

COLOR TELEVISION RECEIVERS AND SUBASSEMBLIES THEREOF

Report to the President on Investigation
No. TA-203-6 Under Section 203 of the
Trade Act of 1974



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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

COMMISSIONERS

Catherine Bedell, Chairman
Bill Alberger, Vice Chairman
George M. Moore
Paula Stern
Michael J. Calhoun

Kenneth R. Mason, Secretary to the Commission

This report was prepared principally by

Office of Industries:	William Fletcher Ross Reynolds Scott Baker
Office of Economic Research:	Wallace Fullerton
Office of Investigations:	Chandrakant Mehta

Senior Investigator: Thomas F. St. Maxens

Address all communications to
Office of the Secretary
United States International Trade Commission
Washington, D.C. 20436

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Report to the President-----	1
Views of Vice Chairman Bill Alberger and Commissioners George M. Moore, Paula Stern, and Michael J. Calhoun-----	3
Information obtained in the investigation:	
Introduction-----	A-1
Description of articles-----	A-3
U.S. tariff treatment-----	A-5
Effects of the orderly marketing agreements with Japan, Taiwan, and Korea-----	A-5
U.S. imports under quota-----	A-5
Japan-----	A-5
Taiwan-----	A-7
Korea-----	A-7
Volume of imports-----	A-7
Imports from all sources-----	A-8
Imports from Japan-----	A-10
Imports from Taiwan-----	A-10
Imports from Korea-----	A-10
Imports from non-OMA countries-----	A-10
Related-party transactions-----	A-12
Imports entered under item 807.00-----	A-13
Import availability-----	A-14
Producers' efforts to compete-----	A-15
Consumption and import penetration-----	A-15
The domestic industry:	
U.S. producers-----	A-16
Channels of distribution-----	A-20
U.S. production-----	A-20
U.S. shipments and exports:	
Domestic shipments-----	A-21
U.S. exports-----	A-25
Capacity and capacity utilization-----	A-25
Inventories-----	A-26
Employment:	
Average number of production and related workers-----	A-27
Man-hours worked by production and related workers-----	A-28
Output per man-hour-----	A-28
Major input factors in color television assembly-----	A-30
Profit-and-loss experience-----	A-30
Capital expenditures and research and development costs-----	A-32
Prices-----	A-33
Probable economic effect of terminating import relief:	
Projected U.S. market for color television receivers-----	A-36
Foreign potential to supply:	
Japan-----	A-39
Taiwan-----	A-41
Korea-----	A-42

CONTENTS

Information obtained in the investigation--Continued	Page
Probable economic effect of terminating import relief--Continued	
Section 202(c) considerations-----	A-43
Section 202(c)(1)-----	A-43
Section 202(c)(2)-----	A-43
Section 202(c)(3)-----	A-43
Section 202(c)(4)-----	A-44
Section 202(c)(5) and 202(c)(6)-----	A-46
Section 202(c)(7)-----	A-46
Section 202(c)(8)-----	A-46
Section 202(c)(9)-----	A-47
Appendix A. Notice of investigation-----	B-1
Appendix B. Presidential proclamations, State Department letters, and notes-----	C-1
Appendix C. Statistical tables-----	D-1
Appendix D. Responses from the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor-----	E-1

Figures

1. Adjusted value of U.S. imports of color television apparatus, by types specified, 1976-79-----	A-9
2. Market shares of adjusted U.S. imports, by major sources and by types of commodities, 1976-79-----	A-11
3. Major input factors as a share of the total cost of producing color television receivers, and units produced, by U.S.- or Dutch-owned and Japanese-owned firms, 1977-79-----	A-31
4. Producers price index (PPI) for console color receivers, color portables, home electronics, and consumer finished goods, 1973-79-----	A-34
5. Indexes of apparent consumption of color televisions and of real disposable personal income, 1971-79-----	A-38
6. Indexes of apparent consumption of color televisions and of net changes in consumer credit (except autos and houses), 1971-79-----	A-40
7. Consumer price indexes for televisions, appliances, and all items, by quarters, 1970-79-----	A-45

Tables

1. Color television receivers: U.S. imports of complete, incomplete, and subassemblies of receivers, those entered under TSUS item 807.00, duty-free value, and adjusted value, by principal sources, 1976-79-----	D-2
2. Color television receivers: U.S. imports of complete receivers, those entered under TSUS item 807.00, duty-free value, and adjusted value, by principal sources, 1976-79-----	D-3

CONTENTS

Tables

	<u>Page</u>
3. Color television receivers: U.S. imports of incomplete receivers, those entered under TSUS item 807.00, duty-free value, and adjusted value, by principal sources, 1976-79-----	D-4
4. Color television receivers: U.S. imports of subassemblies, those entered under TSUS item 807.00, duty-free value, and adjusted value, by principal sources, 1976-79-----	D-5
5. Color television receivers: U.S. producers' domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1975-79-----	D-6
6. Color television receivers: U.S. producers' domestic shipments, imports for consumption and apparent consumption, by screen sizes, 1975-79-----	D-7
7. Complete color television receivers: Apparent U.S. consumption and imports from Japan plus production by Japanese-owned firms, by screen sizes, 1975-79-----	D-9
8. Color television receivers: U.S. production, by screen sizes, 1971-79-----	D-10
9. Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, by screen sizes and ownerships, 1975-79-----	D-11
10. Average number of employees, total and production and related workers engaged in the manufacture of color television receivers, by firms, 1971-79-----	D-13
11. Hours worked by U.S. production and related workers on color television receivers, by firms, 1971-79-----	D-15
12. Color television receivers: U.S. production, value of purchases of imported and U.S.-made articles, U.S. value added by direct labor and other value added, by specified ownerships, 1977-79-----	D-17
13. Profit-and-loss experience of U.S. producers on their color television receiver operations only, by specified ownerships, 1976-79-----	D-18
14. Profit-and-loss experience of domestic producers of color television receivers on their color television receiver operations only, by firms, 1976-79-----	D-19
15. Capital expenditures and research and development costs for facilities that are used primarily in the production or assembly of color television receivers and/or parts thereof, by types of expenditures and by firms, 1976-79-----	D-23

Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public since it contains information that would result in the disclosure of the operations of individual concerns. The published report is the same as the report to the President, except that the above-mentioned information has been omitted. Such omissions are indicated by asterisks.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. International Trade Commission,
May 16, 1980

To the President:

In accordance with section 203(i) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2253(i)), the United States International Trade Commission herein reports the results of an investigation conducted under section 203(i)(3) of that act with respect to color television receivers and subassemblies thereof.

On the basis of the information obtained in this investigation, it is the unanimous judgment of the Commission 1/ that termination of import relief presently in effect with respect to color television receivers, with the exception of quantitative restrictions on complete and incomplete receivers from Japan, will have an adverse economic effect on the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products.

This judgment is based on various factors, including an assessment of the present health of the industry and the degree to which it has completed the process of adjustment to import competition. While it is clear that the industry has utilized the period of import relief to rationalize and modernize its manufacturing operations on an international scale, it is also likely that the success of these programs would be jeopardized if all relief were terminated. However, during the period of relief, Japan has dramatically altered its presence in the U.S. market by investing in domestic facilities for producing complete sets from subassemblies. Most Japanese producers are now part of the U.S. domestic industry. Thus, imports of Japanese sets no longer pose a serious concern to the domestic industry. In addition, major Taiwan-based exporters have commenced investing in production facilities for

1/ The Commission's judgment in this investigation reflects the views of Vice Chairman Alberger and Commissioners Moore, Stern, and Calhoun. Chairman Bedell did not participate.

the assembly of television receivers in the United States. It may be that their quotas should be reviewed sooner if the process continues to the point that, like Japan, it is no longer a serious problem for the domestic-based industry.

The investigation was instituted on December 31, 1979, following receipt on December 17, 1979, of a petition for extension of relief filed on behalf of the industry concerned.

Public notice of the investigation and hearing were given by publishing the original notice in the Federal Register of January 9, 1980 (45 F.R. 1950). A public hearing in connection with the investigation was held on March 5 and 6, 1980, in Washington, D.C. All interested persons were afforded an opportunity to be present, to present evidence, and to be heard.

The information contained in this report was obtained from responses to the Commission's questionnaires, information presented at the public hearing, briefs submitted by interested parties, other Federal agencies, and the Commission's files.

VIEWS OF VICE CHAIRMAN BILL ALBERGER AND COMMISSIONERS GEORGE M. MOORE,
PAULA STERN, AND MICHAEL J. CALHOUN

On the basis of the information obtained in this investigation, it is our judgment that termination of the import relief presently in effect with respect to color television receivers from Taiwan and Korea will have an adverse impact on the domestic industry producing such articles. However, it is our judgment that termination of the import relief presently in effect with respect to color television receivers from Japan will have little, if any, adverse impact on the domestic industry. 1/

The purpose of this investigation--and of these views--is to provide advice upon which the President can base his decision regarding the future of the import relief program. Although the Commission is limited to an advisory role, 2/ 3/ the Commission's investigation provides the only public opportunity for the interested parties to present their respective cases. In

1/ Presidential Proclamation No. 4634 (44 F.R. 5633 (1979)) set forth the import relief for those color television receivers, assembled or not assembled, finished or not finished and subassemblies thereof, from Taiwan and Korea, provided for in TSUS items 685.11, 685.14, and 685.15 and embodied in items 923.74 through 923.83, inclusive. Presidential Proclamation No. 4511 (42 F.R. 32747 (1977)) set forth the import relief for such color television receivers from Japan, provided for in TSUS items 685.11, 685.14, and 685.15. The import relief presently in effect with respect to all three countries is scheduled to terminate June 30, 1980, unless extended by the President pursuant to section 203(h)(3) of the Trade Act of 1974 (Trade Act).

2/ The Commission's authority to conduct this investigation is based on receipt of a petition filed pursuant to section 203(i)(3) of the Trade Act, which provides:

Upon petition on behalf of the industry concerned, filed with the Commission not earlier than the date which is 9 months, and not later than the date which is 6 months, before the date any import relief provided pursuant to this section or section 351 or 352 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 is to terminate by reason of the expiration of the initial period therefor, the Commission shall advise the President of its judgment as to the probable economic effect on such industry of such termination.

formulating its advice, the Commission must consider whether the industry is either still experiencing serious injury or has adjusted to import competition or both. 4/ 5/

Continued

Unlike investigations under section 203(i)(2), which are identical in nature to those conducted under section 203(i)(3) except that they are initiated in response to a request from the President or on the Commission's own motion, the statutory provisions for section 203(i)(3) investigations do not direct the Commission to advise the President as to the probable economic effect of the extension, reduction, or termination of import relief. Rather, the language of section 203(i)(3) limits the Commission's advice to the probable economic effect of the termination of import relief.

The determination to be made by the President and the criteria he is required to consider are set forth in section 203(i)(3), as amended by the Trade Agreements Act, which provides:

Any import relief provided pursuant to this section or section 351 and 352 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 may be extended by the President, at a level of relief no greater than the level in effect immediately before such extension, for up to one three-year period if the President determines, after taking into account the advice received from the Commission under subsection (i)(2) or (i)(3) and after taking into account the considerations described in section 202(c), that such extension is in the national interest.

For a complete discussion of the statutory framework of section 203 prior to the Trade Agreement Act of 1979, see Views of Commissioners Alberger and Stern, Stainless Steel and Alloy Tool Steel, Inv. No. TA-203-5 (1979), at pp. 4-6.

3/ Commissioner Stern points out that the Commission did not institute this investigation on its own motion under section 203(i)(2). Therefore, the Commission has framed its advice to address the question of termination. She points out that the data and analysis regarding these orderly marketing agreements (OMA's) can also be used to draw conclusions regarding their future modification.

4/ Stainless Steel and Alloy Tool Steel, Inv. No. TA-203-5 (1979) at p. 8.

5/ Under section 203(i)(4), the Commission must take into account the considerations set forth in section 202(c). These factors guided the President in his initial decision to grant relief, and they must be carefully analyzed in determining whether termination of relief is appropriate at this time. We concur with the analysis of these criteria which appears at pages A-43 through A-48 of Color Television Receivers and Subassemblies Thereof: Report to the President on Investigation No. TA-203-6 . . . , 1980 (hereinafter referred to as Report).

Transformation of the U.S. Industry

Today, the U.S. color television industry is substantially transformed from its position reviewed during the section 201 proceeding three years ago. 6/ 7/ Two developments have been primarily responsible for this transformation. First, a fundamental relocation of certain production operations is resulting in a new international division of labor. U.S. producers have transferred an increasingly large portion of their production of labor-intensive components to other countries in an effort to cut labor costs, and four major Japanese producers of color television receivers began assembly operations in the United States during the period of import relief, joining three already in place. 8/ Second, the adoption of technological improvements is reducing total labor content of television receivers.

The international process of relocation began well before import relief went into effect in June 1977. The fact that Japanese firms began, before the onset of the orderly marketing agreements (OMA's), to relocate final assembly plants in the United States indicates that this transformation is, at least in part, a rationalization of production to minimize total costs and maximize

6/ The Commission completed an investigation on the subject articles under section 201 of the Trade Act in March 1977 (investigation No. TA-201-19).

7/ One of the factors affecting this market during the period 1976-79 has been an outstanding antidumping finding against color television receivers from Japan. The U.S. Department of the Treasury determined on December 4, 1970, that Japanese television receivers were being sold in the United States at less than fair value. The Commission made its injury determination on March 4, 1971. From 1971-1977, Treasury was unsuccessful in its attempts to assess dumping charges on receivers imported during that period because it did not have the information required to compare prices of all Japanese home-market sets with all those exported to the United States. In March 1978, duties were assessed on all television imports from Japan during 1971-1977 and procedures were established so that future imports could be assessed more rapidly. On April 28, 1980, the U.S. Government announced an out-of-court settlement with the importers of these sets amounting to approximately \$70 million. This settlement was enjoined on May 9, 1980, by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit as part of an appeal by the domestic industry.

8/ Report, at A-16-19.

efficiency. In their decisions on location of production facilities, both domestic and foreign firms in this market must trade off the increased transport costs of an overseas location against the lower wage rate prevailing in other countries. By discouraging imports of receivers while allowing entry for subassemblies, the import relief accorded by the OMA's has nurtured this process of change. The U.S. producers, both U.S.-owned and Japanese-owned, have thus ensured their long term viability. The workers, however, have clearly borne much of the burdens of the adjustment of the industry to changed conditions of competition. Aggregate employment in the domestic industry is now lower than at any time in the last decade. 9/ As the analysis below notes, however, there are good indications that Korea, and possibly Taiwan, would not find it advantageous in the absence of OMA's to take part in this relocation of facilities, due in part to their significantly lower labor costs as compared to Japan.

Since the implementation of import relief, U.S. producers, both domestically owned and foreign owned, have made substantial investments in product development designed to reduce labor and other costs. Several producers have lowered costs by reducing the number of parts in the manufacture of certain components and have automated certain assembly procedures. 10/ Capital expenditures have increased markedly, 62 percent during 1976-79. 11/ This is clear evidence of their attempt to adapt to this changing international environment while under the protection of the OMA's.

Another indicator of the industry's adaptation is increased U.S. imports of incomplete color television receivers and subassemblies under TSUS item 807.00, which provides for the duty-free treatment of U.S. goods which have been exported to another country for further assembly or processing and are

9/ Report, at A-27 and D-13-15.

10/ Id., at A-15.

11/ Id., at A-32.

then returned to the United States. Such imports increased from \$331 million in 1976 to \$579 million in 1979, or by 75 percent. 12/

Despite these efforts, the U.S. color television industry, as newly reorganized, has not sufficiently established itself to the extent that it would not be adversely affected by unlimited competition from imports from Taiwan and Korea. While most industry trends have been positive since the import relief under the OMA's took effect, steadily declining profitability indicates that the industry remains unhealthy. 13/ Under present circumstances, a large influx of imports of color television receivers would jeopardize the adjustment efforts made to date. The continued success of many of these ongoing efforts is dependent on additional capital that may not be available if import relief is terminated at this time. Therefore, it is fair to conclude that the industry remains vulnerable to certain imports. We believe that import trends and other information developed during this investigation demonstrate a likelihood of increased imports from Taiwan and Korea, but not from Japan, if the OMA's were terminated.

Condition of the Industry

In assessing the current condition of the domestic color television industry, it is helpful to examine industry conditions prior to the Commission's finding of serious injury in 1977. U.S. production, domestic shipments, and exports increased from 1971 to 1973, but then dropped sharply during the recession of 1974-75. In 1976, production, shipments, and exports began to increase. 14/ Capacity utilization followed a similar trend, increasing from 62 percent in 1971 to 82 percent in 1973, 15/ and then

12/ Id., at D-2.

13/ Id., at A-30-32.

14/ Id., at A-20, 22, and 25.

15/ Commission's Report to the President on Investigation No. TA-201-19, 7 Television Receivers, Color and Monochrome . . ., USITC Publication 808, March 1977, p. A-32.

declining to 60 percent in 1976. 16/ The number of production and related workers declined steadily from 36,191 in 1971 to 26,957 in 1976. 17/ Profits declined steadily, except for a sharp dip in 1975, from 8.7 percent in 1971 to 3.7 percent in 1976. 18/ Profits continued to decline through 1979.

Since 1976, the U.S. color television industry has shown signs of recovery. U.S. production of color television receivers increased from 5.9 million sets in 1976 to a record 9.0 million sets in 1979, a 53 percent increase. 19/ Domestic shipments increased from 5.7 million sets in 1976 to 8.7 million sets, also a record level, in 1979. 20/ Exports during this period also increased to a record level--from 160,000 sets to 451,000 sets. 21/ Capacity utilization increased from 60 percent in 1976 to 80 percent in 1979. 22/ And end-of-period inventories of domestically-produced color television receivers declined from 532,000 sets in 1976 to 510,000 sets in 1979. 23/ Assisting the industry to reach record levels was an 18 percent growth in apparent U.S. consumption during 1976-1979. 24/

Despite increasing net sales, U.S. producers' aggregate net operating profit declined steadily from \$96.3 million in 1976 to \$36.7 million in 1979, or by 60 percent. The ratio of net operating profit to net sales also declined without interruption during 1976-1979 from 3.7 percent to 1.1 percent. 25/ This steady deterioration in the overall industry's profitability is not the result of particularly poor performances by a minority of firms, but is in fact representative of almost every producer.

16/ Report, at A-25-26.

17/ Id., at A-27.

18/ Id., at D-18.

19/ Id., at A-20.

20/ Id., at A-22.

21/ Id., at A-25.

22/ Id., at A-26.

23/ Id., at A-26.

24/ Id., at D-6.

25/ Id., at D-18.

Firms which entered into U.S. color television production for the first time during 1976-1979 experienced, on average, lower profitability than did the remainder of the industry because of their start-up costs. Even the more established firms witnessed steadily declining profits and profit margins far below the average recorded by all electrical and electronic equipment manufacturers during 1976-1979. 26/ It would be difficult to characterize an industry with such generally low profit levels as fully recovered.

During this period of low profits, new firms have entered the industry and established firms have exited. There are now fourteen producers in a highly price competitive industry. The Admiral Group and Andrea Radio Corporation ceased production of color television receivers in the United States during 1976-1979. GTE Sylvania purchased the "Philco" trademark in 1974, Matsushita Ltd. of Japan purchased the television production facilities of Motorola, Inc., and in 1976, Sanyo Electronics, Inc., of Japan purchased the television production facilities of Warwick Electronics, Inc. 27/ This consolidation process indicates a worldwide adjustment to competitive conditions in this industry. 28/

Data on employment show a continuing decline in the number of production and related workers employed in the manufacture of color television receivers. The number of such workers declined by 17 percent from 29,957 in 1976 to 22,470 in 1979, while the number of manhours worked declined by a slightly lower percentage. 29/ This decline in employment was stressed by the

26/ Id., at D-19-22 and A-32.

27/ Id., at A-16-19.

28/ This trend seems to be international in scope, as American, European, and Japanese companies have been moving labor-intensive subassembly production to low-wage countries, smaller firms have been exiting or merging and larger firms have been internationalizing their entire production operations.

29/ Report, at A-27-28.

petitioner 30/ and it is, of course, an important factor in evaluating the status of the industry. Employment is one of several factors to be considered in import relief cases. 31/

The decline in employment alone is not necessarily indicative of continuing injury to the U.S. color television industry as a whole. Much of the decline is attributable to increased usage by U.S. producers--both foreign and U.S. owned--of imported labor-intensive components, virtually all of which are manufactured by foreign subsidiaries. 32/ For example, in foreign-owned U.S. facilities, 55 percent of the total value is added in the United States. 33/ This development appears to be necessary if the U.S. industry is to remain competitive with foreign manufacturers in the long run.

The declining level of employment to a great extent demonstrates the adjustment of this industry to international conditions of competition, precisely the purpose of the 201 import relief accorded it in 1977. Congress intends such relief to be temporary, providing time for the industry to adjust to the import competition which it must face eventually. During its consideration of the Trade Act, the Senate Finance Committee noted:

The "escape clause" is aimed at providing temporary relief for an industry suffering from serious injury, or the threat thereof, so that the industry will have sufficient time to adjust to the freer international competition. (S. Rept. at p. 119).

The House Ways and Means Committee provided similar guidance:

These changes are consistent with the fundamental purpose of import relief under this title, namely to give additional time to permit a seriously injured domestic industry to adjust and to become competitive again under relief measures and, at the same time, to create incentives for the industry to adjust, if possible, to competitive conditions in the absence of long-term import restrictions (H. Rept. at p. 44).

30/ See, for example, March 17 posthearing brief of petitioner.

31/ Supra n. 3 at 8-9.

32/ Report, at A-13.

33/ Id., at D-17.

In light of the temporary aspect of relief, the Commission's advice to the President must be made with a view toward the steps U.S. producers should be taking to achieve long-term competitiveness with imports.

Japan and the U.S. industry

We have concluded that there would be no adverse economic impact from termination of the OMA with Japan. While U.S. imports of complete receivers from Japan filled the quota in the first OMA year (July 1977-June 1978), such imports filled no more than 60 percent of the quota during the second OMA year (July 1978-June 1979) or the first half (July-December 1979) of the third OMA year. ^{34/} In fact, U.S. imports of complete receivers from Japan declined sharply from \$462 million in 1976 to \$129 million in 1979, or by 72 percent. ^{35/} This decline has continued through the first quarter of 1980. One reason for the sharp drop was the initiation of color television production in the United States by five Japanese-owned firms during the period 1976-1979. Japanese producers, like U.S. based producers have relocated a substantial portion of their production in third countries, and this has reduced the need to export receivers to the United States.

In light of these recent trends in Japanese exports to the United States and the commitment of Japanese producers to a relocation of their manufacturing facilities in the United States, it is unlikely that there would be substantial increases of imports absent the OMA with Japan. Furthermore, it appears that a substantial portion of Japanese capacity formerly devoted to

^{34/} Id., at A-6.

^{35/} Id., at D-3.

color television receiver production is now being utilized in the manufacture of video tape recorders and other new products more profitable than televisions. 36/

U.S. imports of incomplete receivers from Japan, while coming close to quota levels throughout the OMA period, have been small in relation to imports of complete receivers from Japan. 37/ Termination of the quota on imports of incomplete receivers from Japan would not have a serious adverse effect on the domestic industry. 38/ Further, one of the primary reasons the quota was originally imposed on incomplete receivers was to avoid possible circumvention of the quota on complete receivers. Clearly, the termination of the OMA with Japan on complete receivers would make this protective measure unnecessary.

Taiwan, Korea, and the U.S. industry

We have concluded that there would be an adverse economic impact from termination of the OMA with Taiwan and with Korea. Unlike the recent trend in U.S. imports of complete receivers from Japan, such imports from Taiwan and Korea have remained close to quota levels. 39/ It is likely that termination of these restraints would lead to rapidly increasing levels of imports from

36/ According to a statement filed on behalf of the Electronic Industries Association of Japan in connection with the Commission's public hearing in this investigation, Japanese production of video tape recorders equalled 47 percent of the value of color television production in 1979, compared to 8 percent in 1976.

37/ Report, at A-6.

38/ Commissioner Stern further points out that there is demand by Japanese producers on American soil for Japanese subassembly imports to be used in the final production of receivers. These foreign-owned domestic producers would be adversely affected if the quota prevented them from meeting demand for parts. These producers would probably procure such labor intensive subassemblies from off-shore suppliers, not U.S. suppliers, for the same reason of price that domestically-owned producers do. Moreover, since many imported subassemblies not subject to the OMA require little additional labor to become "incompletes," it is unlikely that a shift in imports from subassemblies to incomplete receivers would have a significant effect on the domestic demand for labor.

39/ Report, at A-6.

these countries. Prior to restraints, imports from Taiwan and Korea were increasing rapidly. Both countries possess substantial excess color television capacity. ^{40/} Korea, in fact, has no domestic market for color televisions. And the United States has traditionally been the largest and most open market for color televisions. Two producers from Taiwan have invested in production facilities for assembly in the United States (no producer from Korea has made such a step). Therefore, it may be advisable to review Taiwan's quotas if the process continues to the point that, like Japan, it is no longer a serious problem for the domestic-based industry. ^{41/}

Conclusion

The domestic industry has not yet had sufficient time to adjust to import competition. Profits are very low, total imports have only declined for one year, and additional improvements in production are planned and will be implemented if relief continues. Termination of all restraints now in effect would adversely effect the domestic industry. Imports from Korea and Taiwan, would increase sharply and would retard the recovery process. Japanese producers having become part of the domestic industry are unlikely to resume massive imports.

^{40/} Id., at A-41-42.

^{41/} Commissioner Stern points out that if the OMA's with Taiwan and Korea are to be extended with respect to complete receivers, it is also advisable to extend the quota on incomplete receivers to avoid quota circumvention. In the case of Korea, there is an additional argument for not releasing incomplete receivers from quota limitations. Available information indicates that the Korean industry possesses considerable excess picture tube capacity. Absent quota limitations, this would be an additional incentive for Korean producers to export large volumes of incomplete receivers containing picture tubes.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Introduction

The U.S. International Trade Commission instituted the present investigation with respect to imports of color television receivers and subassemblies thereof on December 31, 1979, following receipt on December 17, 1979, of a petition for extension of relief under section 203(i)(3) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2253(i)(3)) filed by the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO; American Flint Glass Workers of North America; Allied Industrial Workers of America; International Association of Machinists; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; United Furniture Workers of America; United Steelworkers of America; Corning Glass Works; Owens-Illinois, Inc.; Sprague Electric Co.; and Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp. Notice of the institution of the investigation and hearing was published in the Federal Register of January 9, 1980 (45 F.R. 1950 (1980)), (app. A). The Commission held a public hearing on this matter in Washington, D.C., on March 5 and 6, 1980.

The Commission has conducted the investigation for the purpose of gathering information in order that it might advise the President of its judgment as to the probable economic effect on the domestic industry concerned of the termination of import relief presently in effect with respect to color television receivers, assembled or not assembled, finished or not finished, and subassemblies thereof, from Japan, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea (South Korea), provided for in items 685.11, 685.14, and 685.15 (all of which were formerly provided for in item 685.20) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), 1980.

The relief is provided against imports from Japan in Proclamation No. 4511 (issued June 27, 1977, 42 F.R. 32747 (1977)), and the relief against imports from Taiwan and Korea in items 923.74 through 923.83, inclusive, of the TSUS (Proclamation No. 4634, 44 F.R. 5633 (1979)), (app. B). Import relief presently in effect with respect to such articles is scheduled to terminate at the close of June 30, 1980, unless extended by the President. This relief was obtained following an escape clause investigation by the Commission in March 1977 (No. TA-201-19) under the provisions of section 201(b) of the Trade Act of 1974. In that investigation, the Commission determined by a unanimous vote that color television receivers and parts thereof provided for in item 685.20 of the TSUS were imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to a domestic industry. 1/

1/ Television Receivers, Color and Monochrome, Assembled or Not Assembled, Finished or Not Finished, and Subassemblies Thereof: Report to the President on Investigation No. TA-201-19 . . . , USITC Publication 808, 1977.

The information for the present report was obtained from responses to Commission questionnaires, information presented at the public hearing, briefs submitted by interested parties, other Federal agencies, and Commission files. The Commission files contain considerable information concerning the television receiver industry because the Commission has conducted numerous other investigations involving television receivers and parts of television receivers in recent years.

Description of Articles

The imported articles which are the subject of this investigation consist of color television receivers, assembled or not assembled, finished or not finished, and subassemblies thereof, provided for in TSUS items 685.11, 685.14, and 685.15. For purposes of the orderly marketing agreement (OMA) and this report, color television receivers have been defined as "complete" or "incomplete." These terms and the residual category--subassemblies, components, and parts--are defined as follows: 1/

1. Complete color television receiver

- (a) A color television receiver, fully assembled, whether or not packaged or tested for distribution to the ultimate purchaser, or
- (b) A complete color television receiver kit which can be assembled into a fully assembled color television receiver.

2. Incomplete color television receiver

A color television receiver which, while not complete as defined above, is substantially assembled, that is:

- (a) the picture tube is packaged together with a significant portion of television receiver electronics, that is, with a printed circuit board that performs any of the functions of the intermediate frequency detector and modulator; or
- (b) all or part of the chassis frame (if a chassis frame is required) 2/ and a main printed circuit board 3/ are packaged together with one or more of the following components: tuner or channel selector assembly, antenna, deflection yoke, degaussing coils, picture-tube-mounting bracket, grounding assembly, other parts necessary to fix the picture tube in place, consumer-operated controls, 4/ other parts necessary to fix the tuner in place, 5/ and speaker.

1/ The definitions are taken verbatim from Annex A to a note dated May 20, 1977, from the Special Trade Representative for Trade Negotiations to the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan (app. B).

2/ The words in parenthesis, although part of the OMA language, were not included in the TSUS.

3/ When the main printed board is composed of two or more printed circuit boards, the main printed circuit board refers to the multiple number of printed circuit boards.

4/ Knobs, levers, and buttons which can be removed by the consumer, with the exception of those connected to the tuner or channel selector assembly.

5/ Screws, washers, nuts, bolts, and clips.

The definition of a complete color television receiver is simple in concept, and thus the article is easy to classify. Except in the case of complete kits of parts, imports of which have been negligible, no U.S. labor value is added to the product's total production cost. The complete color television receiver is ready to play when plugged into a source of power.

