In dollars)*

HS-NO	Country	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
2902.30.00.00	Canada	10,887	1,379	9,508
3707.90.60.00	Canada	60,857	54,263	6,594
3901.10.00.20	China	35,713	16,079	19,634
3917.32.00.10	Belgium	4,147	622	3,525
3917.32.00.50	Mexico	2,098,200	1,149,677	948,523
	Belgium	52,869	8,912	43,957
3917.33.00.00	Mexico	6,797,393	4,886,124	1,911,269
	Sweden	4,007	2,621	1,386
3917.39.00.10	Mexico	454,194	275,289	178,905
3917.39.00.50	Canada	815,848	200,628	615,220
	Mexico	1,179,908	800,720	379,188
3917.40.00.00	Mexico	244,532	71,408	173,124
3920.20.00.00	Mexico	541,965	472,442	69,523
3920.30.00.00	Canada	1,686	392	1,294
	Mexico	24,481	21,510	2,971
3920.42.50.00	Canada	131,876	35,757	96,119
3920.99.10.00	Mexico	260,423	70,059	190,364
3921.11.00.00	Mexico	2,771	2,370	401
3921.13.50.00	Mexico	66,379	10,631	55,748
3921.90.15.00	Canada	1,557,353	373,993	1,183,360
4811.39.40.40	Canada	31,508	11,643	19,865
	United Kingdom	30,105	6,779	23,326
	Ireland	8,442	1,241	7,201
5402.10.30.40	Sweden	2,213,653	1,824,039	389,614
5602.10.90.10	Canada	9,261	4,481	4,780
5602.10.90.90	Canada	94,374	47,829	46,545
5602.21.00.00	Canada	472,083	227,686	244,397
5806.32.10.90	St Lucia	46,574	13,687	32,887
5903.10.10.00	Canada	11,883	5,115	6,768
5903.90.25.00	Canada	378,665	189,784	188,881
	Mexico	16,035	14,002	2,033
5909.00.20.00	Canada	3,830,557	463,545	3,367,012
5911.10.10.00	Mexico	582,799	253,119	329,680
5911.10.20.00	Mexico	6,648,473	3,080,579	3,567,894
5911.90.00.00	Mexico	2,910,540	2,211,600	698,940
6002.20.10.00	Colombia	55,570	20,366	35,204
	Philippines	52,776	40,880	11,896
	China	31,911	13,996	17,915

See note at end of table

Table B-29—Continued
HTS heading 9802.00.80: Items deleted from Census statistics, 1991

(In dollars)

HS-NO	Country	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
6002.43.00.10	Haiti	14,703	6,848	7,855
	Colombia	232,611	114,778	117,833
	Hong Kong	4,538	1,480	3,058
	Japan	2,374	1	2,373
6302.32.20.40	Mexico	208,273	163,218	45,055
6804.22.60.00	Mexico	253,645	146,583	107,062
6805.10.00.00	Canada	79,780	234	79,546
6805.20.00.00	Canada	9,149,784	2,085,404	7,064,380
	Mexico	186,439	163,025	23,414
6810.91.00.00	Canada	2,410,849	438,163	1,972,686
7102.21.30.00	Netherlands	17,505	14,275	3,230
7103.99.10.00	United Kingdom	39,000	30,000	9,000
	Korea	42,230	30,699	11,531
	Hong Kong	2,158	120	2,038
7112.10.00.00	Dominican Republic	489,904	413,961	75,943
8211.91.50.60	Canada	6,084	1,777	4,307
9801.00.10.35	Canada	58,051	3,001	55,050
	Mexico	24,440	15,950	8,490
9801.00.10.99	Canada	18,800	18,342	458
	Mexico	17,666	8,070	9,596
9802.00.50.60	Canada	89,175	43,518	45,657
9817.00.96.00	Japan	283,993	47,197	236,796
Total		45,402,700	20,631,891	24,770,809

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

Table B-30
HTS heading 9802.00.80: Items transferred and reported under 9802.00.60, 1991

(In dollars)

HTS	Country	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
7306.30.50.55	Mexico	13,104	6,692	6,412
7318.15.40.00	Mexico	36,542	24,061	12,481
7318.24.00.00	Canada	3,354	1,587	1,767
7606.12.30.90	Canada	354,714	226,370	128,344
7606.91.30.90	Mexico	128,443	112,692	15,751
7608.10.00.90	Canada	1,833,873	800,587	1,038,286
7609.00.00.00	Mexico	1,335,587	1,191,216	144,371
8108.90.30.60	Canada	193,826	71,781	122,045
8207.12.60.90	Singapore	320,698	30,504	290,194
8455.30.00.85	Canada	100,980	100,000	980
Total		4,326,121	2,565,490	1,760,631

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

Table B-29—Continued
HTS heading 9802.00.80: Items deleted from Census statistics, 1991

(In dollars)

HS-NO	Country	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
6002.43.00.10	Haiti	14,703	6,848	7,855
	Colombia	232,611	114,778	117,833
	Hong Kong	4,538	1,480	3,058
	Japan	2,374	1	2,373
6302.32.20.40	Mexico	208,273	163,218	45,055
6804.22.60.00	Mexico	253,645	146,583	107,062
6805.10.00.00	Canada	79,780	234	79,546
6805.20.00.00	Canada	9,149,784	2,085,404	7,064,380
	Mexico	186,439	163,025	23,414
6810.91.00.00	Canada	2,410,849	438,163	1,972,686
7102.21.30.00	Netherlands	17,505	14,275	3,230
7103.99.10.00	United Kingdom	39,000	30,000	9,000
	Korea	42,230	30,699	11,531
	Hong Kong	2,158	120	2,038
7112.10.00.00	Dominican Republic	489,904	413,961	75,943
8211.91.50.60	Canada	6,084	1,777	4,307
9801.00.10.35	Canada	58,051	3,001	55,050
	Mexico	24,440	15,950	8,490
9801.00.10.99	Canada	18,800	18,342	458
	Mexico	17,666	8,070	9,596
9802.00.50.60	Canada	89,175	43,518	45,657
9817.00.96.00	Japan	283,993	47,197	236,796
Total		45,402,700	20,631,891	24,770,809

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

Table B-30
HTS heading 9802.00.80: Items transferred and reported under 9802.00.60, 1991

(In dollars)

HTS	Country	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
7306.30.50.55	Mexico	13,104	6,692	6,412
7318.15.40.00	Mexico	36,542	24,061	12,481
7318.24.00.00	Canada	3,354	1,587	1,767
7606.12.30.90	Canada	354,714	226,370	128,344
7606.91.30.90	Mexico	128,443	112,692	15,751
7608.10.00.90	Canada	1,838,873	800,587	1,038,286
7609.00.00.00	Mexico	1,335,587	1,191,216	144,371
8108.90.30.60	Canada	193,826	71,781	122,045
8207.12.60.90	Singapore	320,698	30,504	290,194
8455.30.00.85	Canada	100,980	100,000	980
Total		4,326,121	2,565,490	1,760,631

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

