

**IMPORTS UNDER ITEMS 806.30
AND 807.00 OF THE TARIFF
SCHEDULES OF THE
UNITED STATES, 1979-82**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report statistically updates previous studies by the Commission on items 806.30 and 807.00, briefly analyzing the data and noting trends in import totals during 1966-82 and by commodity groups and sources in 1979-82. Imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 combined reached a high of \$18.3 billion in 1982; however, at no time since 1966 did such imports account for more than 8 percent of all imports. Imports under item 807.00 (U.S. articles assembled abroad) represented 98 percent of the combined imports in 1982; motor vehicles alone accounted for 45 percent of the value of 807.00 imports that year. Other important imports under item 807.00 were semiconductors and parts, television receivers and apparatus and parts, and office machines and parts. The duty-free value of item 807.00 imports in 1982 amounted to \$4.5 billion, or one-quarter of the total value.

Japan, Mexico, and West Germany together supplied \$10.5 billion, or 58 percent, of U.S. imports under item 807.00 in 1982. Motor vehicles were preponderant among imports from Japan and West Germany, whereas a variety of machinery and equipment products constituted the bulk of item 807.00 imports from Mexico.

Item 806.30 imports (U.S. metal articles processed abroad and returned for further processing) rose to \$358.4 million in 1982 after reaching a 10-year low of \$254.2 million 1/ in 1980. The duty-free value of item 806.30 imports was almost 68 percent in 1982 at \$242.2 million. Aluminum was the principal article imported under this provision in 1982. Semiconductors and parts were another important import group.

Japan, Canada, Mexico, and West Germany accounted for \$300.3 million, or 84 percent of U.S. imports under item 806.30, in 1982. Aluminum was the primary commodity shipped from Japan and Canada; West Germany was the source of inorganic chemical compounds, and Mexico supplied mostly motor-vehicle parts, electrical capacitors, and motors and generators.

1/ Data revised from previous report.

INTRODUCTION

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

Reports previously published by the U.S. International Trade Commission on imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 ^{1/} provide statistics for 1966 through 1980. This report contains total imports for 1966-82, and imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 by principal sources and by commodity groupings for 1979-82. For the first time, these commodity groups are based on the Commission's Trade Monitoring Information Support System. This system consists of computer-generated import/export tables for key commodity aggregations. These trade tables serve as the vehicle for a trade monitoring or early warning system which can alert the Commission to shifts in trade patterns and focus on areas for further study. The following sectors form the base of both the trade monitoring system and this special study:

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

Explanation and Background of Special Classification Provisions
Items 806.30 and 807.00

Items 806.30 and 807.00 are included in schedule 8, part 1, subpart B, of the TSUS. Pursuant to the provisions of item 806.30, articles of metal (except precious metal) that have been manufactured, or subjected to a process of manufacture, in the United States, exported for processing, and then returned to the United States for further processing are subject to duty only on the value of the foreign processing. Under item 807.00, imported articles assembled in foreign countries with fabricated components that have been

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

manufactured in the United States are subject to duty upon the full value of the imported product less the value of the U.S.-fabricated components contained therein. No further processing in the United States is required for articles imported under item 807.00. The provisions of the respective items are shown as follows:

Schedule 8-Special Classification Provisions
Part 1-Articles Exported and Returned
Subpart B.-Articles Advanced or Improved Abroad

Subpart B headnotes:

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

- (a) from continuous customs custody with remission, abatement, or refund of duty;
- (b) with benefit of drawback;
- (c) to comply with any law of the United States or regulation of any Federal agency requiring exportation; or
- (d) after manufacture or production in the United States under item 864.05 of this schedule.

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

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

- (i) the cost to the importer of such change; or
- (ii) if no charge is made, the value of such change,

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

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

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

compute the duties due, the ad valorem rate so obtained shall be applied to the value of the change in condition made outside the United States.

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

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

(i) the cost of such products at the time of the last purchase; or

(ii) if no charge is made, the value of such products at the time of the shipment for exportation,

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

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

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

<u>Item</u>	<u>Articles</u>	<u>Rates of duty</u>
	* * * * *	
: Articles returned to the United States after having :		:
: been exported to be advanced in value or improved :		:
: in condition by any process of manufacture or other :		:
: means:		:
:		:
:		:
:	* * * * *	:
:		:
806.30 : Any article of metal (except precious metal) :		A duty upon the
: manufactured in the United States or subjected :		value of such
: to a process of manufacture in the United :		processing
: States, if exported for further processing, :		outside the
: and if the exported article as processed out- :		United States
: side the United States, or the article which :		(see headnote
: results from the processing outside the United :		2 of this sub-
: States, is returned to the United States for :		part)
: further processing.....:		3
:		:

:	*	*	*	*	*	:
807.00	:	Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fab-	:	A duty upon the		
	:	ricated components, the product of the United	:	full value of		
	:	States, which (a) were exported in condition ready	:	the imported		
	:	for assembly without further fabrication, (b) have	:	article, less		
	:	not lost their physical identity in such articles	:	the cost or		
	:	by change in form, shape, or otherwise, and (c)	:	value of such		
	:	have not been advanced in value or improved in	:	products of		
	:	condition abroad except by being assembled and	:	the United		
	:	except by operations incidental to the assembly	:	States (see		
	:	process such as cleaning, lubricating, and paint-	:	headnote 3 of		
	:	ing.....	:	this subpart)		

As provided in the above headnotes, no imported article may be accorded partial exemption from duty under more than one of these tariff items. 1/ Neither may an article benefit from these tariff provisions if it was previously exported with remission, abatement, or refund of duty or with the benefit of drawback, or after manufacture or production in bond under the provisions of item 864.05.

The rate of duty upon the dutiable portion of the value of the articles imported under each of these tariff items is the rate which would otherwise apply to the article itself, as an entirety, if it were not under the purview of schedule 8. 2/ With respect to entries under item 806.30, the duty, as noted, is assessed only against the value of processing (value added) outside the United States. The form of the metal article may be changed in the process so long as the resultant imported product undergoes further processing after its return to the United States. Under item 807.00, the duty exemption is limited to those fabricated components, the product of the United States, which were exported in a condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, which have not lost their physical identity by a change in form, shape, or otherwise, and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by having been assembled.

When the applicable rate of duty is a specific or compound rate, the method of computing duties on item 806.30 entries differs from that used for item 807.00 entries. With respect to entries under item 806.30, the specific or compound rate is converted to an ad valorem equivalent which if applied to

1/ An article could, however, be exported and returned to the United States under one item and be subsequently reexported and returned under another if this were economically feasible and if the form of the article had been sufficiently changed after its first importation. Thus, for example, a metal article exported and returned to the United States under item 806.30 for further processing in such a way as to constitute a new "fabricated" article as defined under item 807.00 could then be reshipped abroad for assembly and returned under the provisions of the latter item.

2/ In this connection it is to be noted that the admission of an article under either of these tariff items does not relieve it from quantitative limitations imposed under other provisions of law, such as certain textile articles covered by the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles. 4

the full value of the article would yield the same amount of duties as the specific or compound rate. This ad valorem rate is then applied to the value of the foreign processing. Under item 807.00, the specific or compound rate of duty is computed on the entire article, and the total duties are reduced in such proportion as the cost or value of the products of the United States bears to the full value of the imported article. For customs purposes, the value of processing under item 806.30 and the value of U.S. products for purposes of item 807.00 are based on the invoice costs to the importer, so long as the Customs Service determines such costs or values to be reasonable. Otherwise, the value is determined in accordance with section 402 or 402a of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1401a). 1/

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

Legislative history

Item 806.30.--Item 806.30 incorporates in the TSUS, without significant change, the provisions of paragraph 1615(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Customs Simplification Act of 1956. According to its sponsor, the Honorable Victor A. Knox, the purpose of the provision was to facilitate the processing of U.S. metal articles in contiguous areas of Canada during breakdowns or other emergencies at nearby plants in the United States. In explanation, Mr. Knox stated on the floor of the House of Representatives that the provision would--

. . . permit manufacturers to send [metal articles] into Canada principally for processing . . . [when] . . . they are unable to process that particular metal product within their own plants. There have been periods of time when the industry has had breakdowns in the manufacturing plant and did not have the facilities to continue on with the work It has been necessary for industry--I speak of the Detroit area--to ship to Algoma . . . Canada . . . metal products in order to have them processed, because there was no other plant accessible to the manufacturer to have this particular work done. . . . I believe there is no possibility that these particular products would ever be shipped to such countries as Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and so forth, because of high transportation cost 2/

1/ Sec. 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides the basic methods of valuation, for customs purposes, of merchandise imported into the United States. This section was amended by title II of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-39 July 26, 1979) to incorporate in U.S. law the substance of an international agreement on customs valuation which was reached in the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations.

2/ Congressional Record, July 13, 1953, pp. 8850-8859.