The distinction between an incomplete color television receiver and a collection of parts or subassemblies is difficult. As noted in definition 2 above, there are two categories of incomplete receivers--those with and those without a picture tube.

Those incomplete color television receivers imported with a picture tube must also have "a significant portion of television receiver electronics, that is, with a printed circuit board that performs any of the functions of the intermediate frequency detector and modulator." This definition is perplexing since, according to popular usage, television receivers are not considered to contain an intermediate frequency detector and modulator. This may partially account for the limited imports of incomplete television receivers having a picture tube (69,499 units in 1979.)

Incomplete television receivers imported without picture tubes are also restricted under the quota if they contain certain components as specified in definition 2(b) and footnotes 3, 4, and 5 on page A-3. The principal component that must be present according to 2(b) is the main printed circuit board. This subassembly of electronic parts and components typically accounts for between 75 and 85 percent of the total value of the electronics contained in the receiver. Most receivers now incorporate a single printed circuit board mounted directly on the bottom of the receiver cabinet, thus eliminating the need for a chassis or frame. If this circuit board is imported by itself in a shipment separate from any other subassemblies or parts, it does not come under the quota for incomplete color television receivers.

Subassemblies and parts, which are not covered under the OMA's, consist of any assemblage of components for television receivers, other than complete and incomplete television receivers as defined above, of a kind provided for in TSUS items 685.15, 685.16, 685.17, and 685.18. Such subassemblies include, but are not limited to, tuners, deflection yokes, convergence assemblies, flybacks, focus coils, degaussing coils, and circuit boards (main or subsidiary) which do not meet the previous definitions. Articles not provided for under items 685.11 through 685.18, including picture tubes, loudspeakers, transformers, integrated circuits, resistors, and capacitors, are not covered in this report.

For purposes of this report, data have been aggregated on (1) complete (finished) color television receivers, (2) incomplete receivers, and (3) subassemblies, components, and parts. The latter category will be referred to as "subassemblies." Incomplete receivers and subassemblies, whether they are of domestic or foreign origin, always require the addition of U.S. labor and material for completion.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Imported color television receivers and subassemblies thereof of the types under investigation are admitted under items 685.11, 685.14, 685.15, 685.16, 685.17, and 685.18 of the TSUS at a tariff rate of 5 percent ad valorem if from a most-favored-nation (MFN) country and at 35 percent ad valorem if from a non-MFN country. The MFN rate has been in effect since January 1, 1972. 1/

Articles imported under items 685.11, 685.14, 685.15, 685.16, 685.17, and 685.18 are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the provisions of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Television receivers and subassemblies thereof manufactured or assembled abroad in whole or in part of domestically fabricated components may be admitted under TSUS item 807.00. The duty on such imports is assessed on their full value less the cost of the domestically fabricated component(s) contained therein.

Effects of the Orderly Marketing Agreements with Japan, Taiwan, and Korea

An orderly marketing agreement was negotiated between the Governments of the United States and Japan to limit exports of complete and incomplete color television receivers from Japan into the United States from July 1, 1977, through June 30, 1980. 2/ This OMA was announced in the Federal Register on June 27, 1977.

When U.S. imports from Taiwan and Korea increased sharply after the OMA with Japan went into effect, OMA's were also negotiated with these countries to restrict their exports to the United States. Although the OMA's with Taiwan and Korea did not become effective until February 1, 1979, the termination date of June 30, 1980, applies to all three OMA's.

U.S. imports under quota

The table on the following page shows the quota levels for complete and incomplete color television receivers allowed into the United States from Japan, Taiwan, and Korea during each OMA period and actual U.S. imports from each country.

Japan.--During the first period covered by the OMA between Japan and the United States (July 1977-June 1978), U.S. imports of complete color television receivers from Japan amounted to 1.609 million sets--very close to the effec-

1/ No reduction of duty was negotiated during the recently completed Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

2/ See app. B, p. C-2.

Color television receivers: U.S. imports of complete and incomplete color television receivers from Japan, Taiwan, and Korea during periods of orderly marketing agreements, allowed and actual, by sources and by types, July 1977-December 1979

Source and type	July 1, 1977-: June 30, 1978:	July 1, 1978-: June 30, 1979:	July 1, 1979-: July 1, 1979-: Dec. 31, 1979:	Feb. 1, 1979-: Oct. 31, 1979:	Nov. 1, 1979-: Dec. 31, 1979:
Japan:					
Complete:					
Allowed-----	1,560,000	1,560,000	2/	2/	2/
Actual-----	1,608,668	925,396	2/	2/	2/
Incomplete:					
Allowed-----	190,000	190,000	2/	2/	2/
Actual-----	176,970	169,950	2/	2/	2/
Taiwan:					
Complete:					
Allowed-----	2/	2/	3/ 127,000	1/ 4/ 186,500	2/
Actual-----	2/	2/	2/ 152,942	2/ 201,509	2/
Incomplete:					
Allowed-----	2/	2/	270,000	1/ 5/ 324,000	2/
Actual-----	2/	2/	218,357	2/ 168,812	2/
South Korea:					
Complete or incomplete:					
Allowed-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	153,000
Actual-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	151,811
					34,000
					8,857

1/ Allowed quantity prorated for one-half of the July 1979-June 1980 period.

2/ Not applicable.

3/ Allowed quantity increased to total of 153,368 sets by authority of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations (app. B, p. C-21).

4/ Allowed quantity (prorated) increased to 186,713 sets by authority of the United States Trade Representative (app. B, p. C-22).

5/ Allowed quantity increased to 338,850 by authority of the United States Trade Representative (app. B, p. C-22).

Source: Compiled from orderly marketing agreements between the United States and Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea, and from U.S. Customs Service news releases, various issues.

tive quota limit of 1.613 million sets. 1/ U.S. imports from Japan of incomplete receivers amounted to 176,970 units during this period, below the quota limit of 190,000 sets. During the second period (July 1978-June 1979), imports of complete sets from Japan declined sharply, filling just 59 percent of the quota, while imports of incomplete sets remained relatively constant at about 89 percent of the quota level. Data compiled for July-December 1979 reveal pronounced accelerations in the decline of imported complete receivers and in the increase of imported incomplete receivers. In fact, U.S. imports of incomplete receivers from Japan during July-December 1979 filled 82 percent of the quota for the entire OMA year. On an overall basis, combined imports of complete and incomplete receivers from Japan during this period accounted for over 44 percent of the quotas.

Taiwan.--U.S. imports of complete color television receivers from Taiwan exceeded the quota level during the first OMA period (February-June 1979) by 25,942 sets. However, since imports during the period immediately preceding the OMA period (the "pipeline" period) were 26,368 sets fewer than the 368,000 sets allotted under the agreement, the quota for the first OMA period was increased by this amount, making the revised first period quota 153,368 units. Thus, the revised quota for complete sets was not exceeded. U.S. imports from Taiwan for incomplete sets during the first OMA period were 51,643 fewer than the quota level of 270,000 units. As a result of this shortfall, the prorated second-period quota was increased from 324,000 to 338,850 incomplete sets. 2/

Korea.--The OMA with Korea did not differentiate between complete and incomplete color television receivers. During the first OMA period (February-October 1979), U.S. imports of both complete and incomplete receivers were only 1,189 units short of the quota of 153,000 sets. Imports during November 1979-June 1980, the first 2 months of the second period covered by the OMA amounted to only 8,857 units, or 26 percent of the quota on a prorated basis. There have been no revisions in the Korean OMA quotas. 3/

Volume of imports

U.S. imports during 1976-79, by major sources and by types, are detailed in tables 1-4 in app. D. Data are shown for complete, incomplete, and

1/ A maximum of 52,500 uncertified sets may be imported from Japan during each period of the OMA. These sets are not charged against the published quota level, which pertains only to certified sets. Thus, the effective quota limit for July 1977-June 1978 was the published quota level 1,560,000 units which applied to certified sets, plus 52,500 uncertified sets, representing a total of 1,612,500 sets.

2/ Refer to Presidential Proclamations No. 4634 (app. B, p. C-16), and to the Federal Register of Sept. 4, 1979 (44 F.R. 51689 (1979) app. B, p. C-21), and to the Federal Register of Mar. 5, 1980 (45 F.R. 14353 (1980) app. B, p. C-22).

3/ Ibid.

subassemblies of color television receivers. ^{1/} The total value of imports entered under TSUS item 807.00 and the value of material of U.S. origin returned duty free are also presented in these tables.

To arrive at an accurate measure of the value of foreign content, the value of U.S. goods returned to the United States duty free has been subtracted from the total value of imports. The remainder represents the foreign value added (be that material, labor, or other value). This remainder, which is not the same as the commonly reported total value of imports, will hereinafter be referred to as the adjusted value. The adjusted value of imports is displayed graphically in figure 1.

Imports from all sources.--The adjusted value of total U.S. imports of complete and incomplete color television receivers, and subassemblies thereof, increased from \$826 million in 1976 to \$1,003 million in 1979, or by 21 percent. As shown in figure 1 and the following table, the increase was attributable to marked increases in imports of incomplete receivers and subassemblies. While complete receivers accounted for 61 percent of the adjusted value for all three categories in 1976, that proportion had declined to 29 percent by 1979.

Adjusted values of U.S. imports of complete and incomplete receivers, and subassemblies thereof, 1976-79

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1976	1977	1978	1979
Complete receivers-----	502,647	491,302	554,335	293,649
Incomplete receivers-----	^{1/} 49,590	68,377	123,713	162,694
Subassemblies-----	^{1/} 273,375	306,919	466,672	546,572
Total-----	825,612	866,598	1,144,720	1,002,915

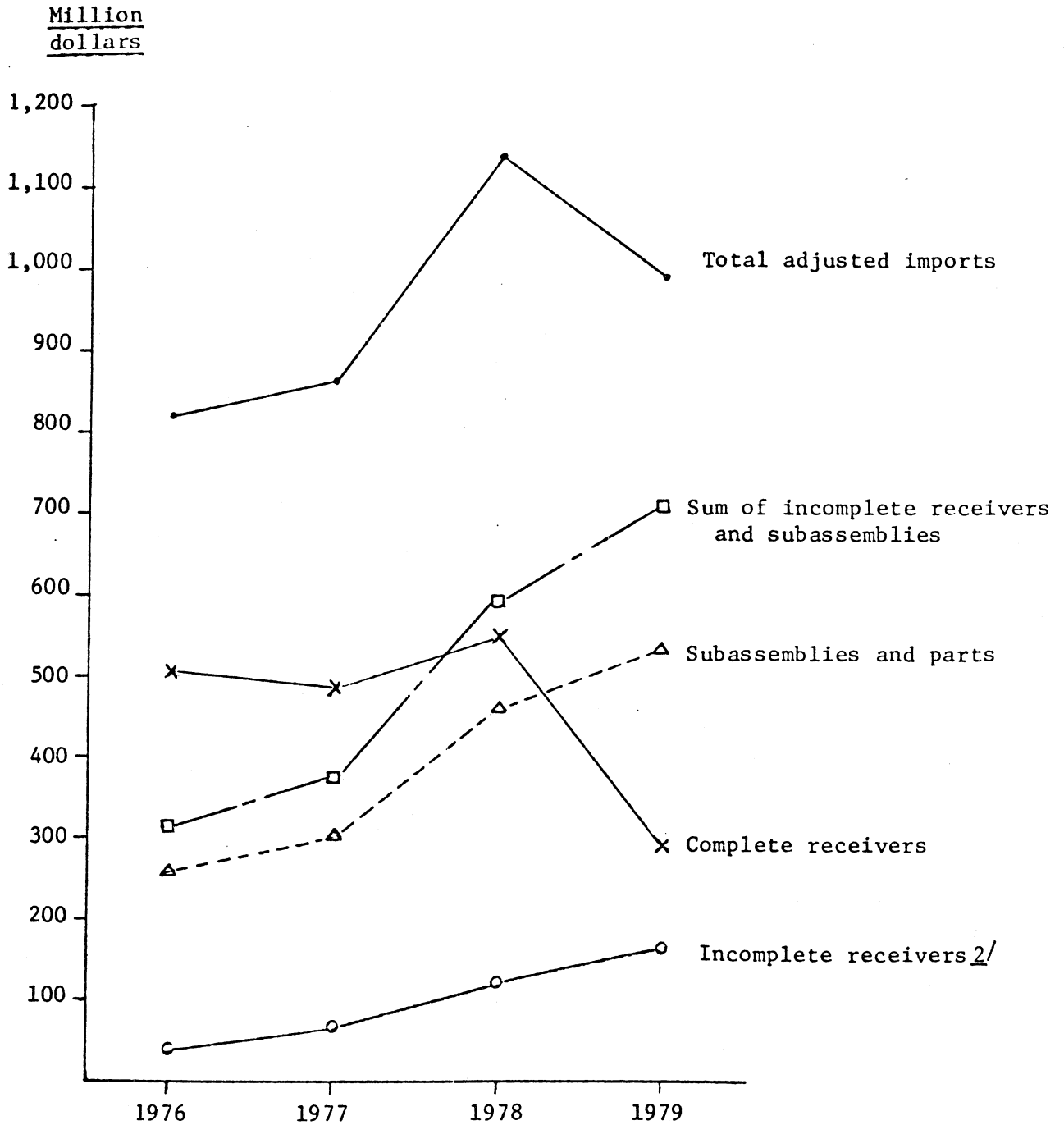
^{1/} Partially estimated.

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

The changes in the product mix of imports were caused by U.S. firms making greater use of their foreign subsidiaries to supply prefabricated electronic subassemblies and the establishment by foreign manufacturers of final assembly plants in the United States. As the ability to produce the larger and more sophisticated prefabricated subassemblies increases in the lesser developed countries, imports of incomplete receivers and subassemblies will continue to rise.

^{1/} Prior to July 1, 1976, unfinished and unassembled (incomplete) receivers were not classified separately from finished receivers. Data on incomplete receivers are therefore estimated January-June 1976.

Figure 1.--Adjusted value 1/ of U.S. imports of color television apparatus, by types specified, 1976-79.2/



1/ Total value of imports less duty-free value returned.

2/ Data for incomplete receivers are partially estimated for 1976 by the Commission staff.

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

Individual country shares of total U.S. imports, by product types, are shown in figure 2.

Imports from Japan.--The establishment of Japanese assembly operations in the United States is evidenced by the decline in U.S. imports of complete receivers and the increase in imports of incomplete receivers and subassemblies. Japan remains the major foreign source for subassemblies despite Mexico's increasing market share. It should be noted that Japanese firms have recently established subassembly manufacturing operations in Mexico and Singapore.

The adjusted value of U.S. imports from Japan of complete and incomplete color television receivers, and subassemblies thereof, declined from \$560 million in 1976 to \$379 million in 1979, or by 32 percent (table 1). The value of imports of complete receivers dropped sharply during this period, from \$462 million in 1976 to \$129 million in 1979 (table 2). The value of imports of Japanese incomplete receivers increased from \$24 million in 1976 to \$36 million in 1979 (table 3), while the value of imports of subassemblies increased from \$74 million to \$214 million (table 4).

Imports from Taiwan.--The adjusted value of U.S. imports from Taiwan of complete and incomplete color television receivers, and subassemblies thereof, increased slightly from \$102 million in 1976 to \$116 million in 1977, but then jumped to \$210 million in 1978 (table 1). In 1979, the year in which the OMA with Taiwan entered into effect, the adjusted value of imports declined by 30 percent to \$147 million.

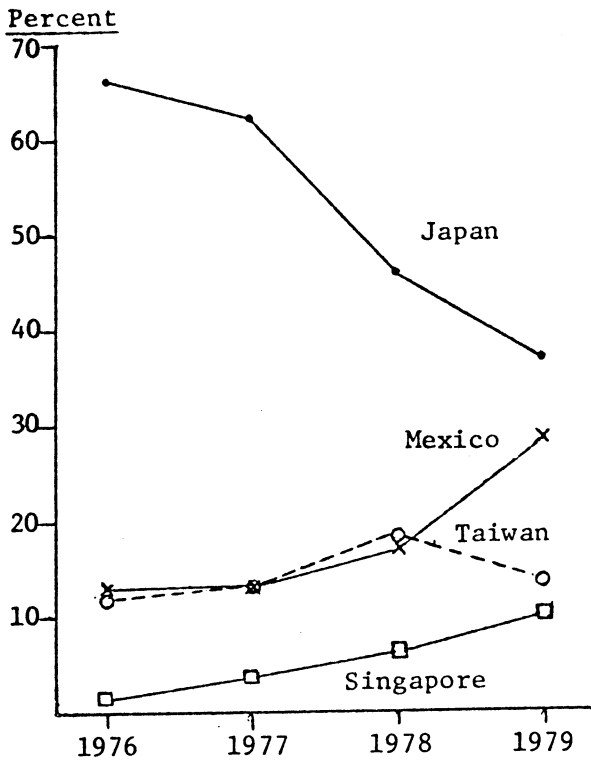
U.S. imports from Taiwan of complete receivers followed an irregular pattern, increasing from a period low of \$31 million in 1976 to a high of \$114 million in 1978 (table 2). In 1979, however, the adjusted value of imports declined to \$70 million. The value of imports of incomplete receivers jumped from an estimated \$140,000 in 1976 to \$49 million in 1978, but then declined to \$35 million in 1979 (table 3). Import values of subassemblies from Taiwan declined steadily from \$71 million in 1976 to \$41 million in 1979 (table 4).

Imports from Korea.--The adjusted value of U.S. imports from Korea of all three product categories followed the same trend as those from Taiwan, increasing from \$12 million in 1976 to \$78 million in 1978, but then declining to \$63 million in 1979 (table 1). Unlike all other major supplying countries, the bulk of U.S. color television imports from Korea were made up of complete receivers throughout 1976-79. The value of such imports increased steadily from \$7 million in 1976 to \$72 million in 1978 and then declined to \$53 million in 1979 (table 2). The value of U.S. imports of incomplete receivers from Korea during each of the years 1976-79 are believed to have been small, never exceeding \$300,000 (table 3). Import values of subassemblies increased from \$5 million in 1976 to \$9 million in 1979, with the major portion of the increase occurring in 1979, when imports of complete and incomplete receivers were restricted by the OMA (table 4).

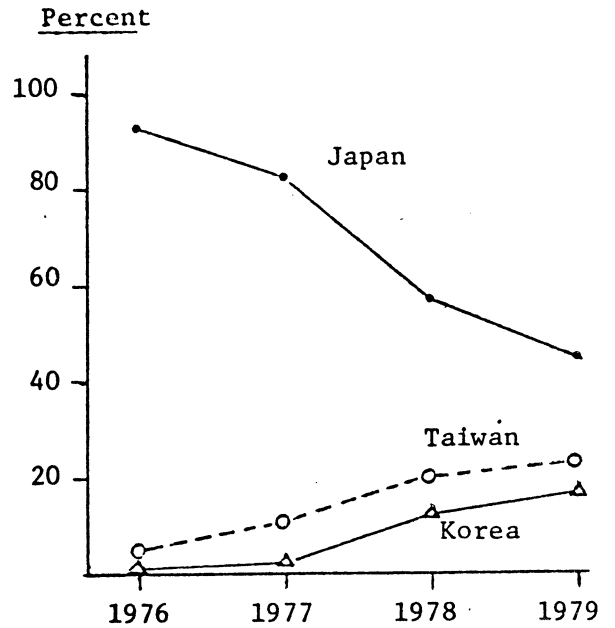
Imports from non-OMA countries.--Significant changes in color television import volumes during 1976-79 occurred with respect to Mexico and Singapore.

Figure 2.--Market shares of adjusted 1/ U.S. imports, by major sources 2/ and by types of commodities, 1976-79.

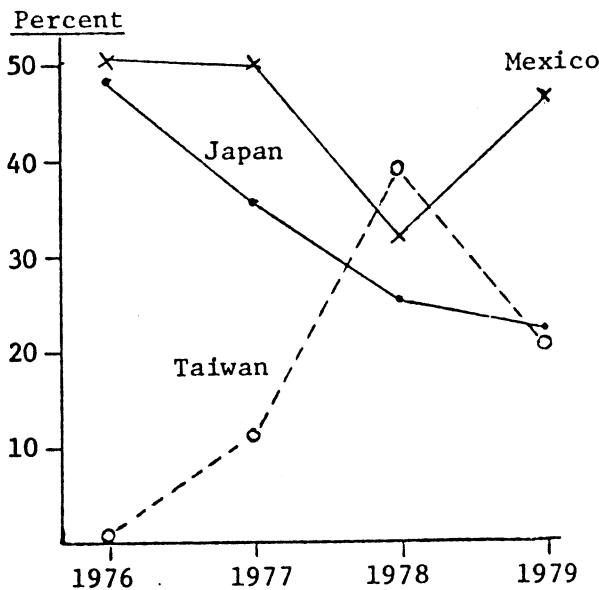
A. Total color TV receivers and subassemblies



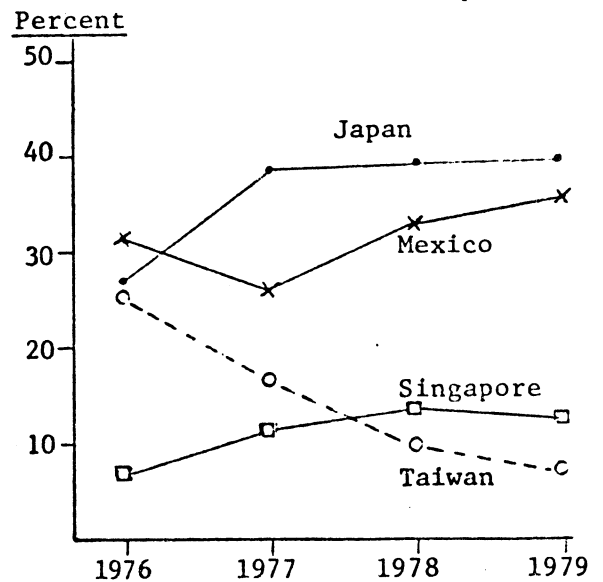
B. Complete receivers



C. Incomplete receivers 3/



D. Subassemblies and parts



1/ Total value of imports less duty-free value returned.

2/ 10 percent in any 1 year.

3/ Data for incomplete receivers are partially estimated for 1976 by the Commission staff.

These countries' share of the adjusted value of total U.S. imports of complete and incomplete color television receivers, and subassemblies thereof, increased from 16 percent in 1976 to 37 percent in 1979, while the aggregate share of countries covered by OMA's declined from 82 to 59 percent.

During 1976-79, imports of complete receivers from Mexico and Singapore were negligible (table 2). The adjusted value of imports of incomplete receivers from Mexico increased steadily from an estimated \$25 million in 1976 to \$76 million in 1979; such imports from Singapore are believed to have been virtually nonexistent until 1979, when they were valued at \$9 million (table 3). ***.

The bulk of these countries' color television exports to the United States are in the subassembly category. The adjusted value of U.S. imports from Mexico of subassemblies increased without interruption from \$87 million in 1976 to \$202 million in 1979 (table 4). It should be noted that the bulk of such imports are entered under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00, as discussed later. The value of imports of subassemblies from Singapore increased from \$19 million in 1976 to \$73 million in 1979, with the largest portion of the increase occurring between 1977 and 1978.

Related-party transactions

Imports between related parties are a measure of the flow of material between parent firms and their foreign subsidiaries. Related-party transactions (defined in the Tariff Act of 1930), as a share of total imports, by major sources, are shown in the following table. The data clearly show that the bulk of U.S. color television imports involve transactions between related parties.

Related-party transactions as a percent of total transactions, by
product lines and by principal sources, 1975-79

Source	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Complete receivers					
Japan-----	74.2	58.3	59.7	69.9	89.4
Taiwan-----	95.7	90.5	93.0	81.9	83.1
Korea-----	92.0	91.5	83.4	59.6	63.0
Canada-----	52.4	97.6	96.1	97.4	92.8
Singapore-----	-	100.0	97.7	62.2	90.5
Incomplete receivers and subassemblies					
Mexico-----	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8
Japan-----	68.7	81.7	90.3	88.8	91.5
Taiwan-----	93.5	93.9	93.5	93.1	92.8
Singapore-----	100.0	99.9	99.7	99.4	99.8
Korea-----	8.0	52.4	19.3	10.9	9.1
Canada-----	52.6	56.0	29.0	28.1	30.3

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

Imports entered under item 807.00

Item 807.00 provides for the duty-free treatment of U.S. goods which are first exported to another country for further assembly or processing and are then returned to the United States. ***. In 1979, the value of duty-free television receiver components returned from Mexico accounted for 88 percent of the total value of all such duty free goods returned to the United States.

1/

The ratio of the value of color television imports entering duty-free under item 807.00 to the total value of color television imports has remained relatively constant during 1976-79, except for a dip in 1977, as shown in the following tabulation:

1/ Detailed data on imports entered under TSUS item 807.00 are shown in tables 1 through 4.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Ratio of duty-free value to total (percent)</u>
1976-----	14.7
1977-----	10.8
1978-----	14.2
1979-----	15.6

The value of all U.S. color television imports entered under TSUS item 807.00 (as opposed to the duty-free value portion of the total value of all imports) increased as a share of the value of total imports without interruption during the period 1976-79, as shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Ratio of item 807.00 imports to total (percent)</u>
1976-----	34.2
1977-----	34.4
1978-----	42.7
1979-----	48.9

As noted above, the bulk of U.S. color television imports entered under TSUS item 807.00 are from Mexico. In percentage terms, importers of Canadian receivers and subassemblies are the second largest users of the provisions of TSUS item 807.00. A large proportion of imports from Taiwan and Singapore are also entered under item 807.00, although the number is diminishing. Importers of color television receivers and subassemblies from Japan and Korea make little use of such provisions.

Import availability

Little information is available on the extent to which the OMA's have affected U.S. color television purchasers' ability to obtain imported products. It is evident, however, that as OMA's entered into effect with respect to complete and incomplete receivers, the composition of color television imports shifted heavily toward subassemblies. A major portion of this shift is attributable to Japanese-owned firms producing receivers in the United States, most of which initiated such production during the period 1976-79. It cannot be assumed that the OMA with Japan had a significant impact on these firms' (or others') imports of complete Japanese receivers except in the first OMA year, since such imports subsequently did not approach the quota levels. With respect to imports of incomplete receivers, Japanese-owned producers probably have been affected by the OMA since its inception, as evidenced by the full usage of the quota levels, and the corresponding increase in imports of the non-quota subassemblies.

It is probable that OMA import restrictions were at least partially responsible for increased imports from Singapore.

* * * * *

Producers' efforts to compete

In response to the Commission's questionnaire, all but one company submitted information on efforts made during the OMA period to improve their competitive position vis-a-vis imports. These responses are summarized below, by companies:

* * * * *

Capital expenditures and research and development expenditures are discussed in depth on pages 32 and 33.

Consumption and Import Penetration

Apparent U.S. consumption of complete color television receivers increased during 1975-78, but fell slightly in terms of quantity in 1979 (table 5). The market share held by imports from all sources increased from 18 percent in 1975 to 33 percent 1976, but then declined to approximately 27 percent in 1977, 26 percent 1978, and 14 percent in 1979. Throughout the period, Japan was the major foreign source of color television receivers.

During 1975-77, imports from Japan accounted for 80 percent or more of all imports and for 23 percent of apparent U.S. consumption. The market share of such imports dropped to 14 percent in 1978 and 5 percent in 1979. Korea and Taiwan each maintained relatively small market shares during 1975-79. These countries' deepest market penetration was in 1978, when U.S. imports from Taiwan and Korea accounted for 6 and 4 percent, respectively, of apparent consumption.

Information on domestic producers' shipments, imports, apparent consumption, and the ratio of imports to apparent consumption, by screen-size categories, for Japan, Taiwan, and Korea are reported in table 6 and table 7.

The data in table 7 show the relative position of U.S.-owned and Japanese-owned producers in the United States in terms of their market share of total U.S. apparent consumption. The data are segregated by major screen size categories.

In the small screen sizes, 13-inches and under, the U.S.-owned firms have gained market share vis-a-vis Japanese-owned firms. Imports from other countries accounted for *** percent or the remainder of this market in 1979. In the intermediate screen sizes, 14-inches to 17-inches, source leadership shifted several times during 1975-79. This market, however, is the smallest in terms of apparent consumption.

The largest U.S. market is in the 19-inch screen size. In 1979, this screen size accounted for 49 percent of apparent consumption. During 1976-78, Japanese sets (principally imports) had as much as *** percent of this market. However, in 1978, Japanese firms had *** percent of the market, while U.S. firms had *** percent (the remaining 15 percent consisting of imports from other countries such as Taiwan and Korea). In 1979, U.S.-owned firms had their best year since 1975, capturing *** percent of apparent consumption. Japanese firms had only *** percent.

In the screen-size category of 20 inches and over, the United States clearly dominated in 1975 and 1976 with market shares of *** and *** percent, respectively. From 1977 through 1979, the U.S. share dropped to *** percent, while Japan accounted for the remaining *** percent (*** percent in 1979). This increased market share in consoles can be accounted for by changes in ownership of console-producing firms, Quasar and Warwick.

The Domestic Industry

U.S. producers

The number of firms producing television receivers in the United States declined from 17 in 1970 to 12 in 1976, but in 1979 increased to the present number of 14. The following is a list of all current U.S. producers and the locations of their assembly plants:

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

The table on the next page lists the firms that assembled television receivers in the United States in each of the years 1970-80.

1/ Formerly Warwick Electronics, Inc.

U.S. producers of television receivers, 1970-80

Firm	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Admiral Group <u>1/</u> -----	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Andrea Radio Corp-----	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Curtis Mathes Manufactur-											
ing Co-----	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
General Electric Co-----	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GTE Sylvania Inc-----	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Magnavox Consumer Elec-											
tronics Co. <u>2/</u> -----	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Quasar Electronics											
Corp. <u>3/</u> -----	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RCA Corp-----	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sony Corp. of America-----			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sanyo Manufacturing											
Corp. <u>4/</u> -----	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wells-Gardner Electronics											
Corp-----	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zenith Radio Corp-----	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philco Consumer Elec-											
tronics Co. <u>5/</u> -----	X	X	X	X	X						
Teledyne Packard Bell Co----	X	X	X	X							
TMA Co-----	X	X	X								
Setchel-Carlson-----	X	X	X								
Arvin-----	X										
Emerson-----	X										
Hitachi Consumer Products											
of America, Inc-----										X	X
Sharp Electronics Corp.-----										X	X
Toshiba America, Inc-----									X	X	X
Melco Sales, Inc. <u>6/</u> -----								X	X	X	X

1/ Rockwell International Corp. sold Admiral Group television business to a Hong Kong firm and ceased production in the United States near the end of 1978.

2/ North American Philips Corp. (subsidiary of the Philips Trust) purchased the Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co. in 1974.

3/ Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. (Japan), purchased the television receiver business of Motorola, Inc., in 1974 and renamed the business Quasar Electronics Co.

4/ Sanyo Electric, Inc. (Japan), purchased the television-manufacturing facilities of Warwick Electronics Inc., effective Dec. 31, 1976.

5/ GTE Sylvania purchased the "Philco" trademark in 1974; Philco discontinued television receiver production in the same year.

6/ Wholly owned by Mitsubishi (Japan); markets under the label "MGA."

Source: Television Digest, various issues, 1970 to the present.

The two largest U.S. producers of television receivers are Zenith and RCA. During 1975-77, these two firms accounted for roughly *** percent of total U.S. production of color television receivers. During 1978 and 1979, however, their combined market share declined to about *** percent. Other firms producing significant quantities of color television receivers are General Electric, GTE Sylvania, Magnavox, Quasar (formerly Motorola), Sony, Sanyo (formerly Warwick Electronics, Inc.), Toshiba, and Curtis Mathes. Four small producers--Wells-Gardner, Melco Sales (Mitsubishi), Hitachi, and Sharp--accounted for approximately *** percent of total U.S. production during 1979. The table on page A-19 shows the share of U.S. color television production accounted for by each U.S. producer during 1971-79.

Eight U.S. producers are owned by foreign firms. Sony Corp. of America, a division of Sony Corp. of Japan, built a color television production facility in San Diego, Calif., in 1971. North American Philips Corp., a subsidiary of N.V. Philips, a large multinational corporation based in the Netherlands, purchased the Magnavox Electronics Co. in 1974. Matsushita, a Japanese firm, purchased the television business of Motorola, Inc., in 1974, and now operates this business under the name of Quasar Electronics Co. The television production facilities of Warwick Electronics, Inc., were purchased by Sanyo Electric, Inc., of Japan in 1976. In 1977, Melco Sales, Inc., owned by Mitsubishi Electric, commenced color television receiver production in Irvine, Calif.; this operation has since been relocated in Santa Ana, Calif. In 1978, Toshiba America, Inc., started color television receiver production in Lebanon, Tenn. In 1979, Hitachi Consumer Products of America, Inc., inaugurated production of color television receivers in Compton, Calif., and Sharp Electronics Corp. began production in Memphis, Tenn. As shown in the following tabulation, foreign-owned firms are accounting for an increasing share of total U.S. color receiver output:

Firm ownership	1973	1975	1977	1979
U.S.- or Dutch-owned-----	100.0	***	***	***
Japanese-owned firm-----	-	***	***	***
Total-----	100.0	***	***	***

In an effort to take advantage of lower labor costs, most large U.S. producers have established television assembly or subassembly plants in foreign countries, principally Mexico, Singapore, and Taiwan. U.S. firms have also established foreign plants in which components for television receivers are made. The assembly of color receivers is completed in domestic facilities by operations such as the addition of a picture tube, cabinet, and operating knobs.

Color television receivers: U.S. producers' share of total U.S. production, by firms, 1971-79 1/ 2/

(In percent)

Firm	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Admiral Group	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania Inc. 3/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Philco Consumer Electronics Co. 3/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Co. 4/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp 5/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Melco Sales, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hitachi Consumer Prod of America	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Satchel-Carlson, TMA, and Teledyne Packard Bell did not provide data for this study.
 2/ Andrea Radio Corp's share of U.S. production is less than 0.1 percent for the period covered by the investigation.

3/ GTE Sylvania purchased the "Philco" trademark in 1974.

4/ From 1971 until 1974 the figures for Quasar represent Motorola's share before it was purchased by Matsushita and renamed Quasar.

5/ From 1971 until 1975 the figures for Sanyo represent Warwick's share before Sanyo bought Warwick's television manufacturing facilities in 1976.

6/ No data available.

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

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

Channels of distribution

U.S. producers and importers of television receivers distribute their television receivers to the ultimate consumer through (1) private-label dealers, (2) merchandising syndicates and/or chainstores, and (3) regional distributors or local dealers of manufacturers' brand-name television receivers.

Private-label marketers, such as Sears, Montgomery Ward, and J.C. Penney, supply prospective producers with specifications on a particular model of television receiver for purchase under their own brand name for resale through their own retail outlets. In an effort to provide their customers with a wide choice of television receiver models, they regularly purchase receivers from several sources.

Merchandising syndicates and chain stores which distribute manufacturers' brand-name television receivers on a nationwide or regional basis may purchase directly from U.S. producers or importers, or from distributors. Merchandising syndicates and chain stores frequently sell both manufacturers' brand-name receivers and private-label receivers. Regional distributors (either independently or producer/importer-owned) or local dealers of manufacturers' brand-name television receivers may purchase from national distributors or from domestic or foreign producers.

U.S. production

Total U.S. production of color television receivers increased generally, from 5.4 million units in 1971 to 9.0 million units in 1979; however, production decreased in the recession years of 1974 and 1975, and it was not until 1978 that production exceeded its previous peak in 1973, as shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(1,000 units)</u>
1971-----	5,398
1972-----	6,816
1973-----	7,801
1974-----	6,813
1975-----	5,597
1976-----	5,870
1977-----	7,005
1978-----	8,282
1979-----	9,012

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

Between 1975 and 1979, the quantity of color television receivers produced by all U.S. manufacturers increased by 61 percent. The large percen-

tage increase in production by Japanese-owned firms may be principally explained by the fact that since 1975 four new Japanese-owned color television

Color television receivers: U.S. production, by firm ownership,
1975-79

Period	U.S.- or Dutch owned	Japanese owned	Total
1975-----1,000 units--	***	***	5,597
1976-----do-----	***	***	5,870
1977-----do-----	***	***	7,005
1978-----do-----	***	***	8,282
1979-----do-----	***	***	9,012
Percentage increase--			
1976 from 1975-----percent----	***	***	4.9
1977 from 1976-----do-----	***	***	19.3
1978 from 1977-----do-----	***	***	18.2
1979 from 1978-----do-----	***	***	8.8
1979 from 1975-----do-----	***	***	61.0

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

assembly plants have been opened in the United States, and one U.S.-owned plant was purchased by a Japanese color television producer. Production by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms increased by 45 percent during the period 1975-79 even though one producer ceased production and another was purchased by a Japanese producer, as noted above.

Table 8 shows U.S. production by various categories of screen sizes. During 1971-79, the 18-inch and over categories accounted for 83 percent of the total number of sets produced. Between 1977 and 1979, this percentage decreased from 85 to 81 percent, which is believed to be the result of U.S.-owned producers making more sets of smaller screen-size to offset declining imports of such sets, particularly imports from Japan.

U.S. shipments and exports

Domestic shipments.--U.S. producers' domestic shipments of color television receivers followed the same trend as production, increasing from 5.0 million units, valued at \$1.6 billion, in 1971 to 8.7 million units, valued at \$3.0 billion, in 1979. The overall increase was interrupted by a drop during the recession of 1974 and 1975. Total domestic shipments for 1971-79 are shown in the following tabulation:

Year	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000 units</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>
1971-----	5,033	1,637
1972-----	6,316	1,947
1973-----	7,071	2,157
1974-----	6,108	1,884
1975-----	5,577	1,876
1976-----	5,744	2,071
1977-----	6,701	2,386
1978-----	7,725	2,668
1979-----	8,715	2,984

As shown above, the early-period peak in 1973 was not surpassed until 1977 in terms of value and 1978 in terms of quantity. In terms of both quantity and value, 1979 was a record year for domestic shipments. Domestic shipments by U.S.-or Dutch-and Japanese-owned firms and the percentage increases in those shipments are shown in the following tables.

Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, by firm ownerships, 1975-79

Year	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
Quantity (1,000 units)			
1975-----	***	***	5,577
1976-----	***	***	5,744
1977-----	***	***	6,701
1978-----	***	***	7,725
1979-----	***	***	8,715
Value (million dollars)			
1975-----	***	***	1,876
1976-----	***	***	2,071
1977-----	***	***	2,386
1978-----	***	***	2,668
1979-----	***	***	2,984

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

Color television receivers: Percentage increases in domestic shipments,
by firm ownerships, 1975-79

Period	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	Total
Quantity			
Percentage increase--			
1976 from 1975-----	***	***	3.0
1977 from 1976-----	***	***	16.7
1978 from 1977-----	***	***	15.3
1979 from 1978-----	***	***	12.8
1979 from 1975-----	***	***	56.3
Value			
Percentage increase--			
1976 from 1975-----	***	***	10.4
1977 from 1976-----	***	***	15.2
1978 from 1977-----	***	***	11.8
1979 from 1978-----	***	***	11.8
1979 from 1975-----	***	***	59.1

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

The large share increase in shipments by Japanese-owned firms may again be explained by the increase in the number of Japanese-owned producers.

The Japanese-owned firms' share of shipments have also increased throughout 1975-79, as shown in the following tabulation:

Year	Shipments by Japanese-owned firms as a share of total shipments	
	Quantity	Value
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1975-----	***	***
1976-----	***	***
1977-----	***	***
1978-----	***	***
1979-----	***	***

Shipments by screen size were dominated by the larger sizes for 1975-79. The screen-size category of 20-inches and over accounted for over 50 percent of the value of all shipments each year from 1975 to 1978; it was only in 1979 that the value of this category fell below 50 percent. In terms of quantity, the category of 20-inches and over accounted for between 40 and 45 percent of total shipments during 1975-77, but then declined to 39 percent in 1978 and 30 percent in 1979 (table 9).

The 18- and 19-inches screen-size category was the second ranking group in terms of value for the period; however, it did pass the 20-inches and over category in 1979. In terms of quantity, shipments of the 18- and 19-inches screen-size category accounted for approximately 38 to 42 percent of total shipments between 1975 and 1977; however, the 18- and 19-inches category increased to 46 percent of the total in 1978 and 51 percent in 1979.

The screen-size category of 17-inches and under has been the smallest group in terms of both quantity sold and value. This group has accounted for between 15 and 18 percent of shipments in terms of quantity and 11 to 13 percent in terms of value. It should be noted, however, that shipments of the 13-inches screen-size category have increased significantly since 1977.

A significant difference between U.S.- or Dutch-owned and Japanese-owned producers is that the former's shipments have a higher percentage of sets in the 20-inches and-over screen size category, while shipments by Japanese-owned producers were principally in the 18- and 19-inches category. The following table shows the share of total domestic shipments, by screen sizes, accounted for by Japanese-owned firms ^{1/}.

Color television receivers: Ratios of shipments by Japanese-owned firms to total shipments, 1975-79

Screen size	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Percent of total quantity					
17 inches and under-----	***	***	***	***	***
18 and 19 inches-----	***	***	***	***	***
20 inches and over-----	***	***	***	***	***
Percent of total value					
17 inches and under-----	***	***	***	***	***
18 and 19 inches-----	***	***	***	***	***
20 inches and over-----	***	***	***	***	***

^{1/} U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms account for the remainder of shipments.

The prior table indicates that Japanese-owned firms have emphasized the two smaller screen-size categories and not the 20-inches and-over category, which is made up mainly of 25-inch color console models. The increase in the percentage of shipments in the 20-inches and-over category between 1976 and 1977 is a result largely of the purchase of Warwick Electronics, Inc., by Sanyo Electric, Inc. (Japan). ***

U.S. exports.--U.S. exports of color television receivers increased from 86,000 units, valued at \$29 million, in 1971 to 451,000 units, valued at \$141 million, in 1979, as shown in the following table.

Color television receivers: U.S. exports, 1971-79

Year	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000 units</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1971-----	86	29,360
1972-----	142	48,263
1973-----	223	73,749
1974-----	189	60,368
1975-----	120	44,293
1976-----	160	57,792
1977-----	195	67,099
1978-----	416	136,168
1979-----	451	141,127

In 1978 and 1979, exports accounted for about 5 percent of the total quantity of U.S. color television receiver production. In 1978, according to official U.S. statistics, 62 percent of the quantity of all reported U.S. exports of color television receivers were destined for Canada. Other significant export markets were Chile, Mexico, and Panama.

Capacity and capacity utilization

The theoretical capacity of U.S. producers is based on a 1-shift-a-day, 5-days-a-week operating schedule, with no change in the product mix from that actually being produced during the reporting period. This total theoretical capacity is shown in the following tabulation:

Year	Total capacity ^{1/}	Actual production	Percent of total capacity utilized
-----1,000 units-----			
1975-----	8,293	5,597	67.5
1976-----	^{2/} 9,748	5,870	60.2
1977-----	^{2/} 10,295	7,005	68.0
1978-----	^{2/} 10,406	8,282	79.6
1979-----	11,259	9,012	80.0

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

^{2/} Data are revised from public information previously released by the Commission.

Total capacity increased by 17.5 percent between 1975 and 1976, 5.6 percent between 1976 and 1977, 1.1 percent between 1977 and 1978, and 8.2 percent between 1978 and 1979. The increase in total capacity between 1975 and 1979 is 35.8 percent, but only 15.5 percent between 1976 and 1979.

As shown in the preceding tabulation, capacity utilization declined in 1976 but has increased each year since then. The 1979 figure of 80 percent is the high for the period.

Inventories

End-of-period inventories of color television receivers are shown in the following tabulation:

Year	U.S.-produced	Imported	Total
-----1,000 units-----			
1975-----	498	171	669
1976-----	532	524	1,056
1977-----	605	223	828
1978-----	696	315	1,011
1979-----	510	159	669

As can be seen from the tabulation, the 1979 closing inventory is approximately the same as that of 1975. Inventories of U.S.-produced receivers increased from 1975 to 1978, but then declined in 1979 to the second lowest amount of the period. Inventories of imported receivers fluctuated during the period, with the biggest increase occurring between 1975 and 1976,

when they more than tripled. The biggest decrease was between 1976 and 1977, when inventories of imported receivers declined by more than 50 percent.

Employment

Average number of production and related workers.--Employment increased from 1971 to 1973 but began an as-yet-unchecked decline in 1974 (table 10). The average number of production and related workers employed by U.S. color television manufacturers declined from a peak of 41,434 in 1973 to 22,470 in 1979, or by 46 percent. The largest decline in employment occurred between 1974 and 1975, a recessionary period. These figures are shown in the following tabulation and table 10:

Year	Average number of workers	Percent change from previous year
1971-----	36,191	-
1972-----	38,896	7.5
1973-----	41,434	6.5
1974-----	36,349	-12.3
1975-----	27,651	-23.9
1976-----	26,957	-2.5
1977-----	24,985	-7.3
1978-----	23,854	-4.5
1979-----	22,470	-5.8

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

Year	U.S.- or Dutch-owned		Japanese-owned	
	Production and related workers	Percentage change from previous year	Production and related workers	Percentage change from previous year
	Number		Number	
1975-----	***	***	***	***
1976-----	***	***	***	***
1977-----	***	***	***	***
1978-----	***	***	***	***
1979-----	***	***	***	***

The large increase in employment of Japanese-owned firms in 1977 can be attributed primarily to the purchase of Warwick Electronics Inc., by Sanyo.

The decline in employment by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms was due to ownership transfer of Quasar and Warwick. *** (table 10).

Man-hours worked by production and related workers.--The total number of man-hours worked by production and related workers peaked in 1972 at approximately 77 million, but has declined each year since 1972, except in 1976, as shown in the following tabulation and table 11:

Year	Man-hours (1,000 hours)	Percent change from previous year
1971-----	69,436	-
1972-----	76,974	10.9
1973-----	73,375	-4.7
1974-----	70,999	-3.2
1975-----	51,173	-27.9
1976-----	52,554	2.7
1977-----	50,354	-4.2
1978-----	48,292	-4.1
1979-----	46,194	-4.3

As with employment, the largest decline in man-hours occurred between 1974 and 1975. Man-hours worked in 1979 represent only 60 percent of the 1972 peak level.

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

Year	U.S.- or Dutch-owned		Japanese-owned	
	Production and related workers: 1,000 hours	Percentage change from previous year	Production and related workers 1,000 hours	Percentage change from previous year
1975-----	***	***	***	***
1976-----	***	***	***	***
1977-----	***	***	***	***
1978-----	***	***	***	***
1979-----	***	***	***	***

Output per man-hour.--In order to compare production with man-hours, the total yearly output of color television receivers was divided by the total

man-hours worked by production and related workers to obtain output per man-hour. This ratio, together with an index, is presented in the following tabulation:

Year	Sets per man-hour	Index (1971=100)
1971-----	0.0777	100.0
1972-----	.0885	113.9
1973-----	.1063	136.8
1974-----	.0960	123.6
1975-----	.1094	140.8
1976-----	.1117	143.8
1977-----	.1391	179.0
1978-----	.1715	220.7
1979-----	.1951	251.1

The trend in sets per man-hour increased throughout the entire period except 1974. The largest increase in the index occurred in 1978, when it rose 41.7 points over the 1977 level. The simplification of final assembly operations through increased usage of large and essentially complete imported subassemblies and increased utilization of printed circuit boards are believed to be the primary reasons for the large increases in output per worker.

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

Year	U.S.-or Dutch owned		Japanese-owned	
	Sets per man-hour	Index 1975=100	Sets per man-hour	Index 1975=100
1975-----	0.1039	100.0	***	***
1976-----	.1050	101.1	***	***
1977-----	.1308	125.9	.1976	***
1978-----	.1595	153.5	.2461	***
1979-----	***	***	***	***

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

Major input factors in color television assembly

As noted earlier, data on apparent U.S. consumption are available only with respect to complete receivers. Data available to the Commission through its monitoring program reveal, however, that an increasingly large percentage of the total value of domestically assembled receivers is accounted for by imported subassemblies, components, and parts. As shown in figure 3 and table 12, the utilization of such imported articles is more prevalent in Japanese-owned producers' operations than in the operations of U.S.- or Dutch-owned producers. During 1977-79, however, both categories of producers purchased an increasing percentage of foreign-made materials. Data also show that receivers produced in the United States by U.S.- or Dutch-owned producers in 1979 contained almost twice as much U.S. labor value as those produced by Japanese-owned producers.

Profit-and-loss experience

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

As shown in table 13, net sales of color television receivers increased from \$2.6 billion in 1976 to \$3.2 billion in 1979. Approximately *** of this increase was attributable to Japanese-owned firms. Net sales by such firms increased from *** million in 1976 to \$652 million in 1979, or by *** percent, while net sales by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms increased from *** billion to \$2.5 billion, or by *** percent. The primary reasons for what appears to be superior sales performance of the Japanese-owned firms was the entry of four new Japanese-owned firms--Melco Sales, Toshiba, Sharp, and Hitachi--into the industry in 1977, 1978, and 1979, respectively, and the purchase of Warwick Electronics, Inc., a U.S.-owned firm, by Sanyo Manufacturing Corp. in 1976. ***.

* * * * *

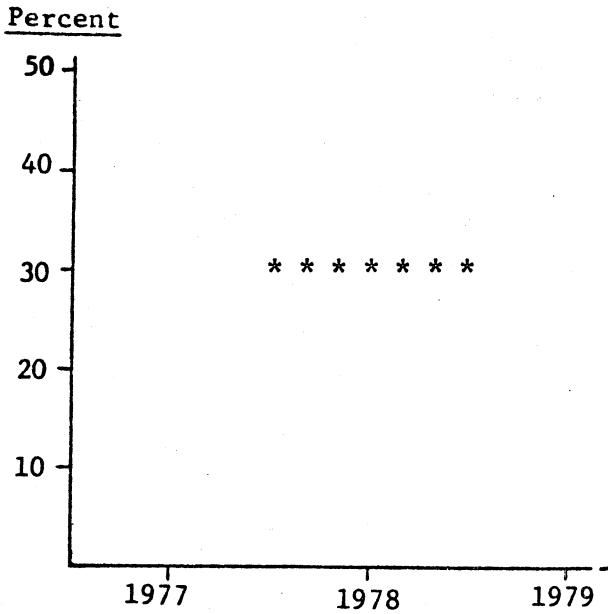
Net operating profit on U.S. producers' color television receiver operations declined 62 percent, from \$96.3 million in 1976 to \$36.7 million in 1979. The ratio of net operating profit to net sales declined during this period from 3.7 percent to 1.1 percent. U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms were, on average, more profitable than Japanese-owned firms during the period 1976-79. Net operating profits for U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms declined from *** million in 1976, or *** percent of net sales, to *** million in 1979, or *** percent of net sales. ***.

* * * * *

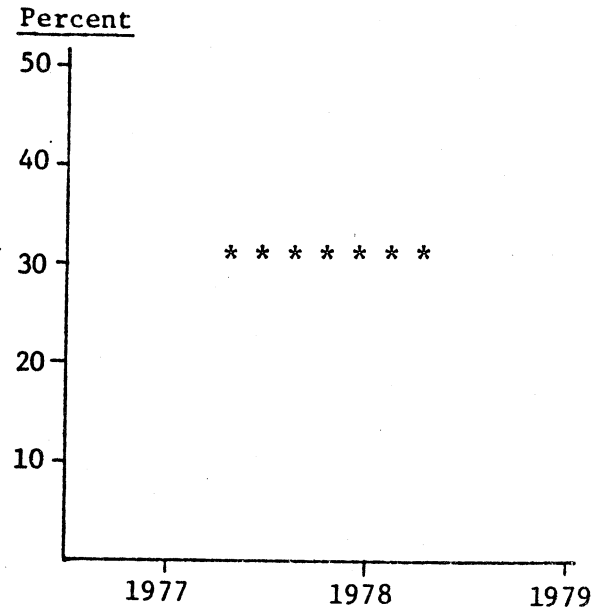
As shown in the following tabulation, the net operating profit margin on U.S. producers' color television receiver operations has been significantly below the average net operating margin for broader categories of products:

Figure 3.--Major input factors as a share of the total cost of producing color television receivers, and units produced, by U.S.- or Dutch-owned and Japanese-owned firms, 1977-79.

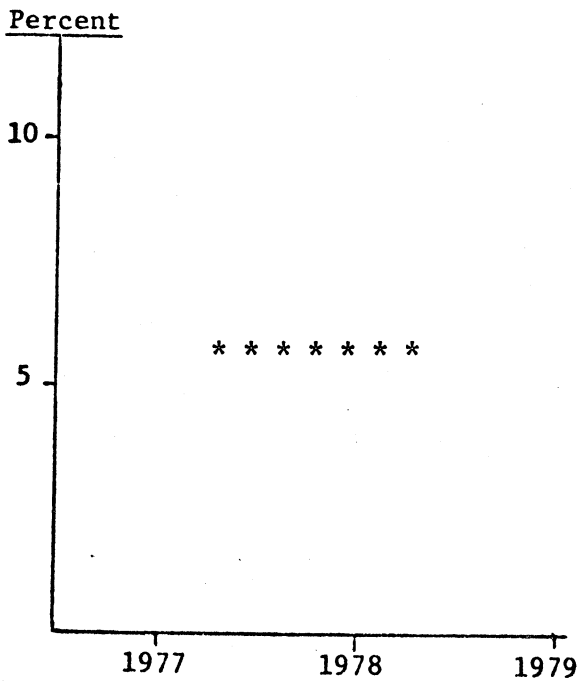
A. Purchase of imported articles



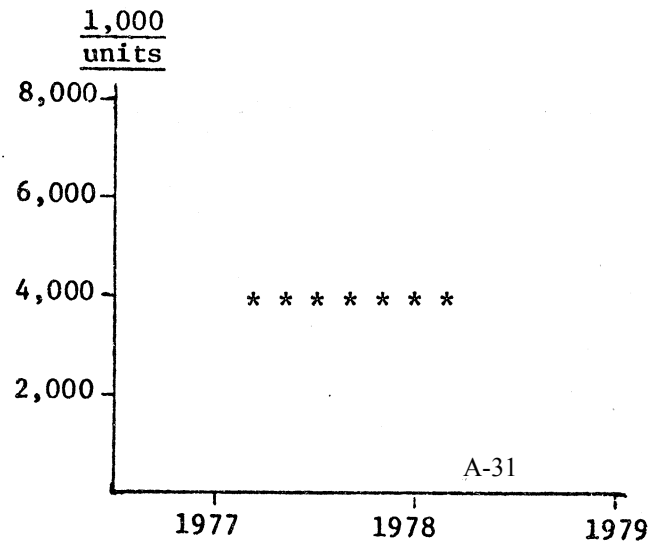
B. Purchase of U.S.-made articles



C. U.S. labor value added



D. Units produced



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

Item	Ratio of net operating profit to net sales			
	1976	1977	1978	1979
Color television receivers-----	3.7	2.8	1.5	1.1
Electrical and electronic equipment <u>1/</u> -----	8.6	8.7	8.1	7.5

1/ Averaged from data published in Quarterly Financial report by Federal Trade Commission.

Capital expenditures and research and development costs

As shown in table 15, U.S. producers' total capital expenditure for machinery, equipment, and fixtures within the United States increased from \$29.7 million in 1976 to \$48.2 million in 1979. Roughly *** of the increase was attributable to Japanese-owned firms, reflecting the sizable investment necessitated by the commencement of operations in their new U.S. facilities. Capital expenditure for machinery, equipment, and fixtures outside the United States, virtually all of which was reported by U.S.-owned firms, 1/ increased from \$5.0 million in 1976 to \$11.3 million in 1979.

Capital expenditures on other items, including land, buildings, and improvements, increased from \$11.4 million in 1976 to \$14.4 million in 1978, after dropping sharply in 1977, and then reached \$12.8 million in 1979. Japanese-owned firms' expenditures on such items declined from *** million in 1976 to *** million in 1977, but then increased to *** million in 1978 and to *** million in 1979. On the other hand, such expenditures by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms declined steadily from *** million in 1976 to *** million in 1978, and then increased to *** million in 1979 for facilities located within the United States, and from *** million in 1976 to *** million in 1979 for facilities located outside the United States. 2/

Most research and development in the color television industry is associated with the development of improvements and new features in existing products, the development of new processes and production machinery, and the testing of raw materials and competitors' products. Research and development expenditures by U.S.- or Dutch-owned firms increased from *** million in 1976 to *** million in 1978 and then declined to *** million in 1979. The largest contributors were ***. Research and development expenditures by Japanese-owned firms declined during this period, from *** million in 1976 to ***

1/ Expenditures by the Japanese parents were not reported by their U.S. subsidiaries, and are therefore unknown.

2/ Expenditures for facilities outside the United States by the Japanese parents were not reported by their U.S. subsidiaries, and are therefore unknown.

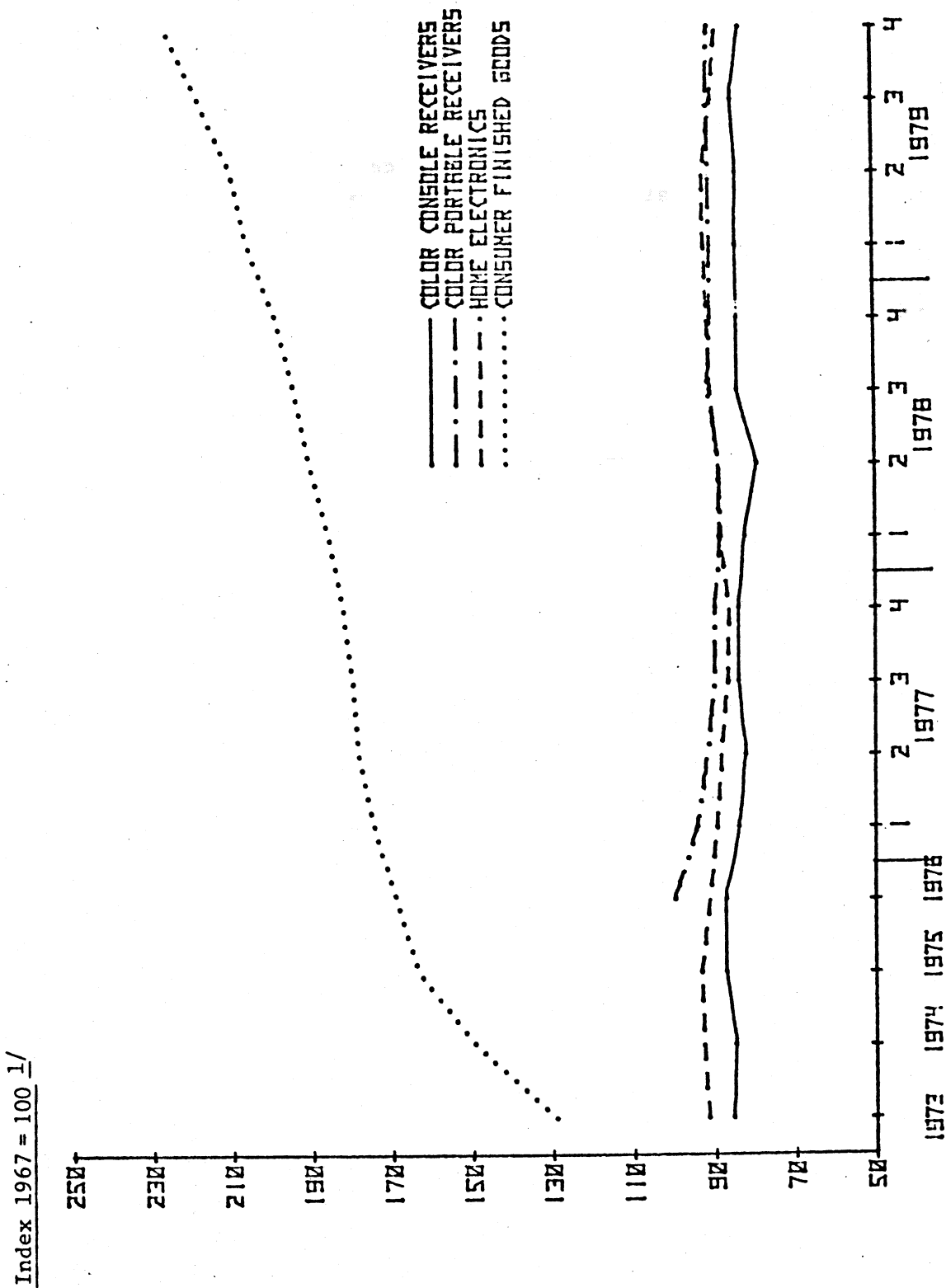
million in 1979. Much of the research for the Japanese-owned firms is performed by the parent firms in Japan.