Debate on the United States Senate floor regarding the provision focused on whether it would tend to encourage importations of metal articles from low-wage countries. However, the Senate Committee on Finance, in reporting favorably on the provision, expressed no desire that its use be limited to imports from contiguous countries. In its analysis of the provision the Senate report stated:

Section 202 will permit manufacturers of any article of metal (except precious metal) processed in the United States to export such articles for further processing and at the time of reimportation to pay duty on the cost of the processing done in the foreign country. 1/

The provision has not been amended since it was incorporated in the TSUS.

Item 807.00.--The provisions of item 807.00 were formulated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, now the U.S. International Trade Commission, as part of its tariff classification study. This study was an important factor in the adoption of the TSUS, effective August 31, 1963 (Public Law 87-456, implemented by Presidential Proclamation No. 3548). Item 807.00 had no direct counterpart in the tariff schedules in effect prior to August 31, 1963. It was designed to codify and regulate an anomalous but well-established practice which arose under paragraph 1615(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 as a result of a 1954 decision of the U.S. Customs Court (C.D. 1628) reversing an administrative ruling (abstract published as T.D. 52191).

Paragraph 1615(a) provided for the duty-free entry of American products returned to the United States that had not been "advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means". The Customs Court, in its 1954 decision (C.D. 1628), held that the labor expended abroad in installing an American motor in a Canadian-built motorboat did not advance the value of the American motor or improve it in condition. The court was of the opinion that the U.S. parts contained in the imported articles would qualify for duty-free entry if--

. . . by physical examination at the time of importation, they could be identified in the imported article as the identical American product exported from the United States and as not having been changed in any manner other than by their assembly with other parts into a new or different article.

If any work other than assembly with other parts was performed directly upon the American product, the allowance of duty would not have been accorded under paragraph 1615(a).

The Customs Service, in numerous rulings applying the principle of C.D. 1628 after 1954, allowed free entry to American-made components assembled into foreign articles if, "under the theory of constructive segregation", the components were "capable of being identified and removed without injury" to themselves or to the articles into which they had been assembled.

1/ Committee on Finance, United States Senate, Customs Simplification Act of 1954 . . . Report To Accompany H.R. 10009, Rept. No. 2326 (83d Cong., 2d sess.), 1954, p. 5. 6

Item 807.00 continued the substance of earlier practice, but without the assumption that the American components had not been advanced or improved by assembly and without reference to whether they could be removed without injury or constructively segregated.

In its report on the tariff classification study, the Commission commented on C.D. 1628 and the Customs Service practices based thereon as follows:

. . . There is no logic to attributing the labor costs involved in assembly exclusively to foreign parts, nor is there logic in holding that assembly operations do not advance or improve the component parts assembled therein. Such component parts reach their ultimate value only when they have been assembled into an article where they can in fact perform the function for which they were designed and made.

. . . Whether or not an American component can be separated from a foreign article "without injury" to either is an unrealistic and arbitrary condition upon which to predicate partial exemption from duty.

The real issue is not whether you can remove "without injury" or "constructively segregate" the American part in order to "classify" it under paragraph 1615(a). The only classification of the imported article which must be made for tariff purposes is the classification of the imported article as an entirety. The substance of the issue is what proof shall be required to satisfy customs officers--

- (1) that an American part has been assembled into the imported article, and
- (2) that such part was assembled therein without having been changed in condition.

If (1) and (2) are satisfactorily proved, the question then arises as to how much allowance or deduction is to be made from the full value of the imported article on account of its having such "unimproved" American parts. ^{1/}

To assist in the identification of the U.S. components, the portion of the products eligible to be returned free of duty was limited to U.S. products exported for the purpose of assembly abroad. The original language of the article description in item 807.00 was as follows:

Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of products of the United States which were exported for such purposes and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition by any means other than by the act of assembly.

^{1/} Tariff Classification Study, Explanatory and Background Materials; Schedule 8.--Special Classification Provisions, Appendix to the Tariff Schedules, Nov. 15, 1960, pp. 13 and 14.

The above language appeared to be ambiguous in certain respects and to preclude minor operations incidental to assembly abroad, such as painting. Therefore, in 1965, item 807.00 was amended by Public Law 89-241, as follows:

Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States, which (a) were exported, in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, for the purpose of such assembly and return to the United States, (b) have not lost their physical identity in such articles by change in form, shape, or otherwise, and (c) have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by being assembled and except by operations incidental to the assembly process such as cleaning, lubricating, and painting.

Subsequently, in November 1966, the clause "for the purpose of such assembly and return to the United States" was deleted from the language of item 807.00, pursuant to Public Law 89-806. In a summary report of pending House-passed bills prepared for the use of the Senate Committee on Finance, 1/ the bill (H.R. 11216) which became Public Law 89-806 is discussed as follows:

In the Tariff Schedules of the United States, item 807.00 continued this court-approved practice. However, the new provision eliminated the anomalies involved in the old practice, first by recognizing that U.S. components do increase in value by assembly operations and second by making it unnecessary to show that the U.S. component could be removed without injury to the assembled article. At the same time it was provided that for the duty-free treatment to apply on its return the U.S. component must have been sent abroad "for the purpose of assembly."

In the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 item 807.00 was clarified to make it clear that cleaning, lubricating, and painting could be performed in connection with the assembly function without subjecting the U.S. components to duty on their return to this country. In making this clarification, however, an additional restrictive clause was added to the duty-free provision. It requires that at the time of exportation of the U.S. component there be an intention that the assembled article is to be shipped to the United States. This additional restriction has raised complaints by interested importers and foreign shippers, and has also been said to introduce problems of customs administration.

H.R. 11216 would eliminate both the requirement that the American component be exported "for the purpose of such assembly" and the requirement that there be an intention at the time of exportation that it be returned to the United States. It would still be necessary, however, for the importer to

1/ Committee on Finance, United States Senate, Summary of Minor House-Passed Bills Pending Before the Committee on Finance, 1966, p. 14.

establish by satisfactory proof that the components of an imported article for which duty-free treatment is claimed are, in fact, components produced in the United States. Moreover, it must be shown that they have not lost their physical identity in the assembled article and have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by the assembly operation, or operations, incidental to assembly.

There has been no further legislation on item 807.00.

Customs practices

Item 806.30.---According to the headnotes applicable to this item, the value of the foreign processing on which the duty is levied is its cost to the importer or, if no charge is made, the value as set out in the invoice and entry papers. Generally the value used for customs purposes is that stated in the entry papers. If the appropriate customs officer concludes that the amount so set out does not represent a reasonable cost or value, then such value is determined in accordance with the valuation provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-39, July 26, 1979).

An article of metal (except precious metal) imported under item 806.30 must have been exported for processing abroad, and the article as processed, or the new article which results from the processing, must be further processed in the United States after its return from abroad. The Customs Service has held that melting, machining, grinding, drilling, tapping, threading, cutting, punching, rolling, forming, plating, and galvanizing are among the operations that qualify as "processing".

Examples of articles subject to duty allowance under this tariff item are aluminum sheets processed from ingots of U.S. origin and returned to the United States to be cut to size and shape; lead ingots produced from lead scrap of U.S. origin and returned for further processing; metal screws made abroad from domestic wire and returned for plating; stainless steel tubing coated abroad with chromium and returned for rounding and buffing; tungsten carbide powder sent abroad for sintering and returned for further processing; electronic circuits printed on silicon wafers, exported for splitting and returned for further processing.

Before the exportation of an article for processing abroad under item 806.30, the owner or exporter must file (as provided in section 10.9 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.9)), 1/ a certificate of registration describing the article(s) exported. The owner or exporter must state the name of the U.S. manufacturer, or, if of foreign origin, the name and address of the U.S. processor and the process of manufacture. The owner or exporter must further provide the name and address of the person who will further process the articles upon their return to the United States, or, if the person is not

1/ A copy of the Customs Regulations pertaining to items 806.30 and 807.00, as set out in vol. 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), is provided in app. A.

known, the reasons for believing the articles will be returned for further processing and the reason the person is not known. The article must be examined by a customs officer and laded for export under customs supervision. Upon its return from abroad the owner, importer, consignee, or agent must declare that the article has been processed from the merchandise covered by the certificate of registration and must declare the nature and cost of the processing abroad and the processing to be performed in the United States. The declaration as to the origin of the article, and as to the nature and cost of the processing abroad, must be supported, moreover, by a declaration of the foreign processor. The foregoing requirements may be waived by the district director at the port of entry, but only when he is satisfied that the article is entitled to enter under item 806.30 and that all the requirements of the provisions have been met. If the registration form is not produced at entry, such a waiver can only be given if a single entry at one port is made.

Pursuant to a 1958 decision of the Customs Service (T.D. 54572(22)), the provisions of item 806.30 are applicable only when the U.S. metal article sent abroad for processing is to be returned for further processing by or for account of the person or firm which exported the article for processing abroad.

Item 807.00.--Under the circumstances surrounding the foreign assembly of the merchandise, it is often difficult to establish a transaction value (either for the imported merchandise or for identical or similar merchandise) or a deductive value, as those terms are defined in section 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, with respect to the imported articles. A large part of the trade is by U.S. firms and their foreign affiliates that operate and transfer goods on a manufacturing-cost basis rather than on the basis of values established in the marketplace. Accordingly, the customs value for purposes of item 807.00 is often based on computed value, as defined in section 402 of the Tariff Act. However, the Customs Service is attempting to use the transaction value whenever possible. (19 CFR 10.18 et seq.)

Computed value represents the sum of all costs, actual or estimated, for materials used, labor, overhead, depreciation, other general expenses, a normal profit, and packing costs. In most cases, only the cost of materials, labor, and packing can be readily ascertained. To this is added a markup for general expenses and profit equal to that usually reflected in sales by the foreign producers in their home markets of merchandise of the same class or kind as that exported to the United States. From this gross computed value, the value of those U.S. components for which allowance is claimed under item 807.00 is deducted. Additionally, the value of packing materials of U.S. origin may be exempt from duty under item 800.00, TSUS. These deductions are generally represented by the values shown on the assembler's declaration and endorsed by the importer pursuant to section 10.24 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.24). When the values shown thereon appear unreasonable, other proof of value may be required.

After the implementation of the TSUS in 1963 no specific regulations were immediately issued with respect to the administration of the provisions of item 807.00. Rather, customs officers were informally advised to use section 10.1 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.1), relating to American goods returned without advancement in value. It was not until January 1968 that subsection (g), now amended, was added to section 10.1, specifically providing

for the documentary proof to be filed in connection with the entry of articles containing U.S.-fabricated components claimed to be exempt from duty under item 807.00.

In October 1975 the Customs Service amended part 10 of the Customs Regulations by adding sections 10.11 through 10.24 (19 CFR 10.11 through 10.24), which set forth definitions and interpretative regulations pertaining to TSUS item 807.00 which have been adopted by the Commissioner of Customs. The sections include examples describing specific situations in which the exemption from duty provided by item 807.00 may or may not be available. Section 10.24 sets forth the following documentary requirements applicable to the entry of assembled articles claimed to be covered by the exemption provided under item 807.00:

- (1) a declaration by the person who performed the assembling operations abroad listing and describing the U.S. components and describing the operations performed abroad on such components, and
- (2) an endorsement of the importer declaring the declaration in (1) to be correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Section 10.24 also permits the district director to revise the format of either of the documents specified above, waive specific details for each entry, and waive the foregoing documents if he "is satisfied that unusual circumstances make the production of either or both of the documents . . . or of any of the information set forth therein, impractical and is further satisfied that the requirements of item 807.00 . . . and related headnotes have been met"

As noted earlier, the exemption from duty provided under item 807.00 applies to fabricated components that are the product of the United States. At the time of their exportation from the United States, the components must be in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication to qualify for the exemption. However, components will not be disqualified from receiving the exemption due to foreign operations incidental to the assembly before, during, or after their assembly with other components so long as the components do not lose their physical identity by change in form, shape, or otherwise. Materials undefined in final dimensions and shapes which are cut into specific shapes or patterns abroad are not considered fabricated components and thus are not eligible for the exemption.

Under the relevant regulation (19 CFR 10.16), the assembly operations performed abroad may consist of any method used to join or fit together solid components, such as welding, soldering, riveting, force fitting, gluing, laminating, sewing, or the use of fasteners, and may be preceded, accompanied, or followed by operations incidental to the assembly, as illustrated below. The mixing or combining of liquids, gases, chemicals, food ingredients, and amorphous solids with each other or with solid components is not regarded as an assembly.

Operations incidental to the assembly process, whether performed before, during, or after assembly, do not constitute further fabrication and do not preclude the application of the exemption. The following are examples of operations which are incidental to the assembly process:

- (1) Cleaning;
- (2) Removal of rust, grease, paint, or other preservative coating;
- (3) Application of preservative paint or coating, including preservative metallic coating, lubricants, or protective encapsulation;
- (4) Trimming, filing, or cutting off of small amounts of excess materials;
- (5) Adjustments in the shape or form of a component to the extent required by the assembly being performed abroad;
- (6) Cutting to length of wire, thread, tape, foil, and similar products exported in continuous lengths; separation by cutting of finished components, such as prestamped integrated circuit lead frames exported in multiple unit strips; and
- (7) Final calibration, testing, marking, sorting, pressing, and folding of assembled articles.

Any significant process, operation, or treatment other than assembly whose primary purpose is the fabrication, completion, or physical or chemical improvement of a component, or which is not related to the assembly process, whether or not it effects a substantial transformation of the article, shall not be regarded as incidental to the assembly and shall preclude the application of the exemption to the article. The following are examples of operations not considered incidental to assembly, as provided under item 807.00:

- (1) Melting of exported ingots and pouring of the metal into molds to produce cast-metal parts;
- (2) Cutting of garment parts according to pattern from exported material;
- (3) Painting primarily intended to enhance the appearance of an article or to impart distinctive features or characteristics;
- (4) Chemical treatment of components or assembled articles to impart new characteristics, such as shower-proofing, permapressing, sanforizing, dyeing, or bleaching of textiles;

- (5) Machining, polishing, burnishing, peening, plating (other than plating incidental to the assembly), embossing, pressing, stamping, extruding, drawing, annealing, tempering, case hardening, and any other operation, treatment, or process which imparts significant new characteristics or qualities to the article affected.

The current customs treatment of items 806.30 and 807.00 is in large part a result of the numerous significant interpretative decisions of the Customs Court (now the Court of International Trade) and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (hereinafter "the CCPA") (now the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit) over the last several years and the corresponding modifications in tariff treatment by the Customs Service based on those decisions.

The impact of these decisions is illustrated by the following statement from the Tariff Classification Study, Seventh Supplemental Report, 1963, at page 103:

Item 807.00--Imports assembled with U.S. components. Item 807.00 contemplates that, when a finished component of U.S. origin is sent abroad and there assembled--without otherwise changing its condition--with one or more other components, the cost or value of such U.S. components shall not be included in the dutiable value of the assembled article in which it has been incorporated. U.S. wire and tape, on spools, sent abroad where they are cut to length and then assembled with other components into a finished article are not finished components the cost of which may be deducted from the dutiable value of the imported article. [Emphasis added.]

The series of cases involving General Instrument Corporation, which were decided subsequently, demonstrate the nature of the evolution of item 807.00. The CCPA in General Instrument Corporation v. United States, 59 CCPA 171, 462 F.2d 1156, C.A.D. 1062 (1972), held that wire which was a fabricated component of U.S. origin was used directly in the assembly process "without further fabrication" within the meaning of that phrase in item 807.00, although it was cut into pieces abroad, when, for practical reasons, the assembly process required handling the wire directly from the spool and cutting it during that process. The CCPA then extended its reasoning in General Instrument Corporation v. United States, 60 CCPA 178, 480 F.2d 1402, C.A.D. 1106 (1973), in holding that there is no reason to consider articles cut to length prior to assembly subject to any different treatment than articles cut after assembly such as the wire bonded to a semiconductor chip and then severed in the earlier General Instrument Corporation case. In a third case, General Instrument Corporation v. United States, 61 CCPA 86, 499 F.2d 1318, C.A.D. 1128 (1974), the court went even further in holding that the despooling, cementing, winding, and taping of wire are not "further fabrication" steps, but rather assembly steps within the meaning of item 807.00. The court stated, referring to the second General Instrument case, that "we can perceive no substantial differences between the instant assembly steps and those of General Instrument, which were held not to constitute 'further fabrication.'" ¹³

These and subsequent rulings by the court, which appear to have gone beyond the legislative intent with respect to item 807.00, together with an intensified supervision of the administration of items 807.00 and 806.30 by the Customs Service, have added new dimensions to the customs treatment of those items.

Problems of customs administration

It is evident from the foregoing discussion that the provisions of items 806.30 and 807.00 are complex in their requirements; they are therefore difficult to administer and lend themselves to possible misuse. For example, a prerequisite to the allowance of the partial duty exemptions is proof of the presence in the imported article of the exported U.S. metal article or fabricated component—not a substitute foreign equivalent. It is necessary to know precisely what U.S. articles were exported from the United States, that they were effectively segregated from and not commingled with foreign articles prior to their being processed or assembled, and exactly how they were used abroad in the production or manufacture of the imported article. Moreover, as indicated, the data required for valuation purposes are generally more complex and detailed than is required under ordinary circumstances. ^{1/}

Ascertainment of the relevant facts is almost wholly dependent upon paper proof rather than physical examination of imports by customs officers. By reason of the large volume of trade under these provisions and the intricacy and mass of detailed information involved in each transaction, customs officers are, in practice, obliged to accept entries as submitted with only a limited opportunity for verification of their factual content.