Prices

Prices of color television receivers in the United States are best characterized as stable relative to prices of most other articles. As shown in the following table, the Producers' Price Index (PPI) ^{1/} for color receivers fluctuated minimally during 1975-79. A comparison of the PPI for televisions with those for all home electronics and for all consumer finished goods is graphed in figure 4. It is apparent that prices of televisions have shown trends similar to those for other home electronics and that both declined until the high inflationary periods beginning in 1977. Neither televisions nor home electronics has contributed to the general price rises on the wholesale level indicated by the index for all consumer finished goods. The stability of electronics prices in general is believed to be the result of rapid technological advances in the field, particularly in design, production techniques, and the economies of scale gained with the phenomenal growth of this market. Similar factors have undoubtedly played some part in the stability of television prices, although the extent of their contribution is not clear. Other factors, such as offshore production of the more labor-intensive subassemblies and the sharp price competition among the largest producers, are also known to contribute to the suppression of price rises. Technical advances in design and reduced numbers of parts have resulted in improvements in picture quality and reliability as well as additional features, indicating that the consumer receives greater real value for the same nominal price.

^{1/} The Producers' Price Index, formerly called the Wholesale Price Index, is compiled and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, on a monthly basis and includes data on television prices from a limited number of major producers in the United States.

Figure 4.--Producers Price Index (PPI) for console color receivers, color portables, home electronics, and consumer finished goods, 1973-79.



^{1/} Except color portables: 1976 = 100.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Color television receivers, home electronics and consumer finished goods:
Producers Price Indexes, 1973-1976 and by quarters, 1977-1979

Period	Color television receivers		Home electronics <u>1/</u>	Consumer finished goods <u>1/</u>
	Consoles <u>1/</u>	Portables <u>2/</u>		
1973-----	85.6	-	91.9	129.2
1974-----	85.0	-	93.1	149.3
1975-----	87.4	-	93.5	163.6
1976-----	87.3	100.0	91.3	169.0
1977:				
Jan.-Mar-----	84.0	94.4	89.5	174.7
Apr.-June-----	82.3	91.8	88.3	178.5
July-Sept-----	84.0	90.0	86.7	180.0
Oct.-Dec-----	84.0	90.0	86.4	182.4
1978:				
Jan.-Mar-----	82.5	88.5	88.9	185.9
Apr.-June-----	79.5	89.0	89.1	190.8
July-Sept-----	84.3	91.6	91.1	194.6
Oct.-Dec-----	84.2	90.9	91.7	199.1
1979:				
Jan.-Mar-----	84.3	90.7	92.3	206.1
Apr.-June-----	84.1	91.0	92.5	210.2
July-Sept-----	85.2	91.3	90.2	218.4
Oct.-Dec-----	83.1	90.9	88.8	227.1

1/ 1967=100.0.

2/ 1976=100.0.

Source: Compiled from published statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Indexes derived by Commission staff of unit values of domestic shipments of 19-inch color receivers and of the median prices for the most popular 19-inch domestically produced receivers are shown in the table on the following page. 1/ As expected, these indexes demonstrate the same underlying pattern of price stability as that found in the PPI for televisions. These indexes, however, fluctuate more than the PPI, possibly because throughout the reporting period, the PPI includes the same small number of reporting firms providing data on the same or similar models, whereas the other indexes incorporate data from all domestic producers. Data compiled for all producers are affected by the entrances and exits of firms to and from the industry. Furthermore, the data are provided on all production (in the case of unit values) or the model which is in greatest demand during a 3-month period (in the case of median prices), thereby reflecting real market conditions as changes occur.

1/ U.S. producers' shipments of 19-inch color receivers have accounted for approximately 45 to 50 percent of total color receiver shipments in recent years.

The unit value index shows a drop of about 4 percent in July-September 1977, and reaches its lowest point in April-June 1978 before starting to recover to former levels. This decline, which is slightly less severe in the index of median prices, appears to have been caused by an unusually high inventory held by both importers and domestic producers. The inventory build-up began prior to the announcement of the OMA with Japan and reached a peak of about 1.5 million units in mid-1977. The inventory overhang caused a softening of prices throughout the model range. The median price index appears to have been affected to a lesser extent, indicating that the prices of the most popular sets held up better than those in other price ranges.

Indexes of unit values 1/ of domestic shipments of 19-inch receivers and of median prices of the most popular 19-inch receivers, by quarters, 1977-79

Period	Index of unit values <u>2/</u>	Index of median prices <u>2/</u>
1977:		
Jan.-Mar-----	104.5	<u>3/</u>
Apr.-June-----	103.6	<u>3/</u>
July-Sept-----	100.0	100.0
Oct.-Dec-----	101.9	96.6
1978:		
Jan.-Mar-----	99.4	96.7
Apr.-June-----	98.3	95.6
July-Sept-----	100.8	97.1
Oct.-Dec-----	102.0	97.0
1979:		
Jan.-Mar-----	102.9	100.3
Apr.-June-----	104.6	99.9
July-Sept-----	104.4	101.4
Oct.-Dec-----	100.7	97.2

1/ These indexes were derived by Commission staff.

2/ July-Sept. 1977=100.0.

3/ Not available.

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

* * * * *

The combined effect of these factors was a lowering of both the median price index and the unit value index by approximately 4 percent.

Probable Economic Effect of Terminating Import Relief

Projected U.S. market for color television receivers

The staff received two projections regarding the domestic color television market for the next several years. The first was derived from an econo-

metric model developed by Corning Glass Works which was reported to have shown relatively satisfactory results over the last decade. A projection based on this model indicates that demand will decline from its current level of about 10 million sets in 1979 to approximately 8.7 million sets in 1981, as shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Projected</u>
1978-----	10.2	10.0
1979 -----	<u>1/</u> 9.8	10.0
1980-----	-	9.0
1981-----	-	8.7

The second projection was made by the Electronic Industries Association (EIA) of the future demand in terms of estimated sales at the distributor level. 2/ These estimates are the median of estimates provided to the EIA by member firms and are shown in the following tabulation:

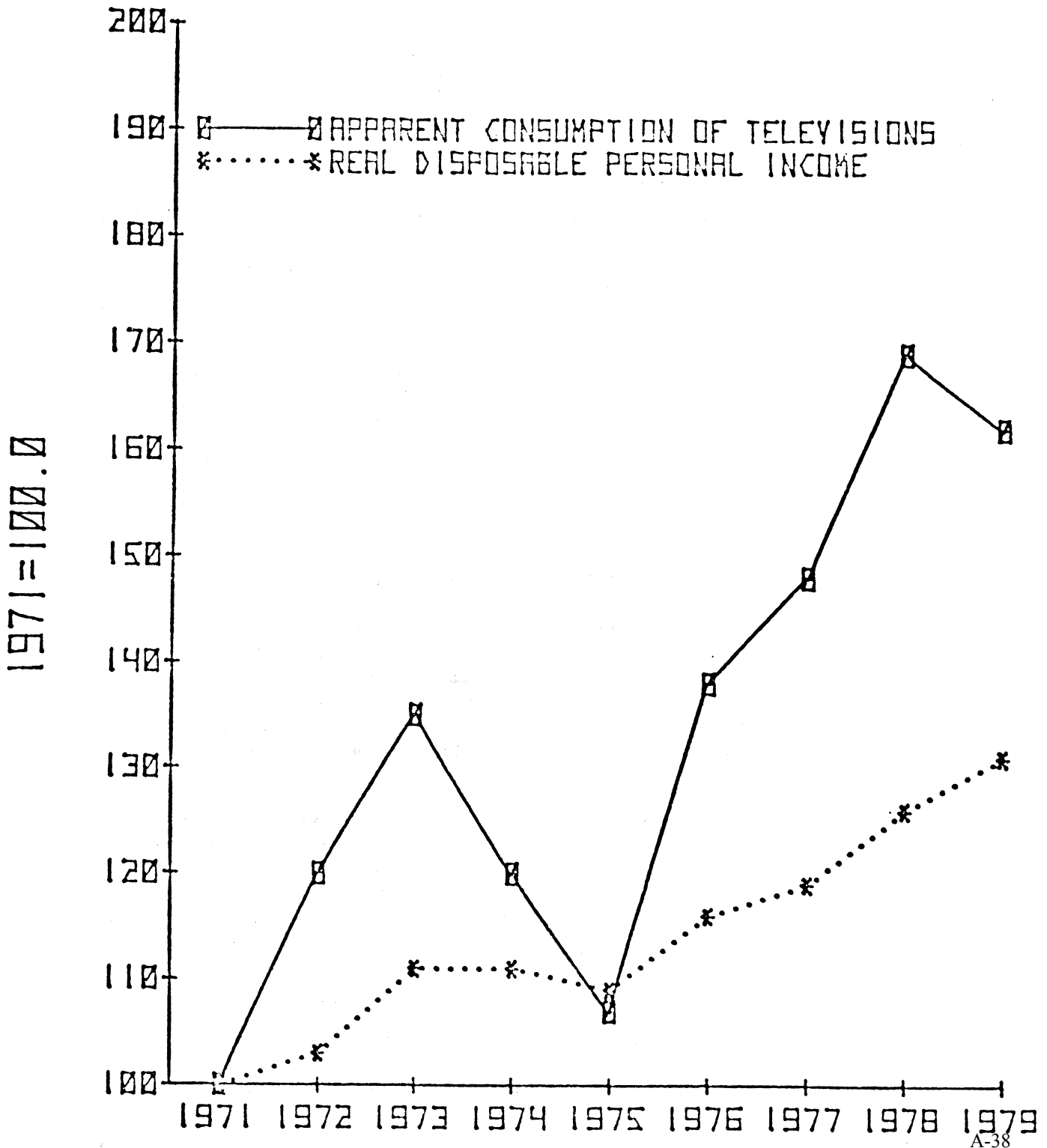
<u>Year</u>	<u>Portable</u>	<u>Console 3/</u>	<u>Total 4/</u>
1980-----	7,100	2,100	9,200
1981-----	7,634	2,154	9,813
1982-----	8,055	2,071	10,100
1983-----	8,340	2,060	10,400
1984-----	8,500	2,080	10,800

These estimates show an expected average annual growth of about 4 percent for portable sets but no growth in the console market. The share of the market held by consoles declines over 5 years from 23 percent (1980) to 19 percent (1984). This trend is a continuation of the 1977-79 trend which showed consoles declining from 31 percent to 27 percent of the market in that period. The console market is generally believed to be the most profitable segment of the television receiver market, and the lack of growth there may have adverse implications for domestic producers, most of which have traditionally concentrated on these larger screen sizes.

Neither of the above projections was revised subsequent to the establishment of tighter credit controls and the increasingly apparent beginning of a recessionary period in the United States. Figures 5 and 6 indicate possible effects of both recessionary and expansionary factors on the market for color televisions. Figure 5 shows the index of real disposable personal income declining in 1974 and 1975 in the midst of an otherwise rising trend. The decline in apparent consumption of color televisions in these years is

1/ Commission data indicate actual shipments of 10.2 million units.
2/ Estimates issued Sept. 28, 1979, and revised Feb. 20, 1980.
3/ Includes television/phonograph and/or radio combinations.
4/ Estimates for total sales, as provided by EIA, vary in some years from the sum of estimated sales provided for portable and console receivers.

Figure 5.--Indexes of apparent consumption of color televisions and of real disposable personal income, 1971-79.



Source: Data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission, official statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

clear, although the magnitude of the decline in consumption is substantially greater than the decline in income. Thus, a relatively small change in the level of economic activity can be expected to have a more than proportional impact on demand for color televisions, and, thus, a significant effect on the domestic industry.

Figure 6 shows indexes of apparent consumption of color televisions super-imposed upon the index of net change in the level of consumer debt. Here the correlation is somewhat clearer, and virtually every peak and trough is apparent on both indexes although the magnitude of changes in debt is much larger than the magnitude of changes in television consumption. The index of changes in debt is potentially confusing, however, and should be further explained. Each of the points on the index is positive and cumulative, e.g., although the index in 1974 is lower than in 1973, the absolute level of debt is higher, and only the increase in that debt is smaller. An absolute drop in debt would appear on the graph as a negative number. This means that in the recession of 1974-75, consumer debt increased but at a lower rate, whereas the decline in television consumption was absolute. Although these figures do not establish a causal relationship between net changes in credit and the level of demand for color television receivers, the conclusion could be drawn that television receivers may be a discretionary item, the purchase of which, because of their durable nature, might be postponed if credit is too expensive or unavailable. A second possible conclusion is that if anti-inflationary credit controls are sufficiently severe as to cause sharp reductions in the rate of consumer credit increase (possibly even an absolute decline in credit), the negative effect on the television market may be adverse to an extreme.

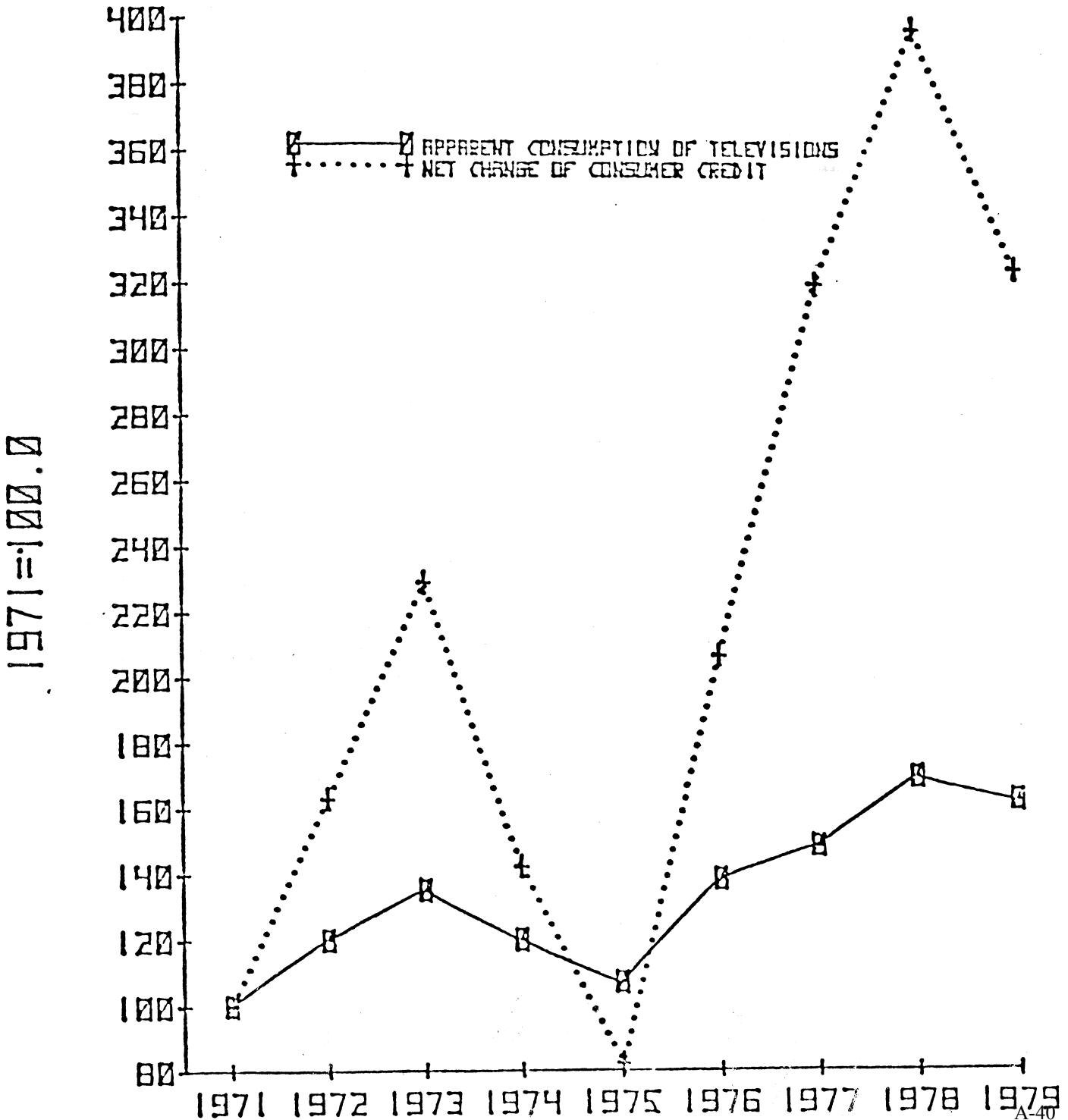
This, in turn, indicates the likelihood that in the short run, the projections presented may be significantly more optimistic than warranted in light of current conditions. These estimates indicate a market in the period July 1980-June 1981 of between 8.8 million and 9.5 million sets in the absence of a severe recession or credit controls. ^{1/} The recession of 1974-75, without credit controls, showed a drop in the rate of credit increase of 65 percent and in television sales of 20 percent. A milder recession coupled with a commitment to credit control could easily have the same results, causing a decline in television sales to an estimated range of 7.8 million units to 8.2 million units in the year ending June 30, 1981. Recovery from that recession would likely restore a higher level of demand, although inflation and credit considerations will determine the extent of such growth.

Foreign potential to supply

Japan.--Nearly every major Japanese producer is currently assembling color television receivers in the United States. In 1979, Japanese-owned

^{1/} The figures are averages of the 1980 and 1981 estimates (EIA and Corning) to correspond with the 12-month period beginning July 1, 1980.

Figure 6.--Indexes of apparent consumption of color televisions and of net changes in consumer credit (except autos and houses), 1971-79.



Source: Data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission, official statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

producers accounted for *** percent of the quantity of total U.S. production, and represented *** percent of the total number of production and related workers assembling color television receivers in the United States, compared with *** percent and *** percent, respectively, in 1976. 1/

Counsel representing the Electronic Industries Association of Japan (EIAJ) were requested by the Commission during the hearing to provide information on the capacity and capacity utilization of Japanese color television plants in Japan, but were unable to do so because of the "difference between factories in the degree of integration and the importance of various assumptions which enter into the determination of capacity (such as the number of shifts per day)." 2/ However, according to the Japan Economic Year Book for 1977-78, Japanese production of color television receivers, as reported by MITI, amounted to 10.5 million sets in 1976--the peak year during the 1972-76 period. In 1977, Japanese production dropped to 9.6 million receivers, according to the Japan Statistical Year Book 1979. If it were assumed that Japanese color television production approached full capacity in 1976, and that such capacity has been available at the same level, then over 15 percent of Japanese capacity in 1976 was devoted to the production of receivers destined for the U.S. market, while in 1979, less than 5 percent of capacity was thus utilized.

According to counsel for EIAJ, Japanese producers have become less reliant on the U.S. color television market for two reasons in addition to the transfer of most assembly operations to the United States. First, Japanese production of video tape recorders has greatly increased in the last 2 or 3 years, in 1979 amounting to 47 percent of the value of color television receiver production. 3/ The second significant development is that Japanese consumer demand for color television receivers is steadily increasing, partially, at least, because of the success of multiplex stereo sound being transmitted by television broadcasters. Because of these developments, it was alleged that any excess color television receiver capacity which may have been available previously has now been utilized in producing video recording equipment and stereo television receivers. 4/ It was further alleged that the U.S. color television industry is not involved in the large-scale production of video tape recorders at this time.

Taiwan.--Several color television receiver producers in Taiwan, like those in Japan, have started to, or are planning to, assemble receivers in the United States. At this time, two Taiwanese companies are known to be producing color television receivers in the United States. ***

1/ Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the United States International Trade Commission.

2/ Attachment to Tanaka, Walders & Ritger posthearing brief.

3/ Posthearing brief of Tanaka, Walders, & Ritger, p.16.

4/ Ibid.

*** This facility is reported to be producing color television receivers from subassemblies not subject to OMA quotas. 1/ The capital investment of the Taiwan-owned color television industry in the United States is relatively small compared with that of the Japanese-owned U.S. facilities.

Although the total annual capacity of the Taiwan color television industry is unknown, such capacity is believed to be substantial in view of the activities of the former Admiral-owned facility which was sold to a Hong Kong business conglomerate in 1979, the RCA-owned and Zenith-owned facilities which currently produce assemblies for completion in the United States, and Hitachi Taiwan, Ltd., a subsidiary of a Japanese firm, which is now also operating in the United States.

Korea.--Unlike the Japanese and Taiwanese color television industries, there is little evidence that the Korean industry has any plans to produce color television receivers in the United States. The capacity of the Korean industry to produce such receivers was 1.2 million sets in 1979, up slightly from 1.1 million sets in 1978. Actual production decreased from 594,000 receivers in 1978 to 400,000 sets in 1979. 2/ This decrease was undoubtedly caused by the OMA with Korea which limited exports to the U.S. to 153,000 units during February-October 1979, and to 136,000 units for November 1979-June 1980. Thus, Korean capacity utilization amounted to only 33 percent in 1979.

According to testimony given at the Commission's hearing, the domestic demand for color television receivers in Korea will rise from 300,000 sets annually the first full year after color television broadcasting is authorized, which is expected to be in 1980, to 1 million units per year in 1986. 3/ It was further alleged that growing markets in South America and Canada, future expansions of sales in Europe and Japan, and a relatively small increase in exports to the United States will enable the Korean industry to fully utilize its existing capacity. 4/

The petitioners allege that the portion of Korean productive capacity that exceeds domestic demand results in sets destined primarily for the United States, and note that Korea has been unsuccessful in selling receivers to Europe, which uses a different transmission system from that of the United States. The petitioners also allege that, on the basis of Korea's 1979 exports of 314,000 receivers to the United States, the Korean industry possesses the ability to export an additional 900,000 sets. 5/

1/ Ibid, p. 3.

2/ Letter from Cole, Corette & Bradfield submitted to the Commission dated Mar. 17, 1980.

3/ According to information available to the Commission, however, it is doubtful that color television broadcasting will commence in Korea in the near future.

4/ Hearing statement of Dr. Wan Hee Kim, president, Electronic Industries Association of Korea.

5/ Hearing statement of Stanley Nehmer, Economic Consulting Services, Inc.

Section 202(c) considerations

Section 203(i)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974 directs that the Commission take into account the considerations set forth in section 202(c) when advising the President as to the probable economic effect on the industry concerned of the termination or modification of import relief.

Section 202(c)(1).--Section 202(c)(1) directs that consideration be given to "information and advice from the Secretary of Labor on the extent to which workers in the industry have applied for, are receiving, or are likely to receive adjustment assistance under chapter 2 or benefits from other manpower programs."

In response to a request by the Commission for such information and advice, the Bureau of International Labor Affairs of the U.S. Department of Labor provided a list of certified worker petitions and trade readjustment allowance payments made under the Trade Act of 1974 for receivers and sub-assemblies. The list, which is presented in appendix D, 1/ shows that 34 cases, involving 20,586 workers, have been certified since 1975. Readjustment allowance payments during this period totaled \$25.5 million.

Section 202(c)(2).--Section 202(c)(2) directs that consideration be given to "information and advice from the Secretary of Commerce on the extent to which firms in the industry have applied for, are receiving, or are likely to receive adjustment assistance under chapters 3 and 4."

The letter from the Secretary of Commerce, which is presented in appendix D, notes that one firm, Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp., was certified by the Department's Economic Development Administration (EDA) as eligible to apply for trade adjustment assistance and that EDA provided \$1.7 million in financial assistance to the firm to implement its adjustment proposal. Wells-Gardner is a petitioner in the present section 203 investigation. EDA also certified three firms producing components for the television industry as eligible under the act, but none of these has yet received any assistance. The letter states that the industry has shown limited interest in the program, and the Department expects few, if any, additional petitions or applications.

Section 202(c)(3).--Section 202(c)(3) directs that consideration be given to "the probable effectiveness of import relief as a means to promote adjustment, the efforts being made or to be implemented by the industry concerned to adjust to import competition and other considerations relative to the position of the industry in the Nation's economy."

The petitioners have asserted that the OMA with Japan has had only limited effectiveness in providing an opportunity for domestic industry to adjust to import competition, since imports from Korea and Taiwan subsequently increased substantially. It is alleged that only since the agreements with the latter two countries became effective has the industry received the full protection intended by the President. Notwithstanding, during the term of the agreements, the firms in the industry have taken considerable measures to

1/ This list covers all cases certified under the Trade Act since 1975 and may include certain establishments and workers more than once.

improve their competitive position vis-a-vis both imports and other domestic competitors. Considering that during this time there were other ongoing legal actions being pursued to reduce import competition, it is difficult to attribute these adjustments specifically to the OMA's. 1/

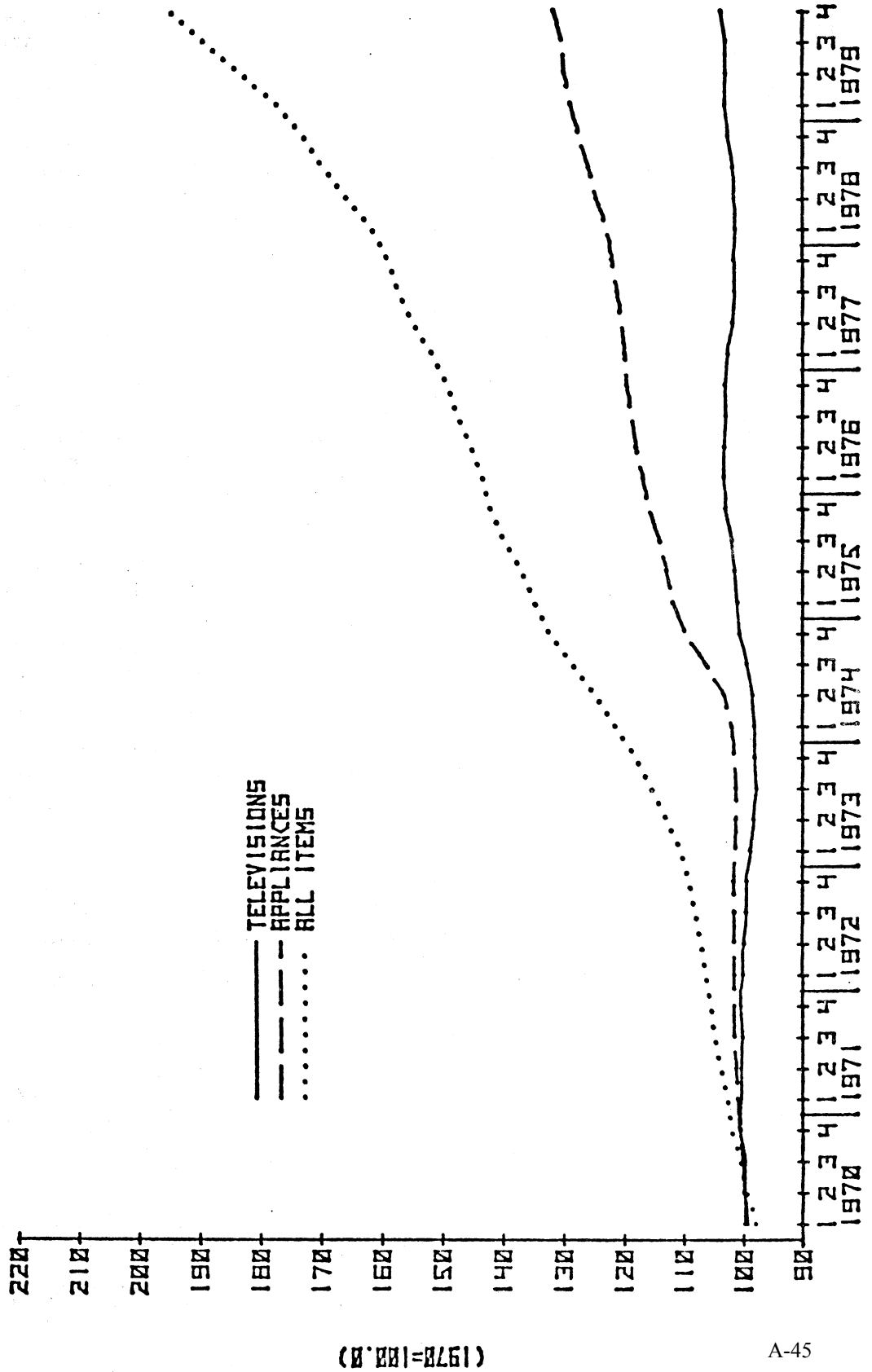
The most significant adjustments in the domestic industry were organizational in nature. There have been changes in the sourcing of components, subassemblies, and other labor-intensive inputs to offshore facilities located in Asia and Mexico. Some of these arrangements take advantage of the provisions of item 807.00 of the TSUS to reduce the duty paid on the reimportation of U.S. components. Other changes have included the movement of foreign-owned firms to facilities located in the United States for the production of complete receivers from imported parts and subassemblies. These moves by both domestically and foreign-owned firms have to a great extent rationalized the entire industry along very similar patterns. Organizational changes of less significance have included the consolidation of assembly operations and the streamlining of distribution channels. Several firms have substantially increased the advertising of their product in the general media. Significant adjustment measures have come in the technical and assembly areas, as virtually all producers have ongoing redesign efforts which are intended to keep their product at the state-of-the-art level. These design changes have the added benefit of reducing the number of parts in a television and simplifying its assembly. Such modifications generally result in reduced costs and increased product reliability, with subsequent lower warranty expenses. One U.S.-owned firm has reached an agreement with a Japanese electronics company to enable such research to be conducted in Japan while production remains in the United States. ***.

Section 202(c)(4).--Section 202(c)(4) directs that consideration be given to "the effect of import relief on consumers (including the price and availability of the imported articles and the like or directly competitive articles produced in the United States) and on competition in domestic markets for such articles." Owing to the substantial organizational changes in the television industry, it is difficult to separate the effects of the OMA's on price and competition from the effects of other factors on price. During the period of the agreement with Japan, retail prices, as shown by the consumer price index for televisions, appear to have remained stable relative to other commodities.