General Comments

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

^{1/} A guide to the data requirements for importation under the item 807.00 provision was published by the U.S. Customs Service under the title Import Requirements on Articles Assembled Abroad From U.S. Components /Item 807.00 TSUS/: 807 Guide, Customs Information Series C:79-1, 1979. For several recent cases, see: Zwicker Knitting Mills v. United States, 67 CCPA 37, C.A.D. 1240, 613.2d 295 (1980); Southern Air Transport, Inc. v. United States, 84 Cust. Ct., C.D. 4836 (1980); Mattel, Inc. v. United States, 67 CCPA 74, C.A.D. 1248, 624 F.2d 1076 (1980).

In labor-intensive operations, the duty-free share of imports, represented by the value of the U.S. components, will generally be low, whereas the reverse is true in nonlabor-intensive operations (providing that foreign-made components are not utilized). On the other hand, the cost of labor may be so much lower in less developed countries (LDC's) than in the United States that operations that are labor intensive on a cost basis in the United States may be the reverse abroad, so that the duty-free value may be the larger share of total value.

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

For some products requiring technological expertise in their manufacture, foreign procurement of components to be assembled abroad along with U.S. components may be minimal initially. However as foreign plants gain expertise and the U.S. firms become satisfied with the foreign-made components, more of them may be used if the cost factors so warrant. This will be particularly true when the product has a low U.S. duty that will not counterbalance the savings reflected in the case of foreign-made components rather than U.S.-made components.

Imports

The share of the value of total U.S. imports accounted for by imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 combined reached 7.5 percent in 1982, the highest point during the 1966-82 period (see figs. 1 and 2). This compares with 3.8 percent in 1966 and a range of 5 to 6 percent in the years 1967-81. The combined value of imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 rose annually--except for a slight decline in the recession year 1975, when total imports also declined--from \$953.0 million in 1966 to \$18.3 billion in 1982 (see fig. 3 and table 1, app. B). Although the greater portion of such combined imports initially had been from developed countries--94 percent in 1966--the trend was toward increasing imports from LDC's in the late 1960's and early 1970's. In 1976, the share of imports from developed countries dropped to a low of 51 percent; however, some of this share was regained during 1977-82, when developed countries accounted for between 55 and 57 percent of the total (see tables 2, 3, 4, and 5).

The slight change after 1976 in combined imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 from LDC's apparently resulted from the use of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), 1/ which permits duty-free entry of eligible articles

1/ The GSP under title V of the Trade Act of 1974, provides duty-free treatment of specified eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. GSP, implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of Nov. 24, 1975, applies to merchandise imported on or after Jan. 1, 1976, and is scheduled to remain in effect until Jan. 4, 1985, unless modified by the President or terminated.

from those countries, in lieu of items 806.30 and 807.00, as noted in a Commission report on the effects of the GSP. ^{2/} Duty-free imports under GSP in 1977-82 were as follows:

Year	Value	Ratio of value of GSP imports to total imports	Ratio of value of GSP imports to total imports of articles eligible for GSP
	<u>Billion dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1977-----	3.7	2.5	12.3
1978-----	5.2	3.0	12.5
1979-----	5.1	2.5	12.8
1980-----	7.3	3.1	14.1
1981-----	8.4	3.2	13.8
1982-----	8.4	3.5	13.8

Imports under item 807.00 were much greater than those under item 806.30, accounting for 93 percent of the combined total in 1966 and 98 percent in 1982. The duty-free value (basically the value of the U.S.-made component) of the combined imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 was 15 percent of the total value in 1966 and 26 percent in 1982 (see fig. 4 and table 1). During the 17-year period for which statistics are available, the low and high points for the total value of item 807.00 imports occurred in 1966 and 1982, respectively, and those for item 806.30, in 1966 and 1974, respectively. ^{2/}

Item 807.00

The total value of item 807.00 imports in 1982 was over 20 times the value in 1966, having risen from less than \$900 million (or 3.5 percent of total imports) in 1966 to \$17.9 billion (or 7.4 percent of total imports) in 1982 and declining only during the recession year 1975. The duty-free value in 1982 was 39 times the value in 1966, having increased annually from \$113 million in 1966 to \$4.5 billion in 1982. Thus, whereas in 1966 the duty-free value of item 807.00 imports was 13 percent of the total value of such imports, by 1982 it accounted for 25 percent of the total value (see fig. 5 and table 1).

During the most recent 4-year period, 1979-82, the total value of item 807.00 imports increased by 55 percent, from \$11.6 million to \$17.9 million, and the duty-free value rose by 44 percent, from \$3.1 million to \$4.5 million.

^{1/} Study of the Effects of the Generalized System of Preferences on U.S. Trade in the Program's First Year of Operation, 1976, Staff Research Study No. 12, March 1978, pp. 38-48.

^{2/} Adjustments made in Census-reported data for 1982 are shown in app. C.

Figure 1.---TRENDS OF TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS AND IMPORTS UNDER
TSUS ITEMS 807.00 AND 806.30, 1966-1982.