Figure 7 shows that prices for appliances in general rose by about 10 percent, and the aggregate consumer price index rose nearly 30 percent between 1977 and 1979. Clearly, the OMA's have not caused color television price increases. Improvements in design and in production procedures have contributed to lowering costs as has removal of many labor-intensive operations

1/ There are currently an outstanding finding of dumping (T.D. 71-46) and multi district antitrust litigation of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (In Re Japanese Electronics Products Antitrust Litigation, M.D.L. 189).

Figure 7.--Consumer price indexes for televisions, appliances, and all items, by quarters, 1970-79.



(1970=100)

to offshore facilities. Although competition from Japanese-made imported complete receivers has been largely eliminated, the establishment of Japanese-owned assembly plants in the United States has kept competitive pressure upon those producers which made up the domestic industry covered by investigation TA-201-19. The move of Japanese producers to the United States allowed them to avoid price raises mandated by realignment of the dollar relative to the yen and to reduce the costs which otherwise may have been encountered owing to actions taken under earlier antidumping determinations. The rationalization of both the U.S.- and foreign-owned domestic production facilities therefore have served to reduce the need for cost-induced price increases. The most significant factor in cost pressure has been the rise in domestic labor and material input costs, although competition among the major U.S. producers and with producers of the lowest priced imported receivers has apparently been sufficient to suppress a price rise resulting from recent increases in the costs of picture tubes, the single most expensive component of a receiver. It is likely that inflationary pressures have precluded further downward price changes despite cost reduction efforts. The effects of the OMA's on competition, therefore, have most probably been relatively neutral with regard to Japanese-produced sets, while those with Korea and Taiwan have served to reduce, but not eliminate, competition in the lowest price ranges. The agreements have had no discernible negative effects upon availability of color receivers.

Sections 202(c)(5) and 202(c)(6).--Sections 202(c)(5) and 202(c)(6) direct that consideration be given to "the effect of import relief on the international economic interests of the United States;" and "the impact on U.S. industries and firms as a consequence of any possible modification of duties or other import restrictions which may result from international obligations with respect to compensation."

There have been no requests for compensation during the term of the OMA's from either Japan or Korea, both of which are members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Taiwan is not a member of the GATT and cannot claim compensation under its rules.

Section 202(c)(7).--Section 202(c)(7) directs that consideration be given to "the geographic concentration of imported products markets in the United States."

There is no apparent geographic concentration of imports of color television receivers. Final distribution of receivers is nationwide whether the original set is imported in complete or incomplete form.

Section 202(c)(8).--Section 202(c)(8) directs that consideration be given to "the extent to which the U.S. market is the focal point for exports of such article by reason of restraints on exports of such article to, or on imports of such article into, third country markets."

A report prepared by the U.S. General Accounting Office ^{1/} describes the efforts of U.S. firms to enter the Japanese market in the period since 1950.

^{1/} Report by the Comptroller General of the United States, United States-Japan Trade: Issues and Problems, Publication No. ID-79-53, Sept. 21, 1979. A-46

This brief description of the barriers encountered includes quality and safety standards believed to be excessively stringent, 1/ commodity taxes applied to the landed (c.i.f.) value of imported receivers rather than f.o.b. factory value, foreign-exchange allocation and control (no longer in effect), and a distribution system which renders entry into the market excessively costly. Although there has been some easing of barriers in recent periods, most still exist in some degree and undoubtedly serve to limit access to the Japanese market by Korean or Taiwanese producers.

The European Community (EC) does not currently maintain formal quantitative restrictions on imports of color television receivers. There have been reports, however, of unpublicized agreements with Japan to limit the latter's exports to the EC. 2/ These informal quotas are said to have been established at about the same time as the OMA's between the United States and Japan. Japanese producers now have facilities in the United Kingdom and in Italy, which may to some extent ameliorate the effects of any agreements while increasing employment in the EC. Taiwan and Korea do not have such facilities and it is not known whether their exports to the EC are limited by agreements.

Other barriers to trade in television receivers with the EC include the value-added tax (VAT) which, as with Japan's commodity tax, is calculated on the landed value of the receiver; safety standards; and rules of origin. These rules permit duty-free trade among the members of the Community only if foreign value added is below a specified level, thereby limiting the advantages of producing complete receivers in the EC from imported subassemblies.

Section 202(c)(9).--Section 202(c)(9) directs that consideration be given to "the economic and social costs which would be incurred by taxpayers, communities, and workers, if import relief were or were not provided."

Any loss of jobs resulting from import-related injury could result in the added burden of reduced tax revenues, State and Federal unemployment insurance payments, adjustment assistance, food stamps, and other transfer payments. There have been some such costs since the inception of the orderly marketing agreements, as discussed previously (see secs. 202(c)(1) and 202(c)(2)). The orderly marketing agreements do not, however, appear to have been the major factor in the adjustments which occurred in the television industry during the past 3 years. Competitive factors within the domestic industry and international considerations beyond those of the OMA's would have been sufficient catalyst to encourage the same course of action by many of the U.S.- and foreign-owned firms covered by this investigation. It should be expected that in such a dynamic industry, there will continue to be reductions in employment due to technological innovation, improvements in production processes, and procurement of the more labor-intensive subassemblies and components from foreign sources. The greatest burden of these changes will be borne by many of

1/ Japan uses the same TV broadcasting standards (System M) as the United States and is the second largest market for system M receivers.

2/ See, Television Digest, vol. 20, No. 15, Apr. 14, 1980, p. 10.

the petitioning groups. Most of the material inputs to television production are not covered by the OMA's in their present form, however, and will not be affected by termination, modification, or extension of the agreements. The one possible exception to this situation is the likelihood of continued growth in lower priced complete receivers from Korea. If, as alleged, these imports do serve to anchor the entire price structure at a low level, it is possible that those financially weaker domestic firms will be adversely affected. It may be observed, however, that the inflation rate in the Republic of Korea is somewhat higher than in the U.S., and it may be difficult for producers there to maintain low prices.

B-1

APPENDIX A
NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION

B-1

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

(TA-203-6)

COLOR TELEVISION RECEIVERS AND SUBASSEMBLIES THEREOF


Investigation and Hearing

Investigation instituted. Following receipt of a petition on December 17, 1979, filed by the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, et al., the U.S. International Trade Commission on December 31, 1979, instituted an investigation under section 203(i)(3) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2253(i)(3)) for the purpose of gathering information in order that it might advise the President of its judgment as to the probable economic effect on the domestic industry concerned of the termination of import relief presently in effect with respect to the color television receivers, assembled or not assembled, finished or not finished, and subassemblies thereof, from Japan, Taiwan, and Korea, provided for in items 685.11, 685.14, and 685.15 (all of which were formerly provided for in item 685.20), of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The relief is provided against imports from Japan in Proclamation 4511 (issued June 27, 1977, 42 F.R. 32747 (1977)) and the relief against imports from Taiwan and Korea in items 923.74 through 923.83, inclusive, of the TSUS (Proclamation 4634, 44 F.R. 5633 (1979)). Import relief presently in effect with respect to such articles is scheduled to terminate at the close of June 30, 1980, unless extended by the President.

Public hearing ordered. A public hearing in connection with this investigation will be held in Washington, D.C., at 10 a.m., e.s.t., on Wednesday, March 5, 1980, in the Hearing Room, U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 701 E Street NW. Requests for appearances at the hearing should be received in writing by the Secretary to the Commission at his office in Washington no later than noon on February 29, 1980.

Inspection of petition. The petition filed in this case is available for public inspection at the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, and at the New York City office of the U.S. International Trade Commission located at 6 World Trade Center.

By order of the Commission.



Kenneth R. Mason
Secretary

Issued: January 3, 1980

APPENDIX B
PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND
STATE DEPARTMENT LETTERS AND NOTES

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1977

PART V

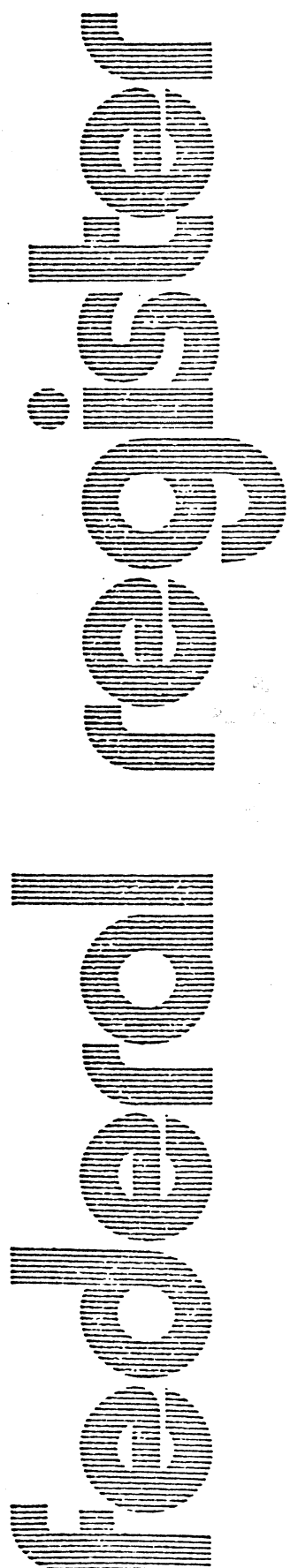


THE PRESIDENT
and
OFFICE OF THE
SPECIAL
REPRESENTATIVE
FOR TRADE
NEGOTIATIONS

■

COLOR TELEVISION
RECEIVER IMPORTS

Presidential Proclamation 4511 and
Directive to U.S. Customs Service on
Implementation of Orderly Marketing
Agreement With Japan



Title 3—The President

Proclamation 4511

June 24, 1977

**Implementation of Orderly Marketing Agreement
On Certain Color Television Receivers**

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

1. On March 22, 1977, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) reported to the President (USITC Publication 808) the results of its investigation under subsection (b) of section 201 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2251(b)) (the Trade Act). The USITC determined that color television receivers assembled or not assembled, finished or not finished, provided for in item 685.20 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles. By an evenly divided vote, three USITC Commissioners determined serious injury to exist in the monochrome television receiver industry and three Commissioners made no determination of injury with respect to the monochrome receiver industry. The Commissioners also had an evenly divided determination on the question of injury to that portion of the industry producing subassemblies of color television receivers, also provided for in item 685.20 of the TSUS. On those articles on which an injury determination was made, the Commission recommended the imposition of an increased tariff.

2. Pursuant to section 330(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1330(d)), in the case of an evenly divided vote on serious injury the President may consider the determination agreed upon by either group of Commissioners

as the determination of the Commission. On May 19, 1977, I determined to accept the determination of those Commissioners making no determination of injury to the monochrome television receiver industry as the determination of the Commission and to accept the determination of those Commissioners finding serious injury to that portion of the industry producing subassemblies of color television receivers as the determination of the Commission.

3. On May 19, 1977, pursuant to Section 202(b)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2252(b)(1)), and after taking into account the considerations specified in section 202(c) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2252(c)), I determined to remedy the serious injury found to exist by the USITC through the negotiation of an orderly marketing agreement with Japan, the major supplier of color television receivers to the U.S. market, pursuant to section 203(a)(4) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(4)); and announced my intention to conclude such an agreement limiting the export from Japan into the United States of color television receivers and certain of their subassemblies, and setting conditions under which the United States would limit imports into the United States of such articles. On May 19, 1977, in accordance with section 203(b)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(b)(1)), I transmitted a report to the Congress setting forth my determination and intention to conclude an orderly marketing agreement and stating the reasons why my decision differed from the action recommended by the USITC.

4. Section 203(e)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(e)(1)) requires that import relief be proclaimed and take effect within 90 days after a Presidential determination to negotiate an orderly marketing agreement.

5. Pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including section 203(a)(4) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(4)), an orderly marketing agreement was concluded on

C-4

THE PRESIDENT

May 20, 1977, between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan, limiting the export from Japan to the United States of color television receivers and certain subassemblies thereof, for a period of three years beginning July 1, 1977, to 1.75 million units in each annual restraint period, and setting forth conditions under which limitations would be placed on the importation into the United States of such articles by the Government of the United States. The agreement shall be implemented by the terms of the Notes exchanged and as directed in this proclamation.

6. In accordance with section 203(d)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(d)(2)), I have determined that the level of import relief hereinafter proclaimed permits the importation into the United States of a quantity or value of articles which is not less than the average annual quantity or value of such articles imported into the United States from Japan in the 1972-1975 period, which I have determined to be the most recent representative period for imports of such articles.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including section 203 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253) and section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, do hereby proclaim:

(1) An orderly marketing agreement was entered into on May 20, 1977, between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan with respect to the trade in certain articles of color television receivers effective July 1, 1977. The orderly marketing agreement with Japan accounts for a major part of the United States imports of the articles covered by the agreement. The

THE PRESIDENT

orderly marketing agreement is to be implemented according to its terms and as directed in this proclamation.

(2) The President's authority under section 203(e)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(e)(2)) to negotiate orderly marketing agreements with other foreign suppliers of articles subject to this proclamation after any import relief proclaimed pursuant to Sec 203(a)(1)(2)(3) or (5) takes effect, is hereby delegated to the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations (hereinafter referred to as the "Special Representative"). The President's authority under section 203(e)(3) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(e)(3)) to determine that any agreement negotiated pursuant to section 203(a)(4) or (5) or 203(e)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(4)(5) and (e)(2)) is no longer effective is hereby delegated to the Special Representative, to be exercised in conformity with paragraph (4) below. In the event of such a determination the Special Representative shall prepare any proclamations that may be appropriate to implement import relief authorized by section 203(e)(3) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(e)(3)).

(3) The President's authority in section 203(g)(1) and (2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(g)(1) and (2)) to prescribe regulations governing the entry or withdrawal from warehouse of articles covered by the orderly marketing agreement and to issue rules and regulations governing the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of like articles which are the product of countries not parties to such agreement, has been delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 5(b) of Executive Order No. 11846. Such authority shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon direction by the Special Representative, in consultation with representatives of the member agencies of the Trade Policy Staff Committee.

C-7
THE PRESIDENT

(4) In exercising the authority delegated in paragraphs (2) and (3) above, the Special Representative shall, in addition to other necessary actions, institute the following actions:

(a) Statistics on imports from Japan and from all other sources of articles covered by the agreement shall be collected on a monthly basis. Should the export restraint level specified in the orderly marketing agreement with the Government of Japan be exceeded, or should imports from countries not parties to such agreement increase in such quantities so as to disrupt the effectiveness of the orderly marketing agreement, the Special Representative, after consultation with representatives of member agencies of the Trade Policy Staff Committee, may make a determination that for the purposes of section 203(e) (3) of the Trade Act the orderly marketing agreement does not continue to be effective.

(b) With respect to the products of Japan, beginning on July 1, 1977, the Special Representative may direct the Commissioner of Customs to restrict the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of articles subject to the orderly marketing agreement which are not accompanied by a valid export certificate showing authorization for export to the United States pursuant to the provisions of the agreement.

(c) With respect to the products of Japan, entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of articles not accompanied by a valid export certificate will be denied for the remainder of a restraint year should the total amount of such articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in the United

THE PRESIDENT

States reach three percent of the level for that restraint period specified in the agreement.

(d) With respect to the products of other countries, beginning on July 1, 1977, if the quantity of imports of all other countries, excluding Japan, of the articles subject to import relief under this proclamation appear likely during a 12 month period to disrupt the effectiveness of the orderly marketing agreement, the Special Representative may initiate consultations with those countries responsible for such disruption and may prevent further entries of such articles for the remainder of the restraint period or otherwise moderate or restrict the imports from such countries pursuant to section 203(g)(2) of the Trade Act, (19 U.S.C. 2253(g)(2)). Before exercising this authority, the Special Representative shall consult with representatives of the member agencies of the Trade Policy Staff Committee.

(e) Should the Special Representative determine to institute import restrictions on articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption from Japan or from other countries pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (4)(d) of this proclamation, such action shall become effective not less than eight days after such determination and any necessary changes in the TSUS have been published in the Federal Register.

(5) The Special Representative shall take such actions and perform such functions for the United States as may be necessary concerning the administration, implementation, modification, amendment or termination of the agreement described in paragraph (1) of this proclamation and any actions and functions necessary to implement paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of this proclamation. In carrying out his responsibilities under this paragraph the Special Representative

THE PRESIDENT

is authorized to delegate to appropriate officials or agencies of the United States authority to perform any functions necessary for the administration and implementation of the agreement or actions. The Special Representative is authorized to make any changes in Part 2 of the Appendix to the TSUS which may be necessary to carry out the agreement or actions. Any such changes in the agreement shall be effective on or after their publication in the Federal Register.

(6) The Commissioner of Customs shall take such actions as the Special Representative shall determine are necessary to carry out the agreement described in paragraph (1) of this proclamation and to implement any import relief pursuant to paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of this proclamation, or any modification thereof, with respect to the entry or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption into the United States of products covered by such agreement or by such other import relief.

(7) The USITC shall issue reports and conduct the following surveys with respect to color television receivers and related products:

(a) Quarterly. Surveys by calendar quarter to obtain from producers in the United States monthly data on production, shipments, inventories, employment man-hours, and prices, and other economic factors indicative of conditions in the U.S. industry. The initial surveys shall cover the fourth quarter of 1976 and the first two quarters of 1977. Subsequent surveys shall cover individual quarters with the last such survey covering the quarter which ends not less than 60 days prior to the termination of the import relief.

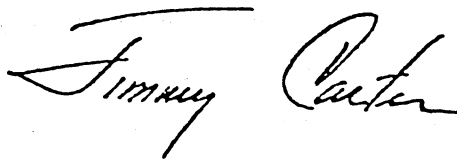
C-10
THE PRESIDENT

The USITC shall publish the results of the initial surveys by September 1, 1977 and the results of later surveys within 45 days of the end of the surveyed quarter.

(b) Annual. Annual surveys to obtain data from producers in the United States by calendar quarter on profits, capacity, and annual data on capital expenditures and research and development expenditures; and to obtain from importers data by calendar quarter on prices, orders, and inventories. The initial surveys shall cover the calendar year 1976 and the calendar year 1977, and the results shall be published by March 31, 1978. The results of subsequent surveys shall be published by March 31 of each year thereafter so long as the import relief is in effect.

(8) The proclamation shall be effective as of July 1, 1977, and shall continue in force through June 30, 1980, unless the period of its effectiveness is earlier expressly modified or terminated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and first.



C-11
NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

COLOR TELEVISION RECEIVERS

Directive to U.S. Customs Service on Implementation of Orderly Marketing Agreement With Japan

Set forth below is a copy of a letter to the U.S. Customs service regarding the implementation of an Orderly Marketing Agreement concluded with the Government of Japan on May 20, 1977 effective July 1, 1977 concerning trade in color television receivers. These directives are given pursuant to the Presidential Proclamation implementing the Orderly Marketing Agreement which is published in today's FEDERAL REGISTER.

THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
Washington, D.C., June 23, 1977.

Hon. G. R. DICKERSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: On May 20, 1977 an Orderly Marketing Agreement was signed between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America which will reduce the volume of color television imports from Japan to the United States. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement and in accordance with the Presidential Proclamation implementing this import re-

striction, it is requested that you take the actions described as follows:

1. Monitor all complete and incomplete color television receivers and subassemblies thereof, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 1, 1977 and through June 30, 1980, which are classified under any of the following items of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) as amended, effective July 1, 1977: TSUSA 685.2025 through 685.2046, 685.2055, and 685.2061 through 685.2067 (copy of amended TSUSA is attached). The monitoring shall be by TSUSA item and by country of origin.

2. Monitoring reports shall be provided to this Office on a monthly basis. These reports shall contain information on quantity of imports by TSUSA item and country of origin. For Japan, these reports shall also include separate enumeration for such merchandise exported from Japan on or after July 1, 1977 with and without official certification for export provided under the authority of the Government of Japan and for those imports exported prior to July 1, 1977.

3. The aggregate quantity of merchandise of Japanese origin in the TSUSA items 685.2025 through 685.2046 and 685.2055, the category of complete color television receivers, and 685.2061 through 685.2064, the category of incomplete color television receivers, permitted to be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 1, 1977, and exported on or after July 1, 1977, without the appropriate or correct certification by category shall be limited to 52,500 units of color televisions and subassemblies for each period covered by the agreement. A facsimile of such certification is attached.

Any uncertified imports up to this amount may be subject to denial of entry or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, under the discretionary authority of this Office pursuant to the Presidential Proclamation. The periods covered by the Agreement, based on date of export, are July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1978; July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979; and July 1, 1979 through June 30, 1980. Reports on uncertified imports shall be provided to this Office weekly. These reports shall be by shipment and include adequate identifying information. If it appears in any period covered by the Agreement that the 52,500 unit limitation on uncertified exports will be reached before the end of that period, prompt notification shall be given to this Office.

4. The importation of a single product classified within the TSUSA items described in paragraph 1 above and for the personal use of the importer shall not be monitored or subject to the limitations contained in paragraph 3, above.

5. A monthly press release shall be issued showing, for those TSUSA items in paragraph 1 above, the quantity of imports from each of the following: Canada, Japan, Mexico, Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Singapore, and other countries of origin. For Japan, imports shall further be categorized as certified, uncertified, and imports exported prior to the current export restraint period. Appropriate totals and subtotals should be provided.

This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

Robert S. Strauss.

NOTICES

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1976)

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS
Part 5. - Electrical Machinery and Equipment

C.S.P.	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
					1	2
			PART 5. ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT			
			<p><u>Part 5 headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This part does not cover --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) electrical insulators or insulating materials (classifiable in other schedules according to materials of which made); (ii) certain carbons, electrodes, and brushes provided for in part 1E of schedule 5; (iii) ceramic electrical ware (part 2D of schedule 5); (iv) electric blankets and other electrically warmed bedding (see part 59 of schedule 2); (v) washing machines, ironing machines, sewing machines, and other machines provided for in parts 4 or 6 of this schedule; or (vi) electrical instruments and apparatus provided for in schedule 7. <p>2. For the purposes of this part (items 652.05 and 652.07), the rated kva of a transformer is the kilovolt-ampere output on a continuous duty basis at the rated secondary voltage for impedance, when applicable) and at the rated frequency without exceeding the rated temperature limitations.</p> <p><u>Part 5 statistical legislation:</u></p> <p>1. For statistical reporting purposes in this part (item 655.40), "audio machines" are those machines designed specifically for recording, reproducing, or recording and reproducing frequencies in the sound spectrum only.</p> <p>2. For statistical reporting purposes in this part (item 655.90), "video machines" are those designed specifically for recording or recording and reproducing video signals. An audio track may or may not be included on the recording medium.</p> <p>3. For statistical reporting purposes in this part, "retaxed" apparatus will be considered to be capable of reproducing two (and no more) discrete audio signals.</p> <p>4. The provisions of this headnote apply to "television apparatus and parts thereof" provided for in item 655.50 of this part.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the term "complete", as used to describe television receivers, means a television receiver, fully assembled, whether or not packaged or tested for distribution to the ultimate consumer. (b) for the purposes of items 655.2004, 655.2005 and 655.2007 -- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) each subassembly that contains as a component, or is covered in the same entry with, one or more of the following television components, viz., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tuning channel selector assembly, antenna, deflection yoke, degaussing coil, picture tube mounting bracket, grounding assembly, parts necessary for fitting the picture tube or switching panel, consumer operated controls, or speaker, shall be reported in item 655.2004 or 655.2005; and 			

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1976)

Page 458

6 - 5 --
682.05 - 682.95

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS
Part 5. - Electrical Machinery and Equipment

C S P	Item	Short Descr- tion	Articles	Unit of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
					1	2
			<p>(55) In reporting units of quantity, each subassembly shall be counted on a single unit, except that two or more different printed circuit boards or ceramic substrates covered by the same entry and designed for assembly into the same television radio shall be counted as one unit.</p> <p>(c) For purposes of determining the wiring center diagonal, measurements shall be taken of the maximum straight line dimension across that part of the face-plate used for displaying video, and shall be rounded to the nearest inch. Measurements falling exactly on the 1/2 inch shall be rounded to the next larger integer.</p>			

NOTICES

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS
Part 5. - Electrical Machinery and Equipment

Page 461

6 - 5 --
685.10 - 685.20

G S V	Item	Stat Rate	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
					1	2
A	685.10	20	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus; and television cameras; record players, phonographs, tape recorders, dictation recording and transcribing machines, record changers, and tone arms; all of the foregoing, and any combination thereof, whether or not incorporating clocks or other timing apparatus, and parts thereof.			
		40	Television cameras, and parts thereof.		Ad val.	35% ad val.
		60	Color cameras.			
			Other cameras.			
			Parts.			
	685.20		Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus, and parts thereof.			
			Television apparatus, and parts thereof.		Ad val.	35% ad val.
			Television receivers and parts thereof:			
			Having a picture tube:			
			Complete television receivers:			
			Monochrome, having a viewing screen diagonal of $\frac{1}{2}$:			
			10 inches and under.	No.		
			11 and 12 inches.	No.		
			13 through 17 inches.	No.		
			18 inches.	No.		
			19 inches and over.	No.		
			Color, having a viewing screen diagonal of $\frac{1}{2}$:			
			10 inches and under.	No.		
			11 and 12 inches.	No.		
			13 inches.	No.		
			14 and 15 inches.	No.		
			16 and 17 inches.	No.		
			18 inches.	No.		
			19 inches.	No.		
			20 inches and over.	No.		
			Kit, consisting of one or more accessories for assembly into complete receivers:			
			Monochrome.	No.		
			Color.	No.		
			Other assemblies:			
			Monochrome.	No.		
			Color, having a viewing screen diagonal of $\frac{1}{2}$:			
			17 inches and under.	No.		
			18 inches and over.	No.		
			Not having a picture tube:			
			Printed circuit boards and similar substances with components assembled thereon, for color receiving characteristics consisting one or more of the following substances, except those of semiconducting character:			
			Printed with components mounted in situ:			
			Material having a viewing screen diagonal of $\frac{1}{2}$:			
			10 inches and under.	No.		
			11 and 12 inches.	No.		
			13 inches.	No.		
			14 and 15 inches.	No.		
			16 and 17 inches.	No.		
			18 inches.	No.		
			19 inches.	No.		
			20 inches and over.	No.		
			Other television apparatus and parts thereof.			

R1/ See part 5 statistical heading 4(c).
 C2/ See part 5 statistical heading 4(b)(1).
 Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A1" in the column entitled "GSM", see general heading 3(c).

NOTICES

32759

CERTIFICATE FOR EXPORT OF COLOR TELEVISION RECEIVERS TO THE U.S.A.

Date

Certificate No.

1. Name of exporter.

2. Name of importer.

3. Description of commodity.

Category

Quantity

4. Scheduled shipping date: The Japan Machinery Exporters' Association hereby certifies in compliance with the directive of the Government of Japan that the above export commodities ultimately destined for the United States of America are within the limit of the first year restraint level specified in the Notes exchanged between Japan and the United States of America regarding trade in color television receivers. This certificate shall become null and void unless the certificate

Exported commodities are shipped not later than 30 days from the date of issue.

S. OTSUKA,
Executive Director, Japan
Machinery Exporters' Association.

ROBERT S. STRAUSS,
Special Representative
for Trade Negotiations.

[FR Doc. 77-12438 Filed 6-24-77; 8:45 am]

presidential documents

Title 3—
The President

Proclamation 4634 of January 26, 1979

Implementation of Orderly Marketing Agreements—and the Temporary Quantitative Limitation on the Importation Into the United States of Color Television Receivers and Certain Subassemblies Thereof

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. On March 22, 1977, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) reported to the President (USITC Publication 808) the results of its investigation under section 201(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251(b)) (the Trade Act). The USITC determined that color television receivers assembled or not assembled, finished or not finished, provided for in item 685.20 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202) are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles. By an evenly divided vote, three USITC Commissioners determined serious injury to exist in the monochrome television receiver industry and three Commissioners made no determination of injury with respect to the monochrome receiver industry. The Commissioners also had an evenly divided determination on the question of injury to that portion of the industry producing subassemblies of color television receivers, also provided for in item 685.20 of the TSUS.
2. On June 24, 1977, in order to remedy the serious injury found to exist by the USITC, I proclaimed (Presidential Proclamation 4511) that the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan had entered into an orderly marketing agreement on May 20, 1977, pursuant to section 203(a)(4) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(4)) limiting the export from Japan to the United States of color television receivers and certain subassemblies thereof, for a period of three years beginning July 1, 1977, to 1.75 million units in each annual restraint period.
3. In Proclamation 4511 I delegated my authority under section 203(e)(3) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(e)(3)) to determine that any agreement negotiated pursuant to section 203(a)(4) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(4)) is no longer effective to the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations (hereinafter referred to as the "Special Representative").
4. Pursuant to the authority delegated to the Special Representative in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Proclamation 4511, and after consultation with representatives of member agencies of the Trade Policy Staff Committee, the Special Representative has determined that imports of color television receivers and certain subassemblies thereof from Taiwan and the Republic of Korea have increased in such quantities so as to disrupt the effectiveness of the orderly marketing agreement with Japan with respect to such products and that for the purposes of section 203(e)(3) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(e)(3)) the orderly

THE PRESIDENT

marketing agreement with Japan does not continue to be effective. I concur with that determination.

5. Pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including section 203(a)(5) and 203(e)(3) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(5) and 2253(e)(3)), and in order to restore the effectiveness of the orderly marketing agreement with Japan, and to remedy the serious injury to the domestic industry producing color television receivers and certain subassemblies thereof found to exist by the USITC, orderly marketing agreements were concluded on December 14, 1978, and December 29, 1978, between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea and Taiwan respectively. The orderly marketing agreements limit the export from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan to the United States of color television receivers and certain subassemblies thereof, for the period February 1, 1979, through June 30, 1980, and set forth conditions under which limitations will be placed on the importation into the United States of such articles by the Government of the United States through quantitative restrictions. These restrictions are to be implemented under the authority of sections 203(a)(5), (e)(3), and (g)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(5), (e)(3), and (g)(2)).

6. In accordance with section 203(d)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(d)(2)), I have determined that the level of import relief hereinafter proclaimed permits the importation into the United States of a quantity or value of articles which is not less than the average annual quantity or value of such articles imported into the United States, from the Republic of Korea and from Taiwan, in the 1972-75 period, which I have determined to be the most recent representative period for imports of such articles.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including sections 203 and 604 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 and 2483), and section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, do hereby proclaim:

(1) Orderly marketing agreements were entered into on December 14, 1978, and December 29, 1978, between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, respectively, with respect to trade in color television receivers and certain subassemblies thereof, effective February 1, 1979. The orderly marketing agreements are to be implemented according to their terms and by quantitative restrictions as directed in this proclamation, including the Annex thereto.

(2) Subpart A, part 2 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is modified as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation.

(3) The President's authority under section 203(e)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(e)(2)) to negotiate orderly marketing agreements with other foreign suppliers of articles subject to this proclamation after any import relief proclaimed pursuant to section 203(a)(1), (2), (3) or (5) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(1), (2), (3) or (5)) takes effect, is hereby delegated to the Special Representative. The President's authority under section 203(e)(3) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(e)(3)) to determine that any agreement negotiated pursuant to section 203(a)(4) or (5) or 203(e)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(4) or (5) or 2253(e)(2)) is no longer effective is hereby delegated to the Special Representative, to be exercised in conformity with paragraph (5) below. In the event of such a determination, the Special Representative shall prepare any proclamations that may be appropriate to implement import relief authorized by section 203(e)(3) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(e)(3)).

(4) The President's authority in section 203(e)(1) and (2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(e)(1) and (2)) to prescribe regulations governing the entry or withdrawal from warehouse of articles covered by the orderly marketing

agreements and to issue rules and regulations governing entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of like articles which are the product of countries not parties to such agreements, has been delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 5(b) of Executive Order No. 11816. Such authority shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon direction by the Special Representative, on consultation with representatives of the member agencies of the Trade Policy Staff Committee.

(5) In exercising the authority delegated in paragraphs (3) and (4) above, the Special Representative shall, in addition to other necessary actions, institute the following actions.

(a) Statistics on imports from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan and from other sources of articles covered by the agreements shall be collected on a monthly basis. Should the effectiveness of the orderly marketing agreements be disrupted, the Special Representative, after consultation with representatives of member agencies of the Trade Policy Staff Committee, may make a determination that for the purposes of section 203(e)(3) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(e)(3)) the orderly marketing agreements do not continue to be effective.

(b) Beginning on February 1, 1979, if during any restraint period the quantity of imports of the articles covered by the agreements, from countries other than Taiwan and the Republic of Korea, appear likely to disrupt the effectiveness of the provisions of the orderly marketing agreements described in paragraph (1) above, the Special Representative may initiate consultations with those countries responsible for such disruptions and may prevent further entry of such articles for the remainder of that restraint period or may otherwise moderate or restrict imports of such articles from such countries pursuant to section 203(g)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(g)(2)). Before exercising this authority, the Special Representative shall consult with representatives of the member agencies of the Trade Policy Staff Committee.

(c) Should the Special Representative determine, pursuant to this proclamation, to institute import restrictions on articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption from countries other than Taiwan or the Republic of Korea pursuant to this proclamation, such action shall be effective not less than eight days after such determination and any necessary changes in the TSUS have been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(6) The Special Representative shall take such actions and perform such functions for the United States as may be necessary concerning the administration, implementation, modification, amendment or termination of the agreements described in paragraph (1) of this proclamation, and any actions and functions necessary to implement paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of this proclamation. In carrying out his responsibilities under this paragraph the Special Representative is authorized to delegate to appropriate officials or agencies of the United States authority to perform any functions necessary for the administration and implementation of the agreements or actions. The Special Representative is authorized to make any changes in Part 2 of the Appendix to the TSUS which may be necessary to carry out the agreements or actions. Any such changes in the agreements shall be effective on and after their publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

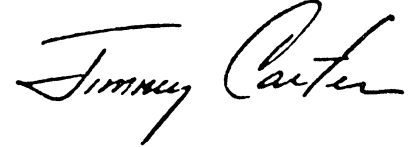
(7) The Commissioner of Customs shall take such actions as the Special Representative shall determine are necessary to carry out the agreements described in paragraph (1) of this proclamation and to implement any import relief pursuant to paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of this proclamation, or any modification thereof, with respect to the entry or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption into the United States of products covered by such agreements or by such other import relief.

THE PRESIDENT

(8) This proclamation shall be effective as of February 1, 1979, and shall continue in force through June 30, 1980, unless the period of its effectiveness is earlier expressly modified or terminated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

[FR Doc 79-3214
Filed 1-26-79; 12:04 pm]
Billing code 3195-01-M



ANNEX

Subpart A, part 2 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is modified—

(a) by adding the following headnote:

"5. *Quantitative limitation on color television receivers and certain subassemblies thereof.*—The provisions of this headnote apply to items 923.74 through 923.83, inclusive, of this subpart. The quantitative import limitations imposed are in addition to the duties provided for the restrained articles in schedule 6, part 5. The import restrictions provided for in this subpart do not apply to a single color television receiver or subassembly thereof, if imported for the personal use of the importer.

(a) *Definition.*—For the purposes of this subpart—

(i) each subassembly that contains as a component, or is covered in the same entry with, one or more of the following television components, viz., tuner, channel selector assembly, antenna, deflection yoke, degaussing coil, picture tube mounting bracket, grounding assembly, parts necessary for fixing the picture tube or tuner in place, consumer operated controls, or speaker, shall be classified in items 923.78 through 923.83, inclusive;

(ii) for the purposes of items 923.78 through 923.83, inclusive, each subassembly shall be counted as a single unit, except that two or more different printed circuit boards or ceramic substrates covered by the same entry and designed for assembly into the same television models shall be counted as one unit;

(iii) the term "*restraint period*" refers to the time periods set forth in items 923.74 through 923.83, inclusive; and

(iv) the term "*exported*" refers to the actual date the merchandise finally leaves the country of exportation for the United States as provided for in section 152.1(c) of the U.S. Customs regulations (19 CFR 152.1(c)).

(b) *Export visa.*—None of the color television receivers and subassemblies thereof provided for herein exported on or after February 1, 1979, from the foreign countries involved may be entered unless such color television receivers and subassemblies are accompanied by an appropriate export visa issued by the government of the exporting country.

(c) *Color television receivers and certain subassemblies thereof exported prior to February 1, 1979.*—All color television receivers and subassemblies thereof provided for in items 923.74 through 923.83, inclusive, which were exported from the foreign country involved prior to February 1, 1979, may be entered prior to April 1, 1979, without the requirement of export visas. No such color television receivers and subassemblies may be entered on or after April 1, 1979, unless accompanied by an appropriate export visa issued by the exporting country and such products shall be counted against the applicable restraint levels.

(d) *Color television receivers and certain subassemblies thereof exported and entered in different restraint periods.*—Color television receivers and subassemblies thereof provided for in items 923.74 through 923.83, inclusive, which are exported from the foreign country involved during one restraint period, but are entered more than 90 days following the beginning of the subsequent restraint period, shall be counted against the restraint levels for that subsequent restraint period. Color television receivers and subassemblies thereof provided for in items 923.74 through 923.83, inclusive, which are exported from the foreign country involved during one restraint period in excess of the restraint level for such period, may be entered after the beginning of the next restraint period and shall be counted against the restraint level for such item for such subsequent restraint period.

(e) *Carryover.*—If the restraint level for any item has not been filled for a restraint period, upon appropriate request of the foreign government involved, the shortfall may be entered under the same item during the following restraint period provided that the amount of shortfall so entered does not exceed 11 percent of the restraint level for the restraint period during which the shortfall occurred for products of Taiwan and 10 percent for products of the Republic of Korea.

(f) *Exceeding restraint levels.*—Upon appropriate request of the Government of the Republic of Korea, the restraint level for item 923.81 may be exceeded by not more than 10 percent. If the restraint level is exceeded the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations shall make a downward adjustment of the restraint level for item 923.83 in the absolute amount the restraint level for item 923.81 was exceeded.

(g) *Adjustments.*—The quota quantity applicable to item 923.74 shall be adjusted by the

C-19

Special Representative for Trade Negotiations depending upon the quantity of color television receivers actually exported from Taiwan and entered into the United States during the period July 1, 1978, through January 31, 1979, inclusive, as determined from U.S. Customs data. If the quantity actually exported from Taiwan and entered into the United States exceeds 368,000 units, the amount of the excess shall be deducted from the quota quantity of 127,000 units. If the quantity actually exported from Taiwan and entered into the United States is less than 368,000 units, the amount of the deficiency shall be added to the quota quantity of 127,000 units. The quota quantity applicable to item 923.81 shall be adjusted by the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations depending upon the quantity of color television receivers actually exported from the Republic of Korea and entered into the United States during the period December 1, 1978, through January 31, 1979, inclusive, as determined from U.S. Customs data. If the quantity actually exported from the Republic of Korea and entered into the United States exceeds 122,000 units, the amount of the excess shall be deducted from the quota quantity of 153,000 units. The above adjustments are to be effective on and after the date of their publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) by inserting in numerical sequence the following new provisions:

"Item	Articles	Quota Quantity (in units)
	Whenever the respective aggregate quantity of color television receivers and subassemblies thereof specified below for items 923.74 through 923.83, inclusive, the product of a specified foreign country, has been exported in any restraint period from that country and has been entered, no article in such item the product of such country exported during such restraint period may be entered, except as provided in headnote 5:	
	Taiwan:	
	Color television receivers, having a picture tube, provided for in item 685.20:	
923.74	If exported during the period from February 1, 1979, through June 30, 1979, inclusive	127,000
923.76	If exported during the period from July 1, 1979, through June 30, 1980, inclusive	373,000
	Printed circuit boards and ceramic substrates with components assembled thereon, for color television receivers; subassemblies containing one or more of such boards or substrates, except tuners or convergence assemblies; all the foregoing not having a picture tube, and entered with components enumerated in headnote 5(a)(i) and with all or part of a chassis frame, provided for in item 658.20:	
923.78	If exported during the period from February 1, 1979, through June 30, 1979, inclusive	270,000
923.79	If exported during the period from July 1, 1979, through June 30, 1980, inclusive	648,000
	Republic of Korea:	
	Color television receivers, having a picture tube, provided for in item 685.20; printed circuit boards and ceramic substrates with components assembled thereon for color television receivers and subassemblies containing one or more of such boards or substrates (except tuners or convergence assemblies), all the foregoing not having a picture tube, and entered with components enumerated in headnote 5(a)(i) and with all or part of a chassis frame, provided for in item 685.20:	
923.81	If exported during the period from February 1, 1979, through October 31, 1979, inclusive	153,000
923.83	If exported during the period from November 1, 1979, through June 30, 1980, inclusive	136,000."

Revisions

Administration (Office of Ass't Sec'y)
 *Title 1 Claim for Loss
 HUD-637 & 637.B
 On occasion
 Banks, Svcs. & Loans, Etc., 31,500
 responses; 8,955 hours
 Arnold Strasser 395-5080

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Agency Clearance Officer—Bruce H.
 Allen—426-1887

New Forms

Federal Highway Administration
 *Description of Motor Carrier/Shipper
 Operations Questionnaire
 MCS-137 & 137A
 Annually
 New Carriers & Shippers 12,000
 responses; 6,000 hours
 Susan B. Geiger, 395-5867

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Agency Clearance Officer—Floyd I.
 Sandlin—376-0436

Extensions

Bureau of Customs
 *Application and Approval to
 Manipulate, Examine, Sample or
 Transfer Goods
 Customs 3199
 On occasion
 Importers, Consignees, 80,000,
 responses; 10,600 hours
 Susan B. Geiger, 395-5867
 Bureau of Customs
 *Lay-Order (Application and Approval)
 Customs 3189
 On occasion
 Carriers, Consignees, 40,000 responses;
 5,300 hours
 Susan B. Geiger, 395-5867

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Agency Clearance Officer—John J.
 Stanton—245-3064

New Forms

Toxic Substances Control Act
 Premanufacturing
 Notification Interview Guide
 Single Time
 Chemical Manufacturers, 75 responses;
 150 hours
 Edwards H. Clarke, 395-5867

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Agency Clearance Officer—Pauline
 Lohens—312-751-4693

Revision

*Physician's Statement
 G-478
 On Occasion
 Physicians 3,000 responses; 501 hours
 Barbara F. Young, 395-6132

*Medical Officer's Statement
 G-479
 On Occasion
 Physicians, 2,000 responses; 334 hours
 Barbara F. Young, 395-6132
 *Letter to Non-RR Employees on
 Employment and Earnings Of a
 Claimant
 Id-51 (12-60)
 On Occasion
 Non-Railroad Employers, 10,000
 responses; 830 hours
 Barbara F. Young, 395-6132

Extensions

*Request for Termination of
 Supplementary Medical Insurance
 G-718
 On Occasion
 RRB Medicare Enrollees, 500 Responses,
 42 hours
 Barbara F. Young, 395-6132
 Stanley E. Morris,
 Deputy Associate Director for Regulatory
 Policy and Reports Management.
 [FR Doc. 79-27434 Filed 8-31-79; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 3110-01-M

**OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL
REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE
NEGOTIATIONS****Color Television Receivers and Certain
Subassemblies thereof; Adjusted
Restraint Levels under the Orderly
Marketing Agreement with Taiwan**

Below is a letter to the Commissioner
 of Customs adjusting the restraint levels
 for the first period (February 1979-June
 1979) as authorized by Presidential
 Proclamation 4634 of January 26, 1979.
 Stephen L. Lande.

Assistant Special Trade Representative.

The Honorable Robert Chasen,
 Commissioner, U.S. Customs Service,
 Department of the Treasury,
 Washington, D.C. 20220.

Dear Mr. Chasen: In accordance with
 paragraph (5)(a) of Presidential Proclamation
 4634 of January 26, 1979, we have maintained
 monthly import statistics on color television
 receivers and certain subassemblies thereof
 exported from Taiwan.

Exports of color television receivers from
 Taiwan during the "pipeline" period specified
 in paragraph 2(a) of the orderly marketing
 agreement (July 1, 1976-January 31, 1979)
 were 26,368 units less than the 363,000 units
 allotted under the agreement. To carry out
 the terms of the agreement, it will be
 necessary to add the shortfall to Taiwan's
 Period I (February 1979-June 1979) total of
 127,000 units.

Accordingly, pursuant to operative
 paragraphs (6) and (7) of Presidential
 Proclamation 4634 of January 26, 1979, you
 are hereby requested to increase the first
 period restraint levels applicable to color
 television receivers entered under TSUS Item

No. 923.74 by 26,368 items. The adjusted
 restraint level, therefore, will be 153,368.

This letter will be published in the **Federal
 Register**.

Sincerely,

Robert S. Strauss.

[FR Doc. 79-27363 Filed 8-31-79; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3190-01-M

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Proposed License No. 04/04-5173]

**Diaz Capital Corp.; Application for
License To Operate as a Small
business Investment Company**

An application for a license to operate
 as a small business investment company
 under the provisions of Section 301(d) of
 the Small Business Investment Act of
 1958, as amended (15 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*),
 has been filed by Diaz Capital
 Corporation (applicant), with the Small
 Business Administration (SBA),
 pursuant to 13 CFR 107.102 (1979).

The officers and directors of the
 applicant are as follows:

Frank L. Diaz, 2901 S. Bayshore Drive, Apt.
 17F, Coconut Grove, Florida 33133,
 Chairman of the Board and Secretary.
 Frank Diaz, 235 S.W. 22nd Road, Miami,
 Florida 33145, President, Treasurer and
 Director.
 Iraida Valdez, 9447 S.W. 38th Street, Miami,
 Florida 33165, Director.

The applicant will maintain its offices
 at 3126 Coral Way, Miami, Florida
 33145.

It will begin operations with \$500,000
 of private capital derived from the sale
 of 1,000 shares of common stock to Mr.
 Frank L. Diaz.

The applicant will conduct its
 operations principally in Dade, Broward,
 Monroe and Palm Beach counties of
 Florida.

As a small business investment
 company under Section 301(d) of the
 Act, the applicant has been organized
 and chartered solely for the purpose of
 performing the functions and conducting
 the activities contemplated under the
 Small Business Investment Act of 1958,
 as amended, from time to time, and will
 provide assistance solely to small
 business concerns which will contribute
 to a well-balanced national economy by
 facilitating ownership in such concerns
 by persons whose participation in the
 free enterprise system is hampered
 because of social or economic
 disadvantages.

Matters involved in SBA's C-21
 consideration of the applicant include
 the general business reputation and
 character of the proposed owners and
 management, and the probability of
 successful operation of the applicant

System Name: USAFSAM Personnel Information File**Report Date:** January 23, 1980**Point-of-Contact:** Mr. William Cavaney, Executive Secretary, Defense Privacy Board, 1735 N. Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209

Summary: The Department of the Air Force proposes to establish a new automated system of records to provide management information on military and civilian personnel assigned to the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine. The information maintained will be taken largely from existing personnel records and will consist of educational accomplishments, qualifications and professional activities. It will be used to more effectively employ the professional staff by taking advantage of their unique technical or scientific skills and backgrounds.

System Name: Noncombat Area Casualties**Report Date:** January 28, 1980**Point-of-Contact:** Mr. William Cavaney, Executive Secretary, Defense Privacy Board, 1735 N. Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209

Summary: The Office of the Secretary of Defense proposes to establish a new automated system of records to maintain statistical information on U.S. military personnel who die, become missing or are captured while on active duty. The information will be used to provide statistical information on casualties to offices within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and to the Congress and the general public on request.

Department of Labor**System Name:** Continuous Wage and Benefit History (CWBH) Data Bank System**Report Date:** January 15, 1980**Point-of-Contact:** Mr. Patrick Skees, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210

Summary: The Department of Labor proposes a new automated system of records which will contain individual socio-economic characteristics, employment related data, unemployment insurance claims and benefit experience of unemployment insurance claimants and covered workers. The data will be obtained from State employment security agencies' records merged with unemployment insurance claimant questionnaires, and add-on surveys conducted at the State level. The data will be used solely for research, statistical and reporting purposes and will not be used to make any legal determinations or determinations about benefit rights of any participants. Research findings will

not contain any individually identifiable data and will be in statistical form only. The Department is proposing to exempt these records from certain provisions of the Privacy Act under subsection (b)(4).

Waiver Requests

OMB procedures permit a waiver of the advance notice requirements when the agency can show that the delay caused by the 60-day advance notice would not be in the public interest. It should be noted that a waiver of the 60-day advance notice period does not relieve an agency of the obligation to publish notice describing the system and to allow 30 days for public comment on any proposed routine uses of the personal information to be collected. A waiver of the 60-day advance notice provision was requested by agencies for the following reports received between January 7, and February 15, 1980. Public inquiries or comments on the proposed new or altered systems should be directed to the designated agency point-of-contact and a copy of any written comments provided to OMB. Comments on the operation of the waiver procedure should be directed to OMB.

Department of Housing and Urban Development**System Name:** Previous Participation Files**Report Date:** January 16, 1980**Point-of-Contact:** Mr. Robert English, Departmental Privacy Act Officer, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410

Summary: The Department of Housing and Urban Development proposes a new system of records to maintain information about principals (owners, general contractors, management agents, consultants, etc.) participating in HUD multifamily housing programs. Information maintained includes material showing whether a HUD project in which the subject is already participating has experienced a financial default or has received mortgage relief; reports prepared by field offices summarizing any financial or operating difficulties each project may have experienced and an opinion as to whether any difficulties were within the control of the principal; and form 1411.1 which shows whether the principal has been or is presently the subject of a government investigation. These files are searched to obtain information about the performance of prospective applicants before the Department enters into multifamily housing commitments with them. HUD is reporting this system as one that has

been in existence prior to the enactment of the Privacy Act of 1974. It was not reported then because of administrative oversight. The Department is asking for a waiver of the 60-day advance notice requirement specified in OMB Circular A-108 because suspension of operation of the system would not be in the public interest.

Waiver status: Waiver granted on February 20, 1980.

David R. Leuthold,

Budget and Management,

[FR Doc. 80-6096 Filed 3-4-80, 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3110-01-M

OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**Color Televisions: Adjusted Restraint Levels Under the Orderly Marketing Agreement With Taiwan**

Below is a letter to the Commissioner of Customs adjusting the restraint levels on color televisions from Taiwan for the second restraint period (July 1, 1979 through June 30, 1980) as authorized by Presidential Proclamation 4634 of January 26, 1979.

Reubin O'D. Askew,

U.S. Trade Representative.

Hon. Robert Chasen,

*Commissioner, U.S. Customs Service,**Department of the Treasury,**Washington, D.C. 20229*

Dear Mr. Chasen: We have received a request from representatives of Taiwan concerning the carryover provision in paragraph 4(a) of the orderly marketing agreement between the United States and Taiwan on color television receivers.

Exports from Taiwan of color television receivers classified under TSUS items 923.74 and 923.78 were 428 sets short of the 153,368 units allotted for the first restraint period (February 1, 1979 through June 30, 1979). Taiwan has asked that the shortfall be carried forward to the second restraint period (July 1, 1979 through June 30, 1980).

Exports from Taiwan of incomplete television receivers classified under TSUS items 923.78 and 923.79 were 51,643 sets short of the 270,000 units allotted for the first restraint period. Taiwan has requested that the maximum carryover allowable under paragraph 4(a) of the agreement be granted.

Therefore, in accordance with paragraphs (6) and (7) of Presidential Proclamation 4634 of January 26, 1979, I request that you increase the second period restraint levels applicable to TSUS items 923.74 and 923.76 by 428 units, making the new restraint level 373,406 units. I also request that you increase the second period restraint levels applicable to TSUS items 923.78 and 923.79 by 29,700 units, making the new restraint level 677,700.

This letter will be published in the *Federal Register*.

Sincerely,
Reubin O'D Askew.
(FK Doc. 80-0071 Filed 3-4-80; 8:45 am)
BILLING CODE 3120-01-M

POSTAL RATE COMMISSION

[Docket No. A60-7; Order No. 318]

Condon, Mont., 59825 (Ms. Agnes E. Beck, et al., Petitioner); Order of Filing of Appeal

February 29, 1980.

On February 19, 1980, the Commission received a handwritten letter from Ms. Agnes Beck (hereinafter "Petitioner") concerning the alleged United States Postal Service plans to consolidate the Condon, Montana post office.¹ Although the letter makes no explicit reference to the Postal Reorganization Act, we believe it should be liberally construed as a petition for review pursuant to section 404(b) of the Postal Reorganization Act (39 U.S.C. 404(b)), so as to preserve Petitioners' right to appeal which is subject to a 30-day time limit.² Since the petition was apparently not written by an attorney, it does not conform perfectly with the Commission's rules of practice which also require a petitioner to attach a copy of the Postal Service's Final Determination to the petition.³ However, section 1 of the Commission's rules of practice calls for a liberal construction of the rules to secure just and speedy determination of issues.⁴

The Act requires that the Postal Service provide the affected community with at least 60 days' notice of a proposed post office closing so as to " * * * ensure that such persons will have an opportunity to present their views."⁵ The petition requests that the decision to close the Condon post office be reversed. From the face of the petition it is unclear whether the Postal Service provided 60 days' notice, whether any hearings were held, and whether a determination has been made under section 39 U.S.C. 403(b)(3). (Petitioners failed to supply a copy of the Postal Service's Final Determination, if one is in existence.) The Commission's rules of practice require the Postal Service to file the administrative record

of the case within 15 days after the date on which the petition for review is filed with the Commission.⁶

The Postal Reorganization Act states:

The Postal Service shall provide a maximum degree of effective and regular postal services to rural areas, communities, and small towns where post offices are not self-sustaining. No small post office shall be closed solely for operating at a deficit, it being the specific intent of the Congress that effective postal services be insured to residents of both urban and rural communities.⁷

Section 404(b)(2)(C) of the Act specifically includes consideration of this goal in determinations by the Postal Service to consolidate post offices. The effect on the community is also a mandatory consideration under section 404(b)(2)(A) of the Act. Petitioner claims that the proposed alternate service would be unfair to the community and the postal patrons of Condon, Montana.

The petition appears to set forth the Postal Service action complained of insufficient detail to warrant further inquiry to determine whether the Postal Service complied with its regulations for the discontinuance of post offices.⁸

Upon preliminary inspection, the petitions appear to raise the following issues of law:

1. Is the Postal Service's proposed alternative consolidation of this post office consistent with the "maximum degree of effective and regular postal services" standard of section 404(b)(2)(C)?

2. As part of its consideration of the effect on the community standard of section 404(b)(2)(A), did the Postal Service correctly gauge the size and growth of the community?

3. As part of the effect on the community standard of section 404(b)(2)(A), must the Postal Service consider the level of service given by the employees at the Condon post office as compared to that given by employees at larger offices?

4. As part of the effect on the community standard of section 404(b)(2)(A), must the Postal Service consider that the post office provides employment for someone living in the community?

5. As part of the effect on the community standard of section 404(b)(2)(A), must the Postal Service consider the effect the consolidation of the Condon post office would have on

those doing business within the community?

6. Must the Postal Service consider that it is a 70 mile round trip to the alternative post office as part of its treatment of the "maximum degree of effective and regular postal services" standard of section 404(b)(2)(C)?

Other issues of law may become apparent when the Commission has had the opportunity to examine the determination made by the Postal Service. Such additional issues may emerge when the parties and the Commission review the Service's determination for consistency with the principles announced in *Lone Grove, Texas, et al.*, Docket Nos. A79-1, et al. (May 7, 1979). Conversely, the determination may be found to resolve adequately one or more of the issues described above.

In view of the above, and in the interest of expedition of this proceeding under the 120-day decisional deadline imposed by section 404(b)(5), the Postal Service is advised that the Commission reserves the right to request a legal memorandum from the Service on one or more of the issues described above, and/or any further issues of law disclosed by the determination made in this case. In the event that the Commission finds such memorandum necessary to explain or clarify the Service's legal position or interpretation on any such issue, it will within 20 days of receiving the Determination and record pursuant to section 113 of the rules of practice (39 CFR 3001.113), make the request therefor by order, specifying the issues to be addressed.

When such a request is issued, the memorandum shall be due within 20 days of the issuance, and a copy of the memorandum shall be served on Petitioners by the Service.

In briefing the case, or in filing any motion to dismiss for want of prosecution, in appropriate circumstances, the Service may incorporate by reference all or any portion of a legal memorandum filed pursuant to such an order.

The Act does not contemplate appointment of an Officer of the Commission in section 404(b) cases, and none is being appointed.⁹

The Commission Orders: (A) The letter of February 19, 1980, from Agnes Beck shall be construed as a petition for review pursuant to 404(b) of the Act (39 U.S.C. 404(b)).

(B) The Secretary of the Commission shall publish this Notice and Order in the Federal Register. C-23

¹ On February 29, an appeal letter was received from Eugene L. and Margaret R. Leistike, and on February 25 an appeal letter was received by Edward Beck. We are consolidating these appeal letters into this docket.

² 39 U.S.C. 404(b)(3); 39 U.S.C. 404(b) was added to title 39 by Pub. L. 91-421 (S. September 24, 1970), 90 Stat. 1310-1311. Our rules of practice covering these cases appear at 39 CFR 3001.110 et seq.

³ 39 CFR 3001.111(a).

⁴ 39 CFR 3001.1.

⁵ 39 U.S.C. 404(b)(1).

⁶ 39 CFR 3001.117(a). The Postal Rate Commission informs the Postal Service of its receipt of such an appeal by issuing LIC Form No. 50 to the Postal Service upon receipt of each appeal.

⁷ 39 U.S.C. 101(b).

⁸ 42 FR 5679-5685 (11/17/77); the Commission's standard of review is set forth at 39 U.S.C. 404(b)(5).

⁹ In the Matter of Gresham, S.C., Route #1, Docket No. A78-1 (May 11, 1978).

THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1977

Excellency:

On behalf of the Government of the United States of America, I have the honor to inform you of the intention of the Government of the United States of America to undertake the following in connection with the Notes exchanged on May 20, 1977 on color television receivers:

Import statistics from Japan and from all other sources will be collected on a monthly basis as set forth in the Notes exchanged. Should the export restraint levels as specified in Annex B to the Notes exchanged be exceeded, the Government of the United States of America may consider that, for the purposes of United States domestic law, the provisions of the Notes exchanged have become ineffective.

In addition, the following steps will be implemented by the Government of the United States of America:

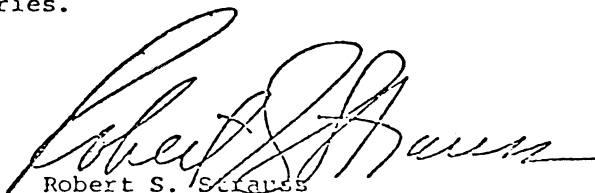
I. With respect to Japan

During the period of restraints beginning on July 1, 1977, the Government of the United States of America may restrict entry or withdrawal from warehouse of articles subject to the aforementioned Notes exchanged which have not been authorized for export to the United States pursuant to the provisions of the Notes exchanged. Entry or withdrawal from warehouse of articles on which certificates have not been issued and be refused for the remainder of a restraint year should the total amount of entry or withdrawal exceed Japan's total equivalent to those specified in Annex

B to the Notes exchanged. Where a problem arises due to differences in the classification of articles under the definition in Annex A to the Notes exchanged, the Government of the United States of America may permit entry of such articles prior to a final classification decision, which will be made following consultations between the two Governments with a view toward reaching a prompt solution to the problem.

II. With Respect to Other Countries

Beginning on July 1, 1977, if the quantity of color television receivers from all other countries, excluding Japan, during a 12 month period appears likely to disrupt the effectiveness of the provisions of the Notes exchanged, the Government of the United States of America may initiate consultations with those countries responsible and may prevent further entries of such articles for the remainder of the restraint period or otherwise moderate or restrict the imports from such countries.