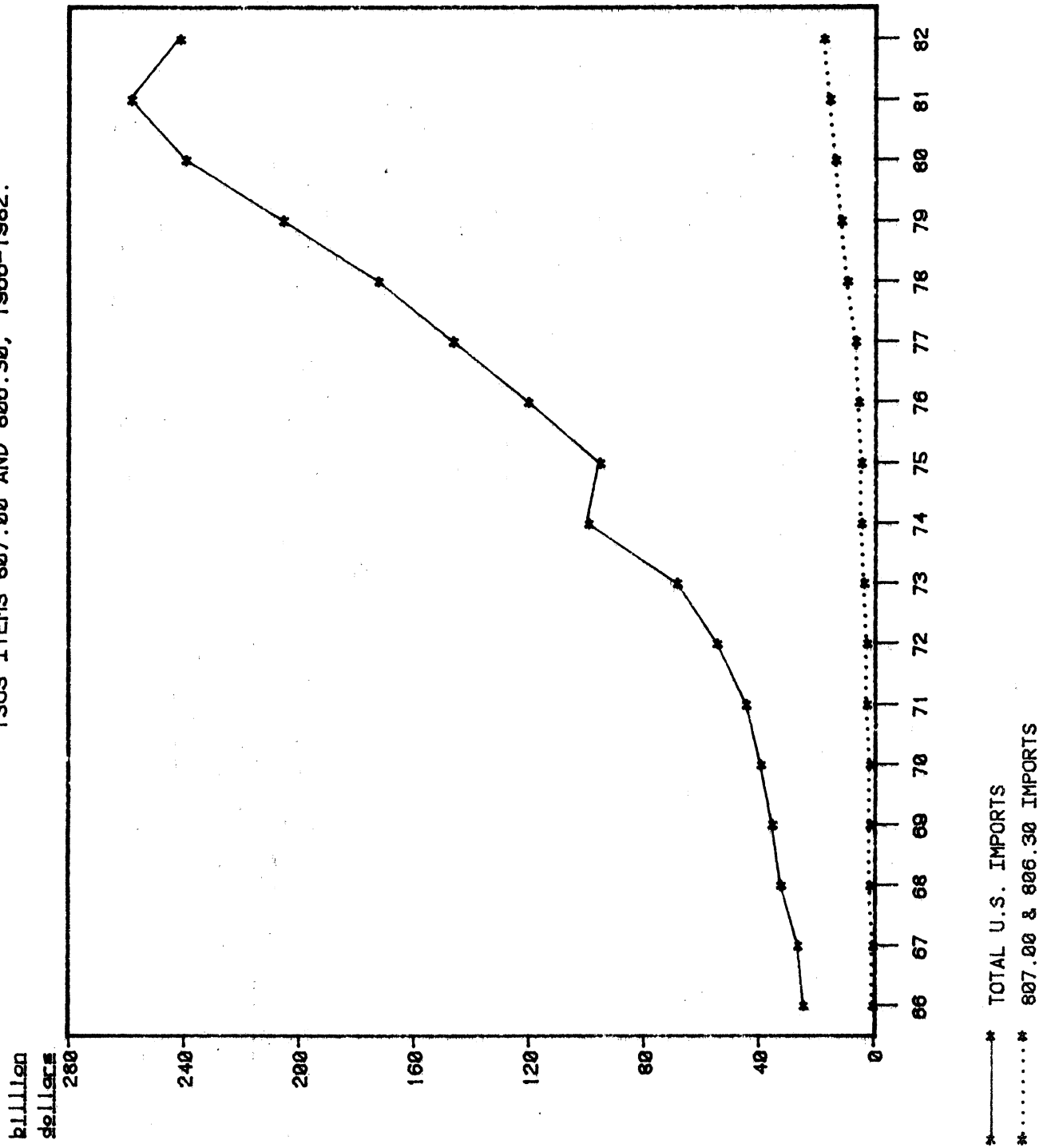
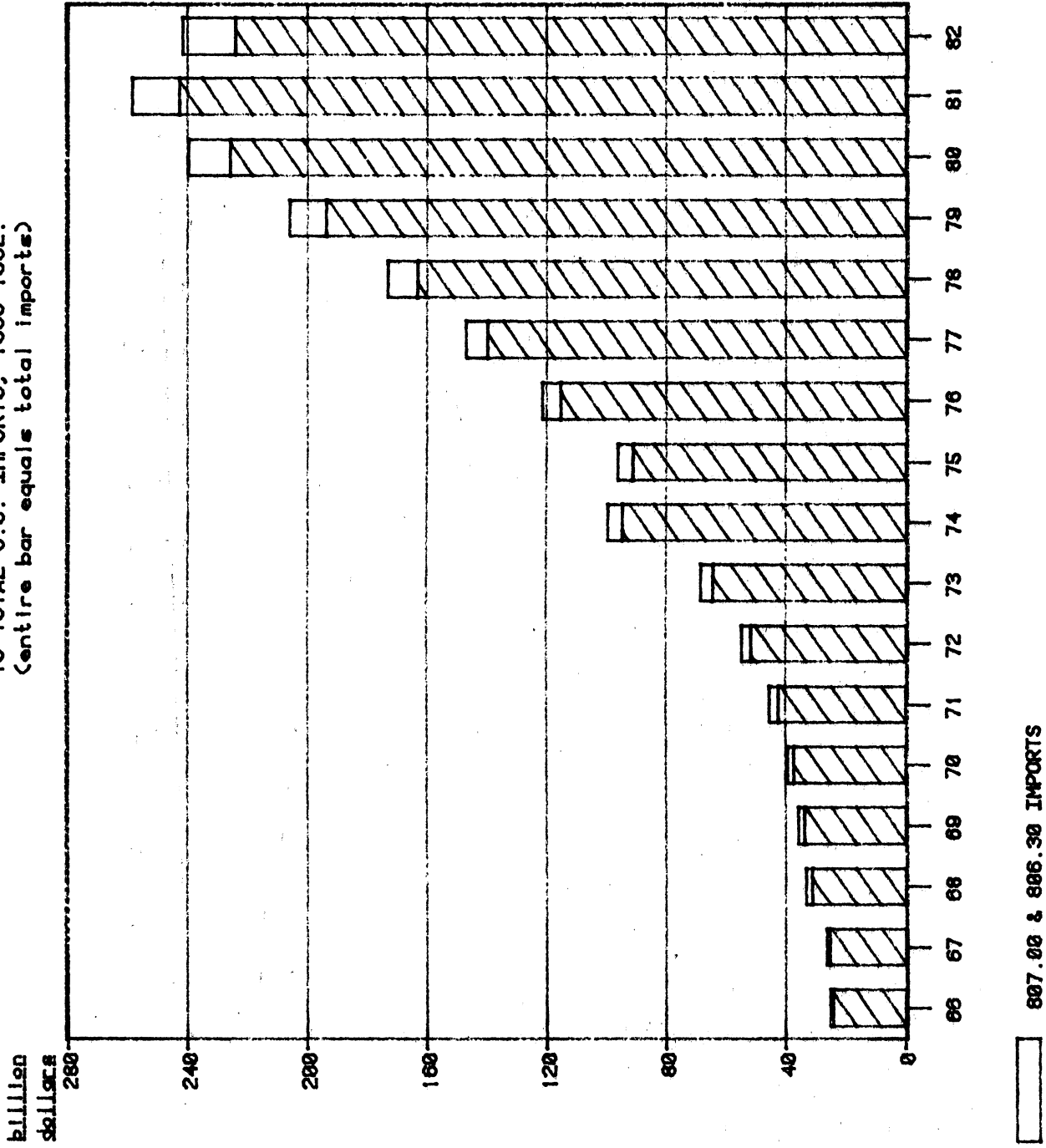
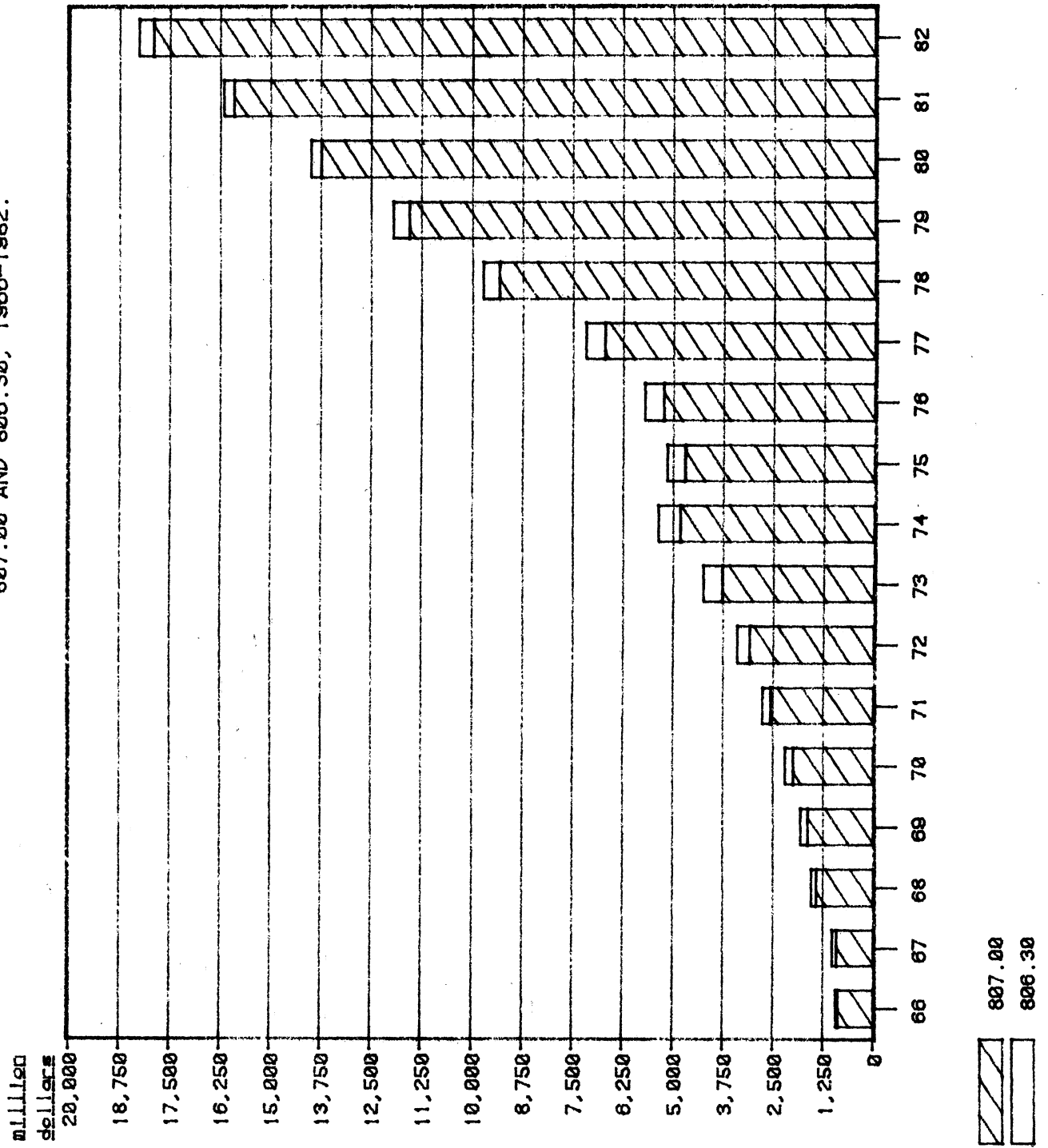


Figure 2.--IMPORTS UNDER TSUS ITEMS 807.00 AND 806.30 IN PROPORTION
TO TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS, 1966-1982.
(entire bar equals total imports)