Robert S. Strauss
The Special Representative
for Trade Negotiations

His Excellency
Fumihiko Togo
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of Japan

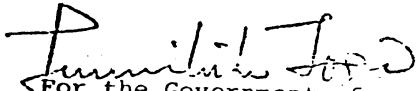
AGREED MINUTES

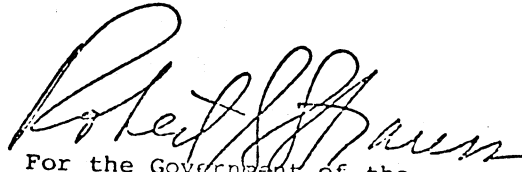
The representatives of the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America wish to record the following understanding concerning the Notes exchanged on May 20, 1977 (hereinafter referred to as "the Notes exchanged").

1. It is understood that the relevant law of Japan referred to in the preamble of the Notes exchanged means Articles 5-3 and 11 of the Export-Import Transactions Act.
2. It is understood that the term "restrictive measures" as used in paragraph 1 of the Notes exchanged means either additional tariff or quantitative restriction measures applied through the Tariff Schedules of the United States taken on global basis or vis-à-vis Japan.
3. Should significant problems arise due to the time lag between actual export certificates issued and reporting to the Government of the United States of America of such export figures, the Government of the United States of America may request that the Government of Japan initiate special procedures to expedite reporting as provided for in paragraph 2 of the Notes exchanged. Should such a request be made, the Government of Japan will endeavor to assure that export statistics are reported so as to maintain the effectiveness of the provisions of the Notes exchanged.
4. It is understood that the Government of Japan will provide the Government of the United States of America with an English translation of its written directive to the exporters' association to issue certificates, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Notes exchanged, with individual invoices for exports of color television receivers to the United States, up to the restraint levels specified in Annex B to the Notes exchanged.

5. It is understood that the two Governments will resolve through consultations any problems with respect to documentation of export certificates referred to in paragraph 2 of the Notes exchanged.
6. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Notes exchanged, it is understood that the Government of the United States of America regards the effect of this effort as of critical importance in evaluating the effectiveness of the provisions of the Notes exchanged.
7. With reference to paragraph 7 of the Notes exchanged, it is understood that the Government of the United States of America will take appropriate remedial measures in the event that it is agreed that third countries have increased their color television receiver exports to the United States to the disadvantage of Japanese producers.
8. With reference to paragraph 10 of the Notes exchanged, it is understood that the provisions of the Notes exchanged constitute solely an inter-government agreement. It is further understood that in order to implement its measures and obligations under the provisions of the Notes exchanged, the Government of Japan will have to issue directives to Japanese firms and/or Japanese exporters' and industry associations which are mandatory in nature and a direct consequence of the provisions of the Notes exchanged.
9. With reference to paragraph 11 of the Notes exchanged, it is understood that the Government of Japan may consider it necessary to terminate the provisions of the Notes exchanged, should action taken under United States laws, regulations or administrative procedures adversely impact Japanese trade in color television receivers.

10. With reference to Annex A to the Notes exchanged, it is understood that the two Governments will exchange appropriate information necessary to bring the application of the definition in Annex A into conformance between the two Governments.


For the Government of
Japan


For the Government of the
United States of America

Washington, D. C., May 20, 1977


EMBASSY OF JAPAN
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1977

Excellency,

I have the honour to confirm the intention of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry that it will guide Japanese firms which plan to make direct investment into the United States in color television receiver production during the effective period of the Notes exchanged, to adopt such production processes as add no less labor content in the United States than the Japanese-affiliated color television receiver manufacturers which are operating commercially in the United States at the time when the Notes exchanged enter into force.

I have further the honour to state that the aforesaid actions will be taken in the scope of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Japan and the United States of America signed on April 2, 1953 and that the aforesaid actions will be taken with the conviction that the Government of the United States of America will not discriminate as between the Japanese affiliated and United States color television receiver manufacturers in the United States.


Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of Japan

His Excellency
Robert S. Strauss
The Special Representative
for Trade Negotiations

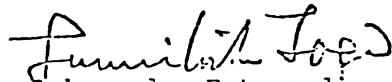
EMBASSY OF JAPAN
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1977

Excellency,

On behalf of the Government of Japan, I have the honour to confirm that the Government of Japan takes it that the Government of the United States of America will take the procedures and measures set forth in your letter of May 20, 1977 in the circumstances described in that letter.

I have further the honour, in this connection, to inform you that the Government of Japan reserves all of its rights under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with respect to the implementation of any of the procedures and measures referred to above.


Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of Japan

His Excellency
Robert S. Strauss
The Special Representative
for Trade Negotiations

EMBASSY OF JAPAN
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1977

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the recent discussions between the representatives of the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America, during which the Government of Japan informed the Government of the United States of America of unilateral export restraint measures for color television receivers to be taken in accordance with the relevant law of Japan.

I have further the honour to confirm that the Government of Japan will implement its measures and obligations under the following provisions:

1. The Government of Japan will apply restraints to exports to the United States from Japan of color television receivers as defined in Annex A (hereinafter referred to as "color television receivers") at the levels as specified in Annex B for the period of three years beginning July 1, 1977, provided that the Government of the United States of America does not take any restrictive measures vis-à-vis imports from Japan of color television receivers.

His Excellency
Robert S. Strauss
The Special Representative
for Trade Negotiations

2. The Government of Japan will supply the Government of the United States of America with reports on actual export certificates issued to date and their percentage of yearly authorized exports to the United States of color television receivers, no later than thirty days after the end of each month. The Government of Japan will act promptly to provide data on a more current basis to the extent practicable upon request by the Government of the United States of America, to assure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Note. Monthly customs statistics officially announced on exports to the United States will be supplied promptly by the Government of Japan as they become available. The Government of the United States of America will supply the Government of Japan with monthly reports on imports by principal country of origin no later than thirty days after the end of each month and weekly reports on imports not presented with an invoice with appropriate authorization for export to the United States, no later than fifteen days after the end of each week.

3. In the event that imports of Japanese color television receivers through third countries or through diversion of shipments en route undermine the objectives of the restraint, the two Governments will work together with a view to finding appropriate remedial measures.

4. The Government of Japan will make every reasonable effort to see to it that there will be no circumvention by minor modifications of articles covered by Annex A to avoid the effect of the restraint.

5. The Government of Japan will endeavor to space actual exports over each twelve month period specified in Annex B as evenly as practicable and consistent with seasonal considerations.

6. (a) Either Government may request consultations on any matters arising from the provisions of this Note. Such consultations will take place at a mutually convenient time no later than thirty days from the date on which such request is made, unless otherwise mutually agreed.

(b) If, in the view of either Government, the economic conditions prevailing at the time of the recent discussions mentioned above have improved substantially, that Government may initiate consultations for review of the provisions of this Note including the possibility of termination and/or amelioration of the export restraints prior to the expiration of the period of three years.

(c) In the event that the Government of the United States of America considers that the effectiveness of the provisions of this Note is undermined by excessive concentration of color television receiver exports in particular screen sizes or by exports of articles similar or used for like purpose which are not included in the scope of Annex A, that Government may initiate consultations with a view toward the prompt resolution of such problems.

7. If the Government of Japan considers that, as a result of the application of the provisions of this Note, Japan is placed in an inequitable position vis-à-vis third countries in respect

of exports to the United States of color television receivers, the Government of Japan may initiate consultations with the Government of the United States of America.

8. (a) The two Governments recognize that their rights and obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are not affected by the provisions of this Note.

(b) No provision of this Note will be construed as affecting the respective positions of the two Governments in the Tokyo Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

9. (a) Mutually satisfactory administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve problems arising out of the implementation of the provisions of this Note, including those concerning differences in procedure, operation, or the application of the definition.

(b) The two Governments may amend the provisions of this Note if such amendments are mutually agreeable.

10. No provision of this Note will be construed as applying to prices or production of color television receivers, or allocation of shipments among firms selling (except that it is recognized that such allocations may be deemed necessary and therefore directed by the Government of Japan in its implementation of the provisions of this Note) or buying color television receivers.

11. Either Government may terminate the provisions of this Note by giving sixty-days' written notice to the other Government.

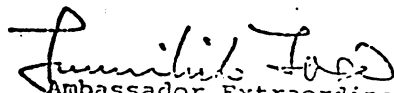
12. The foregoing provisions of this Note will be implemented by the two Governments in accordance with the laws and

regulations applicable in their respective countries.

13. The provisions of this Note will continue in force through June 30, 1980 unless earlier terminated as provided for in paragraph 11 of this Note.

I have further the honour to request Your Excellency to confirm on behalf of the Government of the United States of America that it will implement its measures and obligations under the above provisions and to propose that this Note and Your Excellency's Note in reply will constitute an agreement between the two Governments as characterized by the above provisions.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.


Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of Japan

DEFINITION

Complete color television receiver

- a) A color television receiver, fully assembled, whether or not packaged or tested for distribution to the ultimate purchaser.
- b) A complete kit of a color television receiver which can be assembled into a fully assembled color television receiver.

Incomplete color television receiver

A color television receiver which, while not complete as defined above, is assembled to a substantially full extent, that is:

- a. a picture tube is packaged together with a significant portion of television receiver electronics, that is, a printed circuit board that performs any of the functions of the intermediate frequency detector and modulator; or
- b. all or part of a chassis frame, if such a chassis frame is required, with a main printed circuit board^{1/} which is packaged together with one or more of the following components: tuner or channel selector assembly, antenna, deflection yoke, degaussing coils, picture tube mounting bracket, grounding assembly, other parts necessary to fix the picture tube in place, consumer operated controls^{2/}, other parts necessary to fix the tuner in place^{3/}, and speakers.

^{1/} When the main printed circuit board is composed of two or more printed circuit boards, the main printed circuit board stated above refers to the multiple number of printed circuit boards.

^{2/} Knobs, levers, and buttons which can be removed by the consumer, with the exception of those connected to the tuner or channel selector assembly.

^{3/} Screws, washers, nuts, bolts and clips.

ANNEX B

The Government of Japan will apply restraints to exports to the United States of color television receivers as defined in Annex A during the periods and at the levels as specified below respectively:

Thousands of Units

Period	Complete color television receivers	Incomplete color television receivers	Total
July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978	1,560	190	1,750
July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979	1,560	190	1,750
July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980	1,560	190	1,750

Remarks: Restraint level is based upon Japanese exports.

APPENDIX C
STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1.--Color television receivers: U.S. imports of complete, incomplete, and subassemblies of receivers, those entered under TSUS item 807.00, duty-free value, and adjusted value, 1/ by principal sources, 1976-79

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979
Japan:				
Total imports-----	559,814	549,260	533,538	380,923
807.00 imports-----	418	4,415	3,642	6,855
Duty-free value-----	150	1,723	1,390	1,826
Adjusted imports-----	559,664	547,537	532,148	379,097
Taiwan:				
Total imports-----	121,672	126,911	225,248	155,693
807.00 imports-----	87,950	87,121	142,278	65,119
Duty-free value-----	19,739	10,742	14,982	8,783
Adjusted imports-----	101,933	116,169	210,266	146,910
South Korea:				
Total imports-----	12,343	20,915	78,089	62,512
807.00 imports-----	223	517	-	-
Duty-free value-----	33	315	-	-
Adjusted imports-----	12,310	20,600	78,089	62,512
Mexico:				
Total imports-----	229,536	200,171	348,387	433,307
807.00 imports-----	226,542	199,030	347,265	423,397
Duty-free value-----	117,048	83,474	150,917	155,471
Adjusted imports-----	112,488	116,697	197,470	277,836
Singapore:				
Total imports-----	20,401	41,607	76,674	100,239
807.00 imports-----	4,320	17,364	16,679	51,621
Duty-free value-----	506	1,640	1,108	3,002
Adjusted imports-----	19,895	39,967	75,566	97,237
Canada:				
Total imports-----	13,972	28,878	63,371	34,363
807.00 imports-----	7,528	23,869	59,221	29,030
Duty-free value-----	2,420	8,519	21,353	9,225
Adjusted imports-----	11,552	20,359	42,018	25,138
All other:				
Total imports-----	9,782	5,723	9,574	15,259
807.00 imports-----	3,832	2,289	856	2,553
Duty-free value-----	2,012	454	411	1,074
Adjusted imports-----	7,770	5,269	9,163	14,185
Total:				
Total imports-----	967,520	973,465	1,334,881	1,182,296
807.00 imports-----	330,813	334,605	569,941	578,755
Duty-free value-----	141,908	106,867	190,161	179,381
Adjusted imports-----	825,612	866,598	1,144,720	1,002,915

1/ Total value of imports less duty-free value returned.

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (IM-146 series).

Table 2.--Color television receivers: U.S. imports of complete receivers, those entered under TSUS item 807.00, duty-free value, and adjusted value, 1/ by principal sources, 1976-79

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976 <u>2/</u>	1977	1978	1979
Japan:				
Total imports-----	461,568	405,554	317,175	128,857
807.00 imports-----	-	-	204	-
Duty-free value-----	-	-	34	-
Adjusted imports-----	461,568	405,554	317,141	128,857
Taiwan:				
Total imports-----	38,769	56,928	116,269	70,314
807.00 imports-----	12,564	26,516	46,789	538
Duty-free value-----	8,251	2,061	1,879	12
Adjusted imports-----	30,518	54,867	114,390	70,302
South Korea:				
Total imports-----	7,125	14,570	71,657	53,497
807.00 imports-----	110	-	-	-
Duty-free value-----	14	-	-	-
Adjusted imports-----	7,111	14,570	71,657	53,497
Mexico:				
Total imports-----	-	68	1	22
807.00 imports-----	-	60	-	20
Duty-free value-----	-	25	-	15
Adjusted imports-----	-	43	1	7
Singapore:				
Total imports-----	625	2,400	10,564	15,281
807.00 imports-----	-	-	-	-
Duty-free value-----	-	-	-	-
Adjusted imports-----	625	2,400	10,564	15,281
Canada:				
Total imports-----	4,057	20,574	58,717	30,001
807.00 imports-----	3,966	20,049	57,666	28,035
Duty-free value-----	1,788	7,730	20,842	8,888
Adjusted imports-----	2,269	12,844	37,875	21,113
All other:				
Total imports-----	556	1,024	2,707	4,592
807.00 imports-----	-	-	-	-
Duty-free value-----	-	-	-	-
Adjusted imports-----	556	1,024	2,707	4,592
Total:				
Total imports-----	512,700	501,118	577,090	302,564
807.00 imports-----	16,640	46,625	104,659	28,593
Duty-free value-----	10,053	9,816	22,755	8,915
Adjusted imports-----	502,647	491,302	554,335	293,649

1/ Total value of imports less duty-free value returned.

2/ Estimated for 1976 by the Commission since complete and incomplete receivers were not separately provided for during the full year.

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (IM-146 series). D-3

Table 3.—Color television receivers: U.S. imports of incomplete receivers, those entered under TSUS item 807.00, duty-free value, and adjusted value, 1/ by principal sources, 1976-79

(In thousands of dollars)				
Source	1976 <u>2/</u>	1977	1978	1979
Japan:				
Total imports-----	24,077	25,002	32,271	36,914
807.00 imports-----	-	403	2,066	3,367
Duty-free value-----	-	165	840	719
Adjusted imports-----	24,077	24,837	31,431	36,195
Taiwan:				
Total imports-----	141	8,645	58,415	41,202
807.00 imports-----	5	5,727	56,478	40,647
Duty-free value-----	1	946	9,089	5,798
Adjusted imports-----	140	7,699	49,326	35,404
South Korea:				
Total imports-----	-	157	207	259
807.00 imports-----	-	142	-	-
Duty-free value-----	-	69	-	-
Adjusted imports-----	-	88	207	259
Mexico:				
Total imports-----	47,279	57,401	67,139	104,863
807.00 imports-----	46,565	57,290	67,099	104,862
Duty-free value-----	22,204	22,986	26,407	28,649
Adjusted imports-----	25,075	34,415	40,732	76,214
Singapore:				
Total imports-----	-	-	<u>3/</u>	9,372
807.00 imports-----	-	-	-	-
Duty-free value-----	-	-	-	-
Adjusted imports-----	-	-	-	9,372
Canada:				
Total imports-----	145	425	1,178	2,122
807.00 imports-----	76	211	313	529
Duty-free value-----	45	11	117	151
Adjusted imports-----	100	414	1,061	1,971
All other:				
Total imports-----	285	1,264	1,097	3,501
807.00 imports-----	277	1,188	327	678
Duty-free value-----	87	340	141	222
Adjusted imports-----	198	924	956	3,279
Total:				
Total imports-----	71,927	92,894	160,307	198,233
807.00 imports-----	46,923	64,961	126,283	150,083
Duty-free value-----	22,337	24,517	36,594	35,539
Adjusted imports-----	49,590	68,377	123,713	162,694

1/ Total value of imports less duty-free value returned.

2/ Estimated for 1976 by the Commission since complete and incomplete receivers were not separately provided for during the full year.

3/ Less than \$500.

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (IM-146 series).

D-4

Table 4.--Color television receivers: U.S. imports of subassemblies, those entered under TSUS item 807.00, duty-free value, and adjusted value, 1/ by principal sources, 1976-79

(In thousands of dollars)				
Source	1976	1977	1978	1979
Japan:				
Total imports-----	74,169	118,704	184,092	215,152
807.00 imports-----	418	4,012	1,372	3,488
Duty-free value-----	150	1,558	516	1,107
Adjusted imports-----	74,019	117,146	183,576	214,045
Taiwan:				
Total imports-----	82,762	61,338	50,564	44,177
807.00 imports-----	75,381	54,878	39,011	23,934
Duty-free value-----	11,487	7,735	4,014	2,973
Adjusted imports-----	71,275	53,603	46,550	41,204
South Korea:				
Total imports-----	5,218	6,188	6,225	8,756
807.00 imports-----	113	375	-	-
Duty-free value-----	19	246	-	-
Adjusted imports-----	5,199	5,942	6,225	8,756
Mexico:				
Total imports-----	182,257	142,702	281,247	328,422
807.00 imports-----	179,977	141,680	280,166	318,515
Duty-free value-----	94,844	60,463	124,510	126,807
Adjusted imports-----	87,413	82,239	156,737	201,615
Singapore:				
Total imports-----	19,776	39,207	66,110	75,586
807.00 imports-----	4,320	17,364	16,679	51,621
Duty-free value-----	506	1,640	1,108	3,002
Adjusted imports-----	19,270	37,567	65,002	72,584
Canada:				
Total imports-----	9,770	7,879	3,476	2,240
807.00 imports-----	3,486	3,609	1,242	466
Duty-free value-----	587	778	394	186
Adjusted imports-----	9,183	7,101	3,082	2,054
All other:				
Total imports-----	8,941	3,435	5,770	7,166
807.00 imports-----	3,555	1,101	529	1,875
Duty-free value-----	1,925	114	270	852
Adjusted imports-----	7,016	3,321	5,500	6,314
Total:				
Total imports-----	382,893	379,453	597,484	681,499
807.00 imports-----	267,250	223,019	338,999	399,899
Duty-free value-----	109,518	72,534	130,812	134,927
Adjusted imports-----	273,375	306,919	466,672	546,572

1/ Total value of imports less duty-free value returned.

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (IM-146 series).

Table 5.--Color television receivers: U.S. producers' domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1975-79
(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Producers' domestic shipments (1)				Imports (2) to (6)			Total consumption (5)	Apparent consumption (6)	Ratio (percent) of--		
	From Japan (2)	From Taiwan (3)	From Korea (4)	From other countries (5)	From Japan (2)	From Taiwan (3)	From Korea (4)			From other countries (5)	From Japan (2)	From Taiwan (3)
1975	5,577	1,044	143	22	1,215	6,792	15.38	2.11	0.32	17.89		
1976	5,744	2,530	235	47	2,834	8,578	29.49	2.74	.55	33.04		
1977	6,701	1,975	318	92	2,476	9,177	21.52	3.47	1.00	26.98		
1978	7,725	1,434	624	437	2,775	10,500	13.66	5.94	4.16	26.43		
1979	8,715	513	368	314	1,369	10,084	5.09	3.65	3.11	13.58		
	Quantity											
	Value											
1975	1,876	193	23	4	221	2,097	9.20	1.10	0.19	10.54		
1976	2,071	470	39	7	522	2,593	18.13	1.50	.27	20.13		
1977	2,386	395	56	14	489	2,875	13.74	1.95	.49	17.01		
1978	2,668	317	116	72	577	3,245	9.77	3.57	2.22	17.78		
1979	2,984	129	70	53	356	3,340	3.82	2.10	1.59	10.66		

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (IM-146 and FT-246 series).

Table 6.--Color television receivers: U.S. producers' domestic shipments, imports for consumption and apparent consumption, by screen sizes, 1975-79

Screen size and year	(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)																			
	Producers' domestic shipments					Imports					Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of--								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)										
13 inches and under:																				
1975	***	380	52	21	454	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1976	***	775	72	43	892	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1977	***	637	80	89	813	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1978	***	660	149	308	1,160	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1979	***	300	119	213	675	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
14 inches to 17 inches:																				
1975	***	149	33	1/	182	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1976	***	329	27	2	360	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1977	***	289	9	2	306	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1978	***	231	16	1/	267	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1979	***	117	9	3	143	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
18 inches and 19 inches:																				
1975	2/	2,129	2/	500	562	2/	2,691	2/	58	18,58	2,691	2,691	2,691	2,691	2,691	2,691	2,691	2,691	2,691	2,691
1976	2/	2,335	2/	1,396	1,539	2/	3,874	2/	136	36,04	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874
1977	2/	2,852	2/	1,025	1,318	2/	4,170	2/	228	24,58	4,170	4,170	4,170	4,170	4,170	4,170	4,170	4,170	4,170	4,170
1978	3,567	528	458	129	1,295	4,862	4,862	4,862	4,862	10,86	4,862	4,862	4,862	4,862	4,862	4,862	4,862	4,862	4,862	4,862
1979	4,471	91	240	98	491	4,962	4,962	4,962	4,962	1,83	4,962	4,962	4,962	4,962	4,962	4,962	4,962	4,962	4,962	4,962
20 inches and over:																				
1975	2/	2,486	2/	15	16	2,502	2,502	2,502	0	.60	2,502	2,502	2,502	2,502	2,502	2,502	2,502	2,502	2,502	2,502
1976	2,448	2/	30	2/	45	2,493	2,493	2,493	3	1,20	2,493	2,493	2,493	2,493	2,493	2,493	2,493	2,493	2,493	2,493
1977	2,819	2/	22	2/	38	2,857	2,857	2,857	1	.77	2,857	2,857	2,857	2,857	2,857	2,857	2,857	2,857	2,857	2,857
1978	2,976	14	1	1/	52	3,028	3,028	3,028	1	.46	3,028	3,028	3,028	3,028	3,028	3,028	3,028	3,028	3,028	3,028
1979	2,624	5	1/	1/	60	2,684	2,684	2,684	1/	.18	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Color television receivers: U.S. producers' domestic shipments, imports for consumption and apparent consumption, by screen sizes, 1975-79--Continued

Screen size and year	Producers' domestic shipments (1)			Imports			Apparent consumption:			Ratio (percent) of		
	From Japan (2)	From Taiwan (3)	From Korea (4)	From Japan (2)	From Taiwan (3)	From Korea (4)	Total (5)	(2) to (6):(3) to (6):(4) to (6):(5) to (6)	(2) to (6):(3) to (6):(4) to (6):(5) to (6)	(2) to (6):(3) to (6):(4) to (6):(5) to (6)	(2) to (6):(3) to (6):(4) to (6):(5) to (6)	
Value												
13 inches and under:												
1975	62,889	6,900	3,508	73,423	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1976	125,783	9,989	6,320	142,587	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1977	109,213	11,375	13,421	134,985	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1978	126,577	22,834	47,596	204,303	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1979	66,800	19,912	34,038	128,903	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
14 inches to 17 inches:												
1975	27,523	4,792	71	32,470	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1976	62,622	4,649	329	67,976	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1977	61,036	1,744	324	64,358	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1978	55,545	2,904	43	62,200	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1979	34,480	1,605	375	93,919	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
18 inches and 19 inches:												
1975	99,416	10,961	0	110,400	2/	2/	0	110,400	743,054	13.38	1.48	14.86
1976	273,003	24,174	3/	297,734	2/	2/	3/	1,017,610	26.83	2.38	29.26	
1977	218,097	43,026	2/	277,605	2/	2/	4	1,135,011	19.22	3.79	24.46	
1978	127,930	90,276	24,008	289,302	90,276	24,008	24,008	1,337,209	9.57	6.75	21.63	
1979	24,788	48,793	19,040	108,574	48,793	19,040	19,040	1,450,845	1.71	3.36	7.48	
20 inches and over:												
1975	2,977	3/	0	4,622	3/	0	0	1,024,409	.29	-	.45	
1976	8,395	3/	2/	13,218	3/	2/	476	1,118,955	.75	-	1.18	
1977	6,716	3/	2/	12,326	3/	2/	186	1,288,739	.52	-	.96	
1978	7,124	26	10	21,279	26	10	10	1,360,720	.52	-	1.56	
1979	2,767	5	44	24,949	5	44	44	1,272,456	.21	-	1.96	

1/ Less than 500 units.

2/ Data estimated since it was not reported on the same basis as the categories shown.

3/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (IM-146 and FT-246 series).

Table 7.--Complete color television receivers: Apparent U.S. consumption and imports from Japan plus production by Japanese-owned firms, by screen sizes, 1975-79

Screen size and year	Apparent U.S. consumption	Imports from: Japan plus production by Japanese- owned firms	Share of apparent consumption accounted for by--	
			Imports from: Japan plus production by Japanese- owned firms	Production by U.S.- and Dutch- owned firms
	1,000 units	1,000 units	Percent	Percent
13 inches and under:				
1975-----	***	***	***	***
1976-----	***	***	***	***
1977-----	***	***	***	***
1978-----	***	***	***	***
1979-----	***	***	***	***
14 to 17 inches:				
1975-----	***	***	***	***
1976-----	***	***	***	***
1977-----	***	***	***	***
1978-----	***	***	***	***
1979-----	***	***	***	***
18 and 19 inches:				
1975-----	***	***	***	***
1976-----	***	***	***	***
1977-----	***	***	***	***
1978-----	***	***	***	***
1979-----	***	***	***	***
20 inches and over:				
1975-----	***	***	***	***
1976-----	***	***	***	***
1977-----	***	***	***	***
1978-----	***	***	***	***
1979-----	***	***	***	***

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

Table 8.--Color television receivers: U.S. production, 1/ by screen sizes, 1971-79

Screen size	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
10 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
11 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
12 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
13 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
14 and 15 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
16 and 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	645	1,027	1,268	1,257	905	991	1,040	1,287	1,710
18 and 19 inches	1,619	2,249	2,872	2,323	1,959	2,402	3,013	3,859	4,559
20 inches and over	2,536	3,119	3,051	2,408	2,087	2,477	2,952	3,136	2,743
Total	4,800	6,395	7,191	5,988	4,951	5,870	7,005	8,282	9,012

1/ Quantities reported are understated since some respondents to questionnaires were unable to aggregate production by screen sizes requested for 1971-75.

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

Table 9.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments by screen sizes and ownerships, 1975-79

Screen size	1975		1976		1977		Total
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	
12 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
13 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
14 and 15 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
16 and 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
18 and 19 inches	***	***	2,129	***	2,335	***	2,852
20 inches and over	***	***	2,486	***	2,448	***	2,819
Total, all sizes	***	***	5,544	***	5,744	***	6,701
	Quantity (1,000 units)						
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
12 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
13 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
14 and 15 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
16 and 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
18 and 19 inches	***	***	632,654	***	719,876	***	857,406
20 inches and over	***	***	1,019,787	***	1,105,737	***	1,276,413
Total, all sizes	***	***	1,876,249	***	2,071,318	***	2,385,977

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.--Color television receivers: Domestic shipments, by screen sizes and by ownerships, 1975-79--Continued

Screen size	1978		1979		Total
	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	U.S.- or Dutch-owned	Japanese-owned	
	Quantity (1,000 units)				
12 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***
13 inches	***	***	***	***	***
14 and 15 inches	***	***	***	***	***
16 and 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***
18 and 19 inches	***	***	3,567	***	4,471
20 inches and over	***	***	2,976	***	2,624
Total, all sizes	***	***	7,725	***	8,715
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
12 inches and under	***	***	***	***	***
13 inches	***	***	***	***	***
14 and 15 inches	***	***	***	***	***
16 and 17 inches	***	***	***	***	***
18 and 19 inches	***	***	1,047,907	***	1,342,271
20 inches and over	***	***	1,339,441	***	1,247,507
Total, all sizes	***	***	2,668,376	***	2,983,828

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission since screen-size breakdowns for 1975 were on a different basis.

2/ Quantity and value understated since some respondents to questionnaires were unable to break out shipments by screen sizes requested.

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

Table 10.--Average number of employees, total and production and related workers engaged in the manufacture of color television receivers, by firms, 1971-79

Firm	1971 1/		1972 1/		1973 1/		1974 1/		1975 1/	
	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers
RCA Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Motorola, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Warwick Electronics, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Admiral Group-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Adrea Radio Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Philco Consumer Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal-----	68,783	36,191	71,883	38,896	76,867	41,434	72,306	1/ 36,349	53,654	27,651
Sony Corp of America-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Melco Sales, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hitachi Consumer Products of America Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal-----	68,783	36,191	71,883	38,896	76,867	41,434	72,306	1/ 36,349	53,654	27,651
Total-----	68,783	36,191	71,883	38,896	76,867	41,434	72,306	1/ 36,349	53,654	27,651

D-13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10.--Average number of employees, total and production and related workers engaged in the manufacture of color television receivers, by firms, 1971-79--Continued

Firm	1976 1/		1977		1978		1979	
	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers
RCA Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Motorola, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Warwick Electronics, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Admiral Group-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ardrea Radio Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Philco Consumer Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal-----	54,056	26,957	50,106	24,985	48,496	23,854	47,134	22,470
Sony Corp of America-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Melco Sales, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hitachi Consumer Products of America Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal-----	54,056	26,957	50,106	24,985	48,496	23,854	47,134	22,470
Total-----	54,056	26,957	50,106	24,985	48,496	23,854	47,134	22,470

1/ Data partially estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission since some respondents to questionnaires were unable to break out color and monochrome production and related workers separately.