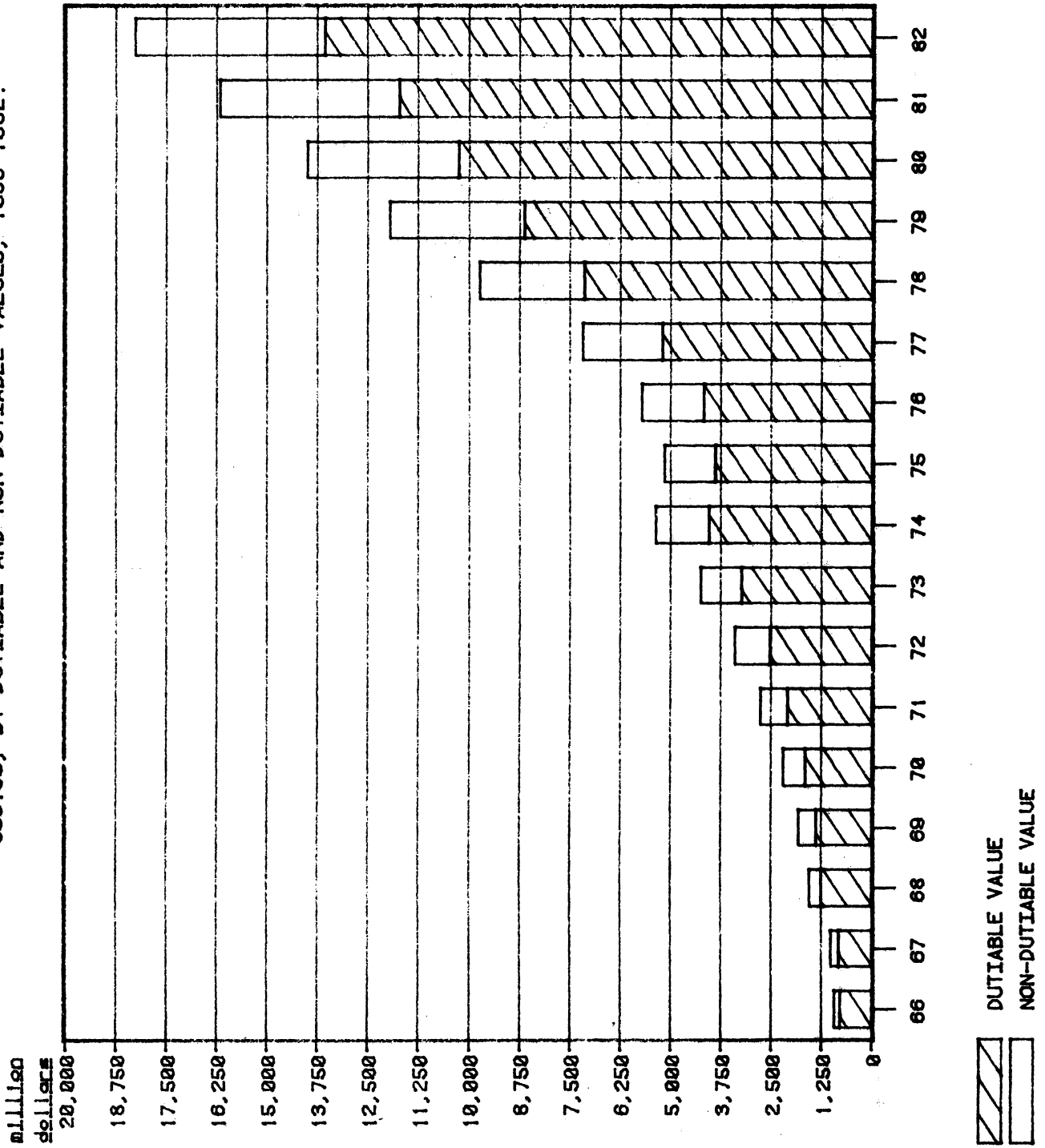
Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 3.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEMS
807.00 AND 806.30, 1966-1982.



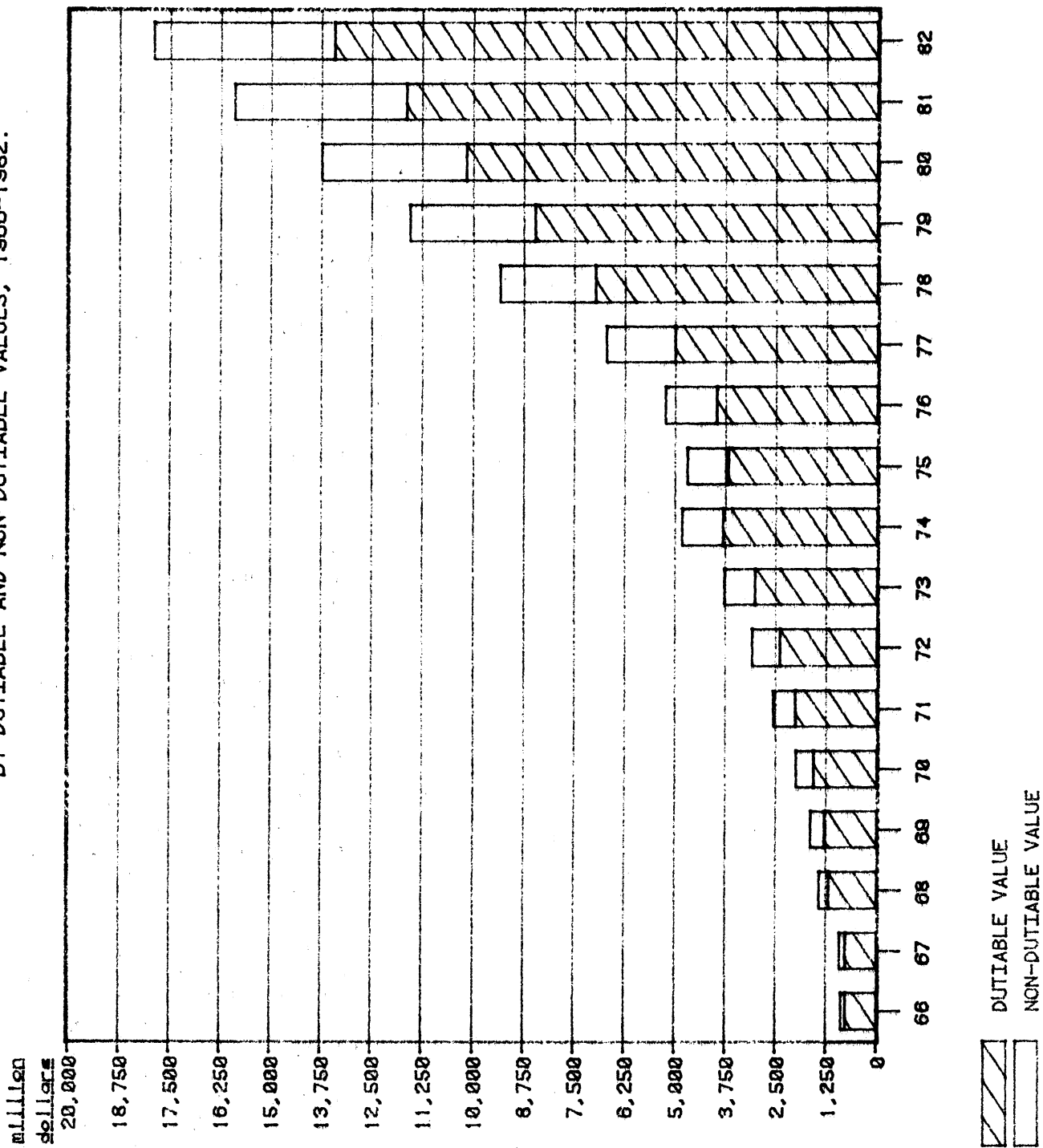
Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 4.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEMS 807.00 AND 806.30, BY DUTIABLE AND NON-DUTIABLE VALUES, 1966-1982.



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

Figure 5.—U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 807.00,
BY DUTIABLE AND NON-DUTIABLE VALUES, 1966-1982.



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

Principal products imported under item 807.00.--Metal products have been the most prominent imports under item 807.00; among them, motor vehicles alone accounted for almost 39 percent of the average annual value of all item 807.00 imports in 1979-82. Semiconductors and parts, television receivers and apparatus and parts, and office machines and parts were also among the principal articles imported under item 807.00 in 1979-82. Imports of textile garments as a group were fairly important as well. Motor-vehicle parts were another sizable trade group, particularly during 1979 and 1980 (see table 6).

Principal sources of item 807.00 imports.--By comparing the six principal sources of item 807.00 imports in 1982 with those in 1970 (fig. 6)--the year of the Commission's first investigative report on items 807.00 and 806.30--it may be noted that four sources--West Germany, Mexico, Canada, and Japan--were prominent in both years; Malaysia and Singapore replaced Hong Kong and Belgium ^{1/} as prime sources in 1982. The share of imports accounted for by the principal sources changed, with the developed countries declining in importance and the LDC's rising.