2/ Motorola average employment before June 1974 when Matsushita purchased the television business and assets; after June 1974, employment reported by Quasar; the subtotals and totals have been averaged over the full year in order to show the industry's correct average employment for 1974. When Quasar purchased Motorola in 1974, it only reopened 1 of Motorola's 3 production facilities.

3/ Not available.

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

Table 11.--Hours worked by U.S. production and related workers on color television receivers, by firms, 1971-79
(In thousands)

Firm	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers
RCA Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Motorola, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Warwick Electronics, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Admiral Group-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ardrea Radio Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Philco Consumer Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal-----	135,875	69,437	146,381	76,975	145,345	73,375	137,056	71,000	103,362	51,172
Sony Corp of America-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Melco Sales, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hitachi Consumer Products of America Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal-----	135,875	69,437	146,381	76,975	145,345	73,375	137,056	71,000	103,362	51,172
Total-----	135,875	69,437	146,381	76,975	145,345	73,375	137,056	71,000	103,362	51,172

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.--Hours worked by U.S. production and related workers on television receivers, by firms, 1971-79--Continued

Firm	1976 I/			1977			1978			1979		
	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers	All employees	Production and related workers
RCA Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Motorola, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Warwick Electronics, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Admiral Group-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ardrea Radio Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Philco Consumer Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp of America-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Melco Sales, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hitachi Consumer Products of America Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total-----	107,479	52,554	102,857	50,354	100,775	48,292	97,148	46,194				

1/ Data partially estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission since some respondents were unable to break out by color or monochrome production.
 2/ Not available.

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

Table 12.--Color television receivers: U.S. production, value of purchases of imported and U.S.-made articles, U.S. value added by direct labor and other value added, by specified ownerships, 1977-79

Item	1977	1978	1979	Percentage change--		
				1978 from 1977	1979 from 1978	1979 from 1977
Production						
U.S.- or Dutch-Owned:						
Japanese-owned	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	7,005	8,282	9,012	18.2	8.8	28.7
Purchases of:						
Imported articles:						
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:						
Japanese-owned	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	461,797	618,405	805,507	33.9	30.3	74.4
U.S.-made articles:						
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:						
Japanese-owned	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	965,478	1,091,533	1,104,936	13.1	1.2	14.4
U.S. value added:						
Direct labor:						
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:						
Japanese-owned	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	225,769	241,368	295,736	6.9	22.5	31.0
Other value added:						
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:						
Japanese-owned	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	801,713	843,908	913,751	5.3	8.3	14.0
Total value of shipments:						
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:						
Japanese-owned	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	2,454,757	2,795,214	3,119,930	13.9	11.6	27.1

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

Table 13.--Profit-and-loss experience of U.S. producers on their color television receivers operations only, by specified ownerships, 1976-79 1/

Specified ownership and year	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit	General, selling, and administrative expenses	Net operating profit or (loss)	Other net income or (expense)	Net profit or (loss) before taxes	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales
U.S.- or								
Dutch-owned:								
1976	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1977	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1978	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1979	2,547,053	2,177,126	369,926	316,572	53,356	(45,487)	7,869	2.1
Japanese-owned:								
1976	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1977	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1978	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1979	652,316	605,472	46,844	63,538	(16,694)	(15,994)	(32,688)	(2.6)
Total:								
1976	2,625,427	2,175,295	450,132	353,881	96,251	(59,414)	36,837	3.7
1977	2,908,187	2,427,140	481,047	400,068	80,979	55,146	25,833	2.8
1978	3,018,398	2,577,713	440,685	396,012	44,673	(46,304)	(1,631)	1.5
1979	3,199,369	2,782,598	416,771	380,109	36,662	(61,481)	(24,819)	1.1

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

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

Table 14.--Profit-and-loss experience of domestic producers of color television receivers on their color television receiver operations only, by firms, 1976-79 1/

Year and firm	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit or (loss)	General, selling, and administrative expenses	Net operating profit or (loss)	Other net income or (expense)	Net profit or (loss) before taxes	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales
								Percent
1976								
-----1,000 dollars-----								
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:								
Admiral Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co--	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Warwick Electronics, Inc. 2/-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wellis-Gardner Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japanese-owned:								
Quasar Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total-----	2,625,427	2,175,295	450,132	353,881	96,251	(59,414)	36,837	3.7

D-19

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.--Profit-and-loss experience of domestic producers of color television receivers on their color television receiver operations only, by firms, 1976-79 1/--Continued

Year and firm	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit or (loss)	General, selling, and administrative expenses	Net operating profit or (loss)	Other net income or (expense)	Net profit or (loss) before taxes	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales
1,000 dollars								Percent
1977								
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:								
Admiral Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch owned-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japanese-owned:								
Melco Sales, Inc. 3/-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp. 2/-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total-----	2,908,187	2,427,140	481,047	400,068	80,979	55,146	25,833	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.--Profit-and-loss experience of domestic producers of color television receivers on their color television receivers operations only, by firms, 1976-79 I/--Continued

Year and firm	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit or (loss)	General, selling, and administrative expenses	Net operating profit or (loss)	Other net income or (expense)	Net profit or (loss) before taxes	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales
	-----1,000 dollars-----							-----Percent-----
<u>1978</u>								
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:								
Admiral Corp. 4/								
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japanese-owned:								
Melco Sales, Inc	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Co	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc. 5/	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
D-21 Total	3,018,398	2,577,713	440,685	396,012	44,673	(46,304)	(1,631)	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.--Profit-and-loss experience of domestic producers of color television receivers on their color television receiver operations only, by firms, 1976-79 1/--Continued

Year and firm	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit or (loss)	General, selling, and administrative expenses		Net operating profit or (loss)	Other net income or (expense)	Net profit or (loss) before taxes	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales
				operating expenses	profit or (loss)				
1979									
-----1,000 dollars-----									
-----Percent-----									
U.S.- or Dutch-owned									
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co.									
GTE Sylvania, Inc.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-owned	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japanese-owned:									
Melco Sales, Inc.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Co.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hitachi Consumer Products of America, Inc.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	3,199,369	2,782,598	416,771	380,109	36,662	(61,481)	(24,819)		1.1

1/ The number of reporting companies is 11 in 1976, 12 in 1977, 13 in 1978 and 14 in 1979.
 2/ Television operations of Warwick Electronics, Inc., were purchased by a Japanese firm, Sanyo Electric Co. in December 1976. Remainder of Warwick operations became Thomas International Corp., which produced electronic organs.
 3/ Melco Sales, Inc., wholly owned by Mitsubishi (Japan), started its color television operations in the third quarter of 1977.
 4/ Admiral Corp. sold its television business to a Hong Kong firm (Admiral Overseas Corp.) and ceased production in the United States near the end of 1978.
 5/ Toshiba started its color television operations in the third quarter of 1978.
 6/ Sharp started its color television operations in the fourth quarter of 1979.
 7/ Hitachi started its color television operations in the third quarter of 1979.

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

Table 15.--Capital expenditures and research and development costs for facilities that are used primarily in the production or assembly of color television receivers and/or parts thereof, by types of expenditures and by firms, 1976-79--Continued

Year and firm	(In thousands of dollars)			
	Machinery, equipment, and fixtures Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States	Research and development	Land, building improvements, and others Facilities in the United States
1976				
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:				
Admiral Corp-----	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co-----	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co-----	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc-----	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp-----	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Elec- tronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp-----	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch- owned-----	***	***	***	***
Japanese-owned:				
Quasar Electronics, Co-----	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Co-----	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America-----	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned-----	***	***	***	***
Total-----	29,714	5,004	86,288	11,388
				3,396

Table 15.--Capital expenditures and research and development costs for facilities that are used primarily in the production or assembly of color television receivers and/or parts thereof, by types of expenditures and by firms, 1976-79--Continued

Year and firm	(In thousands of dollars)			
	Machinery, equipment, and fixtures Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States	Research and development	Land, building improvements, and others Facilities in the United States
1977				
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:				
Admiral Corp-----	***	***	***	***
Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Co-----	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co-----	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc-----	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp-----	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Elec- tronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp-----	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch- owned-----	32,054	7,659	90,680	5,229
Japanese-owned:				
Melco Sales, Inc-----	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp-----	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America-----	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned-----				1,825
Total-----				

Table 15.--Capital expenditures and research and development costs for facilities that are used primarily in the production or assembly of color television receivers and/or parts thereof, by types of expenditures and by firms, 1976-79--Continued

Year and firm	(In thousands of dollars)			
	Machinery, equipment, and fixtures Facilities in : the United States	Facilities outside the United States	Research and development	Land, building improvements, and others Facilities in : the United States
1978				
U.S.- or Dutch-owned:				
Admiral Corp-----	***		***	***
Curtis Mathes				
Manufacturing Co-----	***		***	***
General Electric Co-----	***		***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc-----	***		***	***
Magnavox Consumer				
Electronics Co-----	***		***	***
RCA Corp-----	***		***	***
Wells-Gardner Elec-				
tronics Corp-----	***		***	***
Zenith Radio Corp-----	***		***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch-	***		***	***
owned-----				
Japanese-owned:				
Melco Sales, Inc-----	***		***	***
Quasar Electronics Co-----	***		***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp-----	***		***	***
Sony Corp. of America-----	***		***	***
Total, Japanese-owned-----	***		***	***
Total-----	45,829	8,733	112,247	14,363
				1,876

Table 15.--Capital expenditures and research and development costs for facilities that are used primarily in the production or assembly of color television receivers and/or parts thereof, by types of expenditures and by firms, 1976-79--Continued

Year and firm	(In thousands of dollars)			
	Machinery, equipment, and fixtures Facilities in the United States	Facilities outside the United States	Research and development	Land, building improvements, and others Facilities in the United States
1979				
U.S.- or Dutch-Owned:				
Curtis Mathes Manufac- turing Co-----	***	***	***	***
General Electric Co-----	***	***	***	***
GTE Sylvania, Inc-----	***	***	***	***
Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***
RCA Corp-----	***	***	***	***
Wells-Gardner Elec- tronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***
Zenith Radio Corp-----	***	***	***	***
Total, U.S.- or Dutch- owned-----	48,166	11,318	92,960	12,783
Japanese-owned:				
Hitachi: Consumer Products of America, Inc-----	***	***	***	***
Melco Sales, Inc-----	***	***	***	***
Quasar Electronics Co-----	***	***	***	***
Sanyo Manufacturing Corp-----	***	***	***	***
Sony Corp. of America-----	***	***	***	***
Toshiba America, Inc-----	***	***	***	***
Sharp Electronics Corp-----	***	***	***	***
Total, Japanese-owned-----	48,166	11,318	92,960	12,783
Total-----	96,332	22,636	185,920	25,566

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

APPENDIX D
RESPONSES FROM THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
AND THE SECRETARY OF LABOR



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20540

21 MAR 1980

RECEIVED

Dear Ms. Bedell:

'80 MAR 31 PM 1 48

Thank you for your letter of January 15 requesting information about trade adjustment assistance to firms in the color television receiver industry.

OFFICE OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

U.S.I.T.C.

The Department's Economic Development Administration (EDA) administers the program of trade adjustment assistance for firms under Section 251 of the Trade Act of 1974. EDA has certified one producer of television receivers--Wells Gardner Electronics Corporation, Chicago, Illinois--as eligible to apply for trade adjustment assistance and has provided a total of \$1.7 million in financial assistance to the firm to implement its adjustment proposal.

In addition, EDA has issued certificates of eligibility to the following producers of electronic components for the television manufacturing industry, but the companies have not received any financial assistance under the Trade Act:

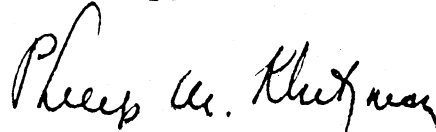
1. Amplifone Corporation, Brownsville, Texas, a producer of coils and transformers (flybacks);
2. All Star Products, Inc., Defiance, Ohio, a producer of tuning condensers for television and radio sets; also tuning capacitors and inertia drive systems; and
3. Recreational Electronics, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, producer of resistors, rheostats, potentiometers, switches and circuit boards.

We have no estimates of the number of firms in the industry that might participate in the adjustment assistance program. However, based on the limited interest shown by the industry during the program's five-year existence under the Trade Act, we anticipate only a few, if any, additional certification petitions or applications for trade adjustment assistance from producers of television receivers and components.

The type of information requested in your letter is similar to that required by Section 264 of the Trade Act, which calls for the Secretary of Commerce to submit a report to the President within 15 days after

the International Trade Commission reports its finding on an industry investigation under Section 201. This report is based on a study of firms in the industry, their actual or potential participation in the adjustment assistance program, and the extent to which other programs might assist trade-impacted firms in the industry. The responsibility for conducting the study and preparing the report is no longer a responsibility of EDA. The function has been transferred to the Department's Bureau of Industrial Economics. If you need any additional information, Mrs. Beatrice Vaccara, the director of the Bureau, will be glad to assist you. She can be reached by telephone on 202/377-1405.

Sincerely,



Secretary of Commerce

Ms. Catherine Bedell
Chairman, United States
International Trade Commission
Washington, D.C. 20436

E-4

U.S. Department of Labor

Bureau of International Labor Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20210



Reply to the Attention of:

March 3, 1980

Mr. Thomas St. Maxens
USITC
Washington, D.C.
Room 350

Dear Mr. St. Maxens:

Attached is a complete list of Trade Adjustment Assistance cases, including certifications and denials, for the color television receiver and subassembly industry. If you have any questions, call me on ext. 37707.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Don Boteler".

Donald Boteler
U.S. Department of Labor
Branch of Import Impact Studies

E-4

Certified Worker Petitions for Adjustment Assistance

As a result of the investigation conducted for each worker petition, the U.S. Department of Labor issued a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance for employees at the following plants: (benefit data as of September 30, 1979)

1. Magnavox Co. (TA-W-0008)

Plant Location:	Jefferson City, Tennessee
Products:	Color and monochrome television receivers
Petition Filed:	April 16, 1975
Period of Eligibility:	October 3, 1974-May 15, 1977
Trade Readjustment Allowance:	\$170,880 paid to 272 workers
Relocation Allowance:	None
Job Search Allowance:	None
Training:	None

2. General Electric Co. (TA-W-0022)

Plant Location:	Portsmouth, Virginia
Products:	Color and monochrome television receivers
Petition Filed:	May 6, 1975
Period of Eligibility:	October 3, 1974-June 27, 1977
Trade Readjustment Allowance:	\$2,229,037 paid to 3,170 workers
Relocation Allowance:	\$2,166 paid to 4 workers
Job Search Allowance:	\$422 paid to 6 workers
Training:	Thirty-two workers entered training

3. GTE Sylvania, Inc. (TA-W-0025)

Plant Location:	Batavia, New York
Products:	Color television receivers, deflection yokes, flybacks (horizontal output transformers)
Petition Filed:	May 6, 1975
Period of Eligibility:	October 3, 1974-November 2, 1974
Trade Readjustment Allowance:	\$39,662 paid to NA workers
Relocation Allowance:	None
Job Search Allowance:	None
Training:	One worker entered training.

4. Warwick Electronics, Inc. (TA-W-0074)

Plant Location:	Covington, Tennessee
Products:	Color television receivers
Petition Filed:	July 2, 1975
Period of Eligibility:	October 3, 1974-August 29, 1977
Trade Readjustment Allowance:	\$1,810,646 paid to 1,061 workers
Relocation Allowance:	None
Job Search Allowance:	None
Training:	Fifty-two workers entered training.

5. Warwick Electronics, Inc. (TA-W-0109)
 Plant Location: Forrest City, Arkansas
 Products: Color television receivers
 Petition Filed: August 11, 1975
 Period of Eligibility: October 3, 1974-October 14, 1977
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$2,453,882 paid to 1,108 workers
 Relocation Allowance: None
 Job Search Allowance: None
 Training: Sixty workers entered training.
6. Emerson Television and Radio Co. (TA-W-0112)
 Plant Location: Jersey City, New Jersey
 Products: Color and monochrome television receivers, radios, phonographs, parts, service
 Petition Filed: June 19, 1975
 Period of Eligibility: October 3, 1974-August 18, 1977
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$39,503 paid to 24 workers
 Relocation Allowance: None
 Job Search Allowance: None
 Training: None
7. Motorola, Inc. (TA-W-0551)
 Plant Location: Quincy, Illinois
 Products: Color television receivers
 Petition Filed: January 16, 1976
 Period of Eligibility: January 16, 1975-November 1, 1975
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$1,988,638 paid to 1,399 workers
 Relocation Allowance: None
 Job Search Allowance: \$633 paid to 2 workers
 Training: None
8. Sarkes-Tarzian, Inc. (TA-W-0573)
 Plant Location: Bloomington, Indiana; Jasper, Indiana; Brownsville, Tennessee
 Products: Television tuners
 Petition Filed: January 30, 1976
 Period of Eligibility: January 15, 1975-April 20, 1976
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$708,897 paid to 444 workers
 Relocation Allowance: None
 Job Search Allowance: \$221 paid to 1 worker
 Training: Forty-two workers entered training.
9. GTE Sylvania, Inc. (TA-W-0636)
 Plant Location: Seneca Falls, New York
 Products: Color picture tubes
 Petition Filed: February 27, 1976
 Period of Eligibility: February 4, 1975-July 21, 1978
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$484,789 paid to 560 workers
 Relocation Allowance: None
 Job Search Allowance: None
 Training: Three workers entered training.

10. GTE Sylvania, Inc. (TA-W-0778)
 Plant Location: Ottawa, Ohio
 Products: Color picture tubes
 Petition Filed: April 2, 1976
 Period of Eligibility: March 15, 1975-July 15, 1978
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$257,233 paid to 1,101 workers
 Relocation Allowance: None
 Job Search Allowance: None
 Training: None
11. General Electric Co. (TA-W-0782)
 Plant Location: Liverpool, New York
 Products: Color picture tubes
 Petition Filed: April 2, 1976
 Period of Eligibility: March 26, 1975-July 15, 1978
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$474,138 paid to 495 workers
 Relocation Allowance: None
 Job Search Allowance: None
 Training: None
12. Triad-Utrad (TA-W-1046)
 Plant Location: Blytheville, Arkansas
 Products: Deflection yokes
 Petition Filed: August 25, 1976
 Period of Eligibility: September 1, 1976-November 1, 1976
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$28,772 paid to 50 workers
 Relocation Allowance: None
 Job Search Allowance: None
 Training: Six workers entered training.
13. GTE Sylvania, Inc. (TA-W-1169)
 Plant Location: Batavia, New York
 Products: Color television receivers, chassis, circuit boards
 Petition Filed: October 14, 1976
 Period of Eligibility: August 1, 1976-January 17, 1979
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$941,967 paid to 656 workers
 Relocation Allowance: \$7,221 paid to 9 workers
 Job Search Allowance: \$1,507 paid to 4 workers
 Training: Three workers entered training.
14. Westinghouse Electric Co. (TA-W-1378)
 Plant Location: Horseheads, New York
 Products: Color tubes
 Petition Filed: November 18, 1976
 Period of Eligibility: July 25, 1976-February 22, 1979
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$2,067,507 paid to 1,046 workers
 Relocation Allowance: \$19,829 paid to 31 workers
 Job Search Allowance: \$6,074 paid to 32 workers
 Training: One hundred and seventy one workers entered training.

15. Rockwell Int'l. Co.- Admiral Group (TA-W-1571)
 Plant Location: Harvard, Illinois; Chicago, Illinois (Engineering Dept.)
 Products: Color and monochrome television receivers
 Petition Filed: December 6, 1976
 Period of Eligibility: November 29, 1975-May 16, 1979
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$1,404,079 paid to 944 workers
 Relocation Allowance: \$1,722 paid to 2 workers
 Job Search Allowance: \$434 paid to 2 workers
 Training: Twelve workers entered training.
16. RCA Corp. (TA-W-1751)
 Plant Location: Bloomington, Indiana
 Products: Color and monochrome television receivers and components
 Petition Filed: March 3, 1977
 Period of Eligibility: June 27, 1976-October 4, 1979
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$4,020,285 paid to 3,855 workers
 Relocation Allowance: \$1,241 paid to 2 workers
 Job Search Allowance: \$295 paid to 6 workers
 Training: Six workers entered training.
17. General Electric Co. (TA-W-2169)
 Plant Location: Portsmouth, Virginia
 Products: Color and monochrome television receivers
 Petition Filed: June 23, 1977
 Period of Eligibility: July 7, 1977-September 12, 1979
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$508,134 paid to 1,208 workers
 Relocation Allowance: None
 Job Search Allowance: None
 Training: Fifteen workers entered training.
18. Rockwell Int'l. Co.- Admiral Group (TA-W-2196)
 Plant Location: McHenry, Illinois
 Products: Color and monochrome television receivers
 Petition Filed: July 1, 1977
 Period of Eligibility: June 25, 1976-November 28, 1976
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$125,208 paid to 77 workers
 Relocation Allowance: None
 Job Search Allowance: None
 Training: None
19. Quasar Electronics, Inc. (TA-W-2203)
 Plant Location: Franklin Park, Illinois
 Products: Color television designing
 Petition Filed: June 12, 1977
 Period of Eligibility: July 6, 1976-January 25, 1980-8
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$72,342 paid to 19 workers
 Relocation Allowance: None

- Job Search Allowance: None
 Training: None
20. Buckbee Mears Co. (TA-W-2404)
 Plant Location: St. Paul, Minnesota
 Products: Aperture masks
 Petition Filed: September 28, 1977
 Period of Eligibility: September 21, 1976-January 16, 1980 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$559,358 paid to 118 workers
 Relocation Allowance: None
 Job Search Allowance: None
 Training: Sixty-seven workers entered training
21. Zenith Radio Corp. (TA-W-2442)
 Plant Location: Glenview, Illinois
 Products: Television research and design
 Petition Filed: October 12, 1977
 Period of Eligibility: August 1, 1977-November 30, 1979
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$389,444 paid to 95 workers
 Relocation Allowance: \$500 paid to 1 worker
 Job Search Allowance: \$593 paid to 2 workers
 Training: None
22. Zenith Radio Corp. (TA-W-2446)
 Plant Location: Chicago, Illinois
 Products: Color television receivers, components, subassemblies
 Petition Filed: October 12, 1977
 Period of Eligibility: June 1, 1977-November 30, 1979
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$1,774,354 paid to 830 workers
 Relocation Allowance: None
 Job Search Allowance: None
 Training: Nine workers entered training.
23. Zenith Electronics Corp. of Missouri (TA-2454)
 Plant Location: Springfield, Missouri
 Products: Color television components and subassemblies
 Petition Filed: October 12, 1977
 Period of Eligibility: July 1, 1977-November 30, 1979
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$2,473,553 paid to 1,298 workers
 Relocation Allowance: \$527 paid to 1 worker
 Job Search Allowance: \$162 paid to 3 workers
 Training: Four hundred and fifty workers entered training.
24. Central Electronics Co. (Division of Zenith Radio Corp.) (TA-W-2461)
 Plant Location: Paris, Illinois
 Products: Color television parts and components
 Petition Filed: October 12, 1977
 Period of Eligibility: October 4, 1976-November 30, 1979
 Trade Readjustment Allowance: \$159,999 paid to 517 workers

Relocation Allowance:	None
Job Search Allowance:	None
Training:	None
25. Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp.	(TA-W-2523)
Plant Location:	Chicago, Illinois
Products:	Color television receivers, console cabinets
Petition Filed:	October 25, 1977
Period of Eligibility:	October 17, 1976-March 27, 1980
Trade Readjustment Allowance:	\$132,377 paid to 82 workers
Relocation Allowance:	None
Job Search Allowance:	None
Training:	None
26. General Instrument Corp.	(TA-W-2530)
Plant Location:	Chicopee, Massachusetts
Products:	Tuners, flybacks, deflection yokes
Petition Filed:	October 26, 1977
Period of Eligibility:	October 19, 1976-January 1, 1978
Trade Readjustment Allowance:	\$87,486 paid to 29 workers
Relocation Allowance:	None
Job Search Allowance:	None
Training:	One worker entered training.
27. GTE Sylvania, Inc.	(TA-W-4352)
Plant Location:	Batavia, New York
Products:	Color television receivers
Petition Filed:	November 2, 1978
Period of Eligibility:	January 17, 1979-December 22, 1980
Trade Readjustment Allowance:	\$3,445 paid to 7 workers
Relocation Allowance:	None
Job Search Allowance:	None
Training:	None
28. Rockwell Int'l Co.-Admiral Group	(TA-W-5032)
Plant Location:	Harvard, Illinois
Products:	Color and monochrome television receivers
Petition Filed:	March 16, 1979
Period of Eligibility:	May 16, 1979-May 11, 1981
Trade Readjustment Allowance:	\$2,471 paid to 6 workers
Relocation Allowance:	None
Job Search Allowance:	None
Training:	None
29. Rockwell Int'l Co.- Admiral Group	(TA-W-5033)
Plant Location:	Chicago, Illinois
Products:	Color and monochrome television receivers
Petition Filed:	March 16, 1979
Period of Eligibility:	May 16, 1979-May 11, 1981
Trade Readjustment Allowance:	\$5,360 paid to 7 workers

Relocation Allowance:	None
Job Search Allowance:	None
Training:	None
30. Sarkes-Tarzian, Inc. (TA-W-5944)	
Plant Location:	Bloomington, Indiana
Products:	UHF and VHF television tuners
Petition Filed:	August 23, 1979
Period of Eligibility:	August 23, 1978-October 15, 1981
Trade Readjustment Allowance:	NA
Relocation Allowance:	NA
Job Search Allowance:	NA
Training:	NA
31. RCA Corp. (TA-W-6167)	
Plant Location:	Bloomington, Indiana
Products:	Color television components and subassemblies
Petition Filed:	September 25, 1979
Period of Eligibility:	October 4, 1979-December 4, 1981
Trade Readjustment Allowance:	NA
Relocation Allowance:	NA
Job Search Allowance:	NA
Training:	NA
32. Zenith Radio Corp. (TA-W-6324)	
Plant Location:	Chicago, Illinois (plant #1)
Products:	Color television subassemblies
Petition Filed:	October 4, 1979
Period of Eligibility:	October 30, 1979-December 28, 1981
Trade Readjustment Allowance:	NA
Relocation Allowance:	NA
Job Search Allowance:	NA
Training:	NA
33. Zenith Radio Corp. (TA-W-6325)	
Plant Location:	Chicago, Illinois (plant #2)
Products:	Color television subassemblies
Petition Filed:	October 4, 1979
Period of Eligibility:	October 30, 1979-December 28, 1981
Trade Readjustment Allowance:	NA
Relocation Allowance:	NA
Job Search Allowance:	NA
Training:	NA
34. Zenith Radio Corp. (TA-W-6326)	
Plant Location:	Chicago, Illinois (plant #6)
Products:	Color television subassemblies
Petition Filed:	October 4, 1979
Period of Eligibility:	October 30, 1979-December 28, 1981
Trade Readjustment Allowance:	NA
Relocation Allowance:	NA
Job Search Allowance:	NA
Training:	NA

Period Worker Petitions for Adjustment Assistance

As a result of the investigation conducted for each worker petition, the U.S. Department of Labor issued a denial of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance for employees at the following plants:

1. Magnavox Co. (TA-W-0654)

Plant Location:	Fort Wayne, Indiana
Products:	Design and development of color television receivers and audio products
Petition Filed:	February 27, 1976

The petition was denied because imports did not contribute importantly to any worker separations.

2. GTE Sylvania, Inc. (TA-W-0793)

Plant Location:	Emporium, Pennsylvania
Products:	Deflection yokes
Petition Filed:	April 9, 1976

The petition was denied because imports did not contribute importantly to any worker separations.

3. Zenith Electronics Corp. of Pennsylvania (TA-W-0913)

Plant Location:	Lansdale, Pennsylvania
Products:	Color tubes
Petition Filed:	May 28, 1976

The petition was denied because worker separations occurred more than one year prior to the date of the petition.

4. Rockwell Int'l. Co.-Admiral Group (TA-W-1001)

Plant Location:	Chicago, Illinois
Products:	Color and monochrome television receiver design
Petition Filed:	July 29, 1976

The petition was denied because imports did not contribute importantly to any worker separations.

5. Zenith Electronics Corp. of Pennsylvania (TA-W-2458)

Plant Location:	Lansdale, Pennsylvania
Products:	Color television components
Petition Filed:	October 12, 1977

The petition was denied because imports did not contribute importantly to any worker separations.

6. Zenith Radio Corp. (TA-W-2459)

Plant Location:	Elk Grove, Illinois
Products:	Color television micro-circuits
Petition Filed:	December 12, 1977

The petition was denied because a significant number of the workers did not become or were not threatened to become totally or partially separated.

7. Zenith Radio Corp. (TA-W-2460)
 Plant Location: Melrose Park, Illinois
 Products: Color tubes
 Petition Filed: October 12, 1977

The petition was denied because a significant number of the workers did not become or were not threatened to become totally or partially separated. In addition, sales and/or production at the plant did not decrease absolutely.

8. Wabash, Inc. (TA-W-2931)
 Plant Location: Farmington, Missouri
 Products: Color television transformers
 Petition Filed: December 27, 1977

The petition was denied because imports did not contribute importantly to any worker separations.

9. Sanyo Mfg. Co. (TA-W-4496)
 Plant Location: Forrest City, Arkansas
 Products: Color television receivers
 Petition Filed: December 7, 1978

The petition was denied because customers of the plant did not increase purchases of imported color television receivers. In addition, no customers decreased purchases from the plant.

10. GTE Sylvania, Inc. (TA-W-4804)
 Plant Location: Seneca Falls, New York
 Products: Color tubes
 Petition Filed: January 20, 1979

The petition was denied because customers of the plant did not increase purchases of imported color tubes. In addition, no customers decreased purchases from the plant.

11. Magnavox Co. (TA-W-5771)
 Plant Location: Morristown, Tennessee
 Products: Color television receivers
 and components
 Petition Filed: June 14, 1979

The petition was denied because imports did not contribute importantly to any worker separations.

Note: This case is currently being appealed by Magnavox Co. to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

12. Magnavox Co. (TA-W-5780)

Plant Location:

Products:

Petition Filed:

Johnson City, Tennessee
Color television receivers
and components.

June 27, 1979

The petition was denied because imports did not contribute importantly to any worker separations.

Note: This case is currently being appealed by Magnavox Co. to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