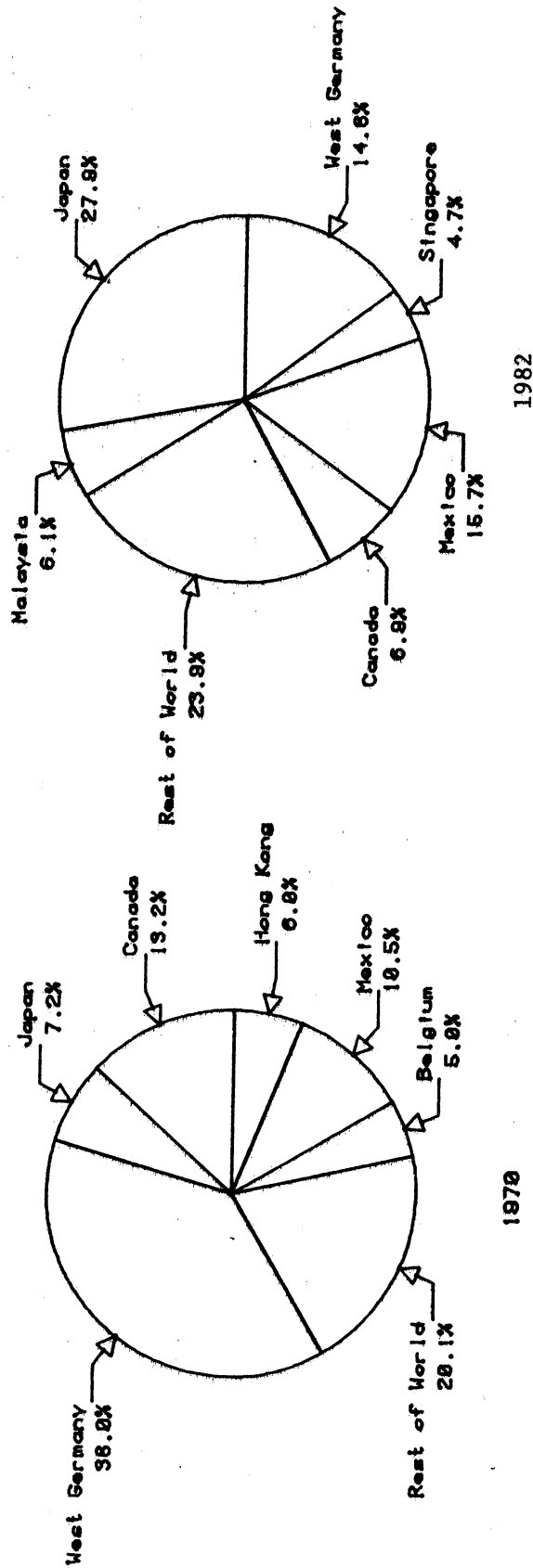
In 1979-82, Japan and West Germany were by far the most important individual sources of item 807.00 imports from developed countries, with imports from Japan surpassing all others in 1980-82; Mexico was the principal source among the less developed countries. In 1982, Japan supplied 28 percent of the value of all imports under item 807.00, Mexico, 16 percent, and West Germany, 15 percent. Canada, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and France were other important developed country sources in 1979-82. Among the additional LDC's, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Hong Kong were the most prominent, with imports from Malaysia and Singapore increasing significantly during 1979-82. Imports from the Philippines under item 807.00 were up 150 percent in 1982 over 1979. Developed countries supplied 56 percent (\$10.1 billion) of the total value of all item 807.00 imports in 1982, and LDC's were the source of 44 percent (\$7.8 billion) (tables 2 and 3).

The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports differed greatly for developed and less developed countries. For developed countries, the duty-free value was only a small part of the total value, ranging between 6 and 8 percent in 1979-82. For the LDC's, the duty-free value during the same period averaged nearly 50 percent. The reason for the difference probably lies in the wider use among LDC's of U.S. components in products for the U.S. market as well as their lower labor costs.

Principal products imported from the 10 major sources of item 807.00 imports in 1982 (see table 7).--Motor vehicles were the chief products entered under item 807.00 from Japan in 1982, accounting for \$4.7 billion, or 95 percent of the \$5.0 billion total of all such imports from Japan. Other machinery and equipment, such as miscellaneous mechanical equipment, rail locomotives, and pumps for liquids, made up most of the remaining 5 percent. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from Japan was \$68.2 million, barely 1 percent of the total value. This probably reflects the fact that, for most types of articles, some U.S. parts or materials were used in largely Japanese products to satisfy U.S. standards, operating conditions, or tastes, or where the U.S. products were superior (see table 8).

^{1/} Data available on imports from Belgium include imports from Luxembourg. 22

Figure 6.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 807.00,
BY PRINCIPAL SOURCES, 1970 AND 1982.



Machinery and equipment also dominated imports from Mexico under item 807.00 in 1982, accounting for \$2.3 billion, or 81 percent of the \$2.8 billion total. Television apparatus and parts, other electronic and electrical articles, and transportation machinery predominated. Articles of wearing apparel were also important. In sharp contrast with imports from the developed countries, the duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from Mexico was \$1.4 billion, which represented 51 percent of the total import value. The large duty-free share of the total value presumably reflects the use of the provisions of item 807.00 to take advantage of the lower labor costs in that developing country to assemble labor-intensive products there from largely U.S.-made materials and parts (see table 9).

Motor vehicles accounted for \$2.6 billion, nearly 98 percent, of all item 807.00 imports from West Germany in 1982. The remainder consisted mainly of various types of industrial machinery and mechanical equipment, and miscellaneous transportation vehicles, and vehicle parts. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from West Germany in 1982 amounted to \$53.9 million, or 2 percent of the total value, possibly indicating that most of the U.S. components would have been used regardless of the availability of the provisions of item 807.00 (see table 10).

The composition of item 807.00 imports from Canada in 1982 was fairly diverse, but the greater part consisted of office machines and parts, semiconductors and other electronic and electrical products, and various types of industrial machinery. The duty-free value of \$375 million equaled 30 percent of the total value of \$1.2 billion (see table 11).

Semiconductors and parts accounted for \$990.6 million, or 90 percent of the value of all item 807.00 imports from Malaysia in 1982, the remainder consisting largely of radio apparatus and other electronic and electrical products. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from Malaysia in 1982 constituted \$661.4 million, or 60 percent of the total value (see table 12).

Singapore's contribution to imports under item 807.00 in 1982 consisted mainly of semiconductors and parts, radio and television apparatus and parts, and office machines. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports was \$363.7 million, nearly 44 percent of the \$836.2 million total (see table 13).

Semiconductors and parts, with a value of \$556.7 million, constituted about 84 percent of the value of item 807.00 imports from the Philippines; much of the remainder consisted of watches and clocks, body-supporting garments, and office machines and parts. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from the Philippines in 1982 accounted for 62 percent of the total value of \$660.2 million (see table 14).

Item 807.00 imports from Taiwan were diverse in 1982, but consisted largely of television receivers and apparatus and parts, semiconductors and parts, game machines, and watches and clocks. The total value of all item 807.00 imports from Taiwan was \$543.0 million in 1982; \$101.1 million, or 19 percent, consisted of duty-free value (see table 15).

Sweden's shipments to the United States under item 807.00 were mostly made up of motor vehicles, which represented \$505.5 million of the

\$518.2 million total of such imports. The duty-free value was only \$15.5 million, or 3 percent of the total value (see table 16).

Item 807.00 imports from Hong Kong in 1982 were varied. Office machines and parts, game machines and parts, and sundry electric and electronic equipment were among the primary articles imported. The duty-free value, \$102.6 million, was 20 percent of the total value of \$508.3 million in 1982 (see table 17).

Item 806.30

Imports under item 806.30 in 1982 were valued at \$358.4 million (or 0.15 percent of total U.S. imports). This was close to six times the 1966 value of \$63.2 million (or 0.25 percent of total U.S. imports). The duty-free value of item 806.30 imports increased from \$34.2 million in 1966 to a high of \$303.3 million in 1974, then declined through 1980 before reaching \$242.2 million in 1982. The ratio of the duty-free value of item 806.30 imports to the total value in 1966-82 ranged between a low of 50 percent in 1967 and a high of 69 percent in 1981 (see table 1 and fig. 7).

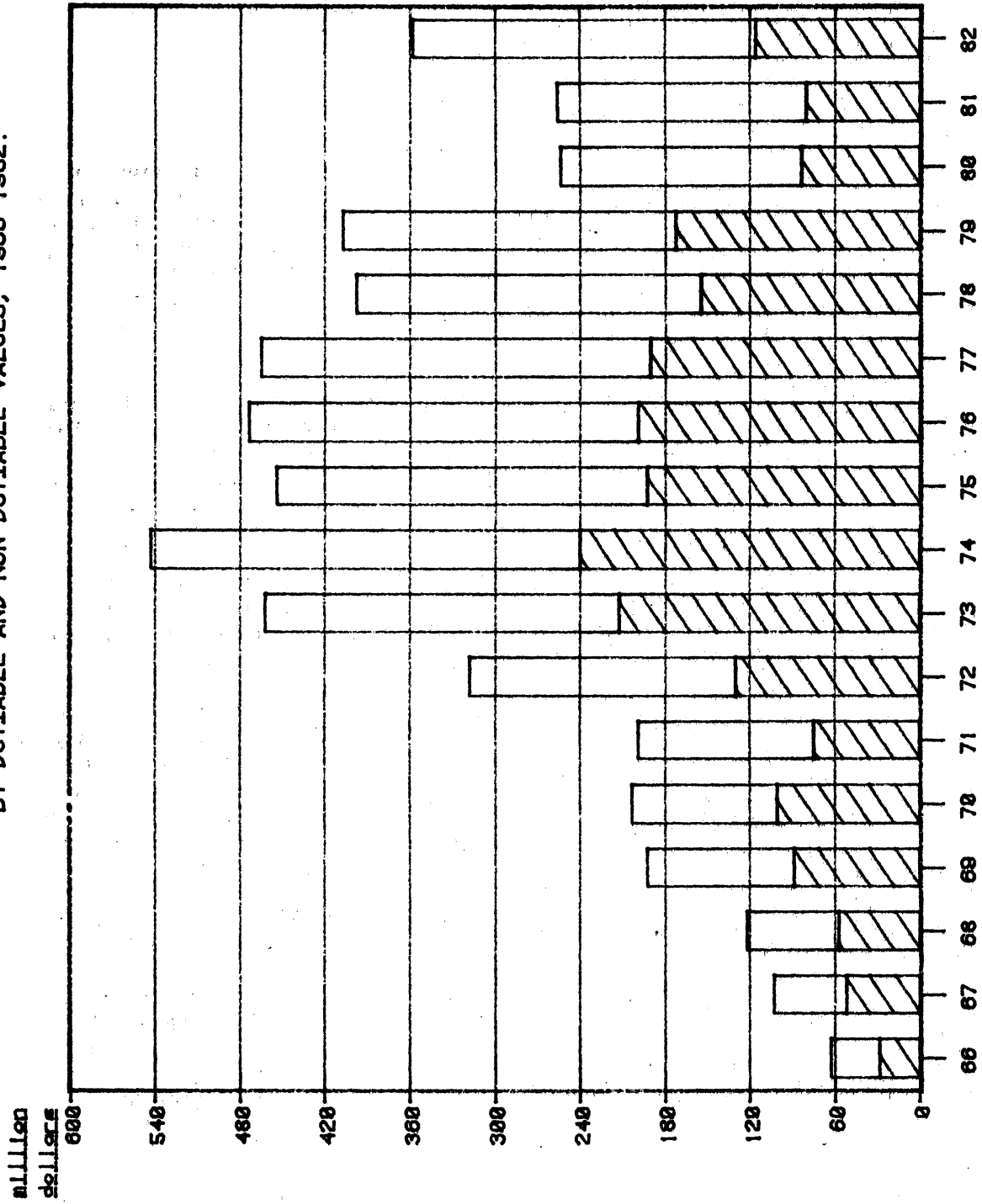
Principal products imported under item 806.30.--Aluminum, particularly wrought other than foil, was the principal import under item 806.30 in 1981 and 1982. Imports of all aluminum articles under item 806.30 rose from nearly \$42 million in 1979 to \$183.6 million in 1982. The 1982 figure represented 51 percent of total 806.30 imports. Semiconductors also comprised a sizable portion of the value of imports during 1979-82; however, the value of such imports dropped annually over this period. In 1979, parts of aircraft accounted for over 20 percent of the \$407.6 million total of 806.30 imports, but such imports decreased sharply after certified civil aircraft parts became free of duty in 1980. Minerals and metals replaced machinery and equipment in 1982 as the primary import category (see table 18).



Principal sources of item 806.30 imports.--By comparing the six principal sources of item 806.30 imports in 1982 with those in 1970 (fig. 8), it may be noted that three of the sources--Canada, West Germany, and Italy--were the same, but Japan, Mexico, and Malaysia had supplanted Belgium, France, and Singapore. As was noted with respect to item 807.00 imports, the developing countries accounted for a greater portion of item 806.30 imports in 1982 than in 1970.

During 1979-82, developed countries accounted for the bulk of item 806.30 imports, reaching a period high of 82 percent, or \$292.9 million in 1982. Japan replaced Canada as the most important source of item 806.30 imports from developed countries in 1982, supplying \$134.8 million, or 46 percent of the total value of such imports, and nearly 38 percent of the total value of item 806.30 imports from all sources. Canada, the primary source of item 806.30 imports during 1979-81, accounted for \$110.3 million in 1982 or 31 percent of all item 806.30 imports. Germany ranked consistently behind Canada among the developed countries, with \$22.5 million, 6 percent of the 1982 total (see table 19).

Among the developing countries, Mexico, Malaysia, and Singapore were the leading sources of item 806.30 imports in 1979-82. Of the \$65.4 million value of item 806.30 imports from developing countries in 1982, Mexico

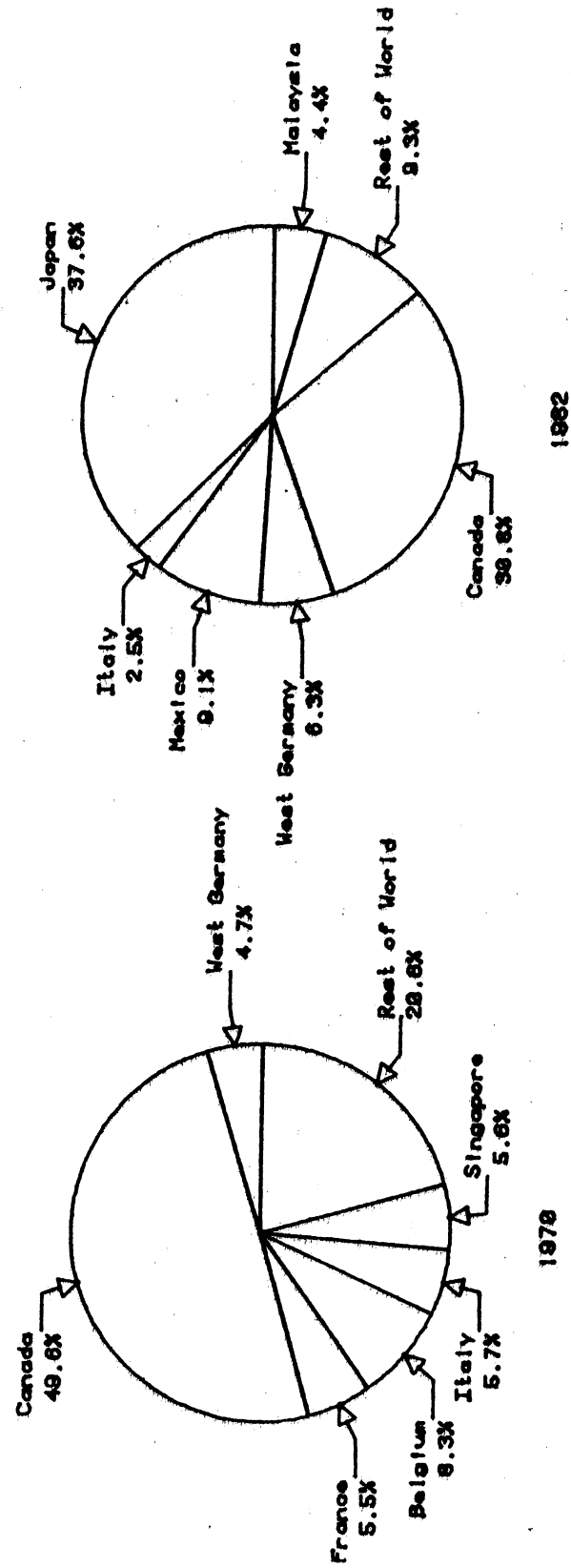
Figure 7.—U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 806.30,
BY DUTIABLE AND NON-DUTIABLE VALUES, 1966-1982.



 DUTIABLE VALUE
 NON-DUTIABLE VALUE

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

Figure 8.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 806.30,
BY PRINCIPAL SOURCES, 1970 AND 1982.



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

(\$32.7 million) and Malaysia (\$15.7 million) together supplied 74 percent. Developing countries only accounted for 18 percent of all item 806.30 imports in 1982, down from an average of 35 percent during 1979-81.

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

Principal products imported from the 10 major sources of item 806.30 imports in 1982.--Aluminum imported under item 806.30 from Japan in 1982 was valued at \$132.1 million, or 98 percent of the total value. The duty-free value of all 806.30 imports from Japan amounted to \$88.8 million, or 66 percent of the total value in 1982 (see table 20).

Imports from Canada under item 806.30 in 1982 were valued at \$110.2 million and consisted largely of aluminum, iron and steel mill products, and miscellaneous minerals and metals. The duty-free value of item 806.30 imports was \$78.5 million, or 71 percent of the total (see table 21).

Motor-vehicle parts, electrical capacitors, and motors and generators made up a large portion of the \$32.7 million value of 1982 imports from Mexico. The duty-free value of all item 806.30 imports was \$24.3 million (see table 22).

Item 806.30 imports from West Germany amounted to \$22.5 million in 1982 and consisted mainly of certain inorganic chemical compounds, wrought nickel, and unwrought, unalloyed tantalum. The duty-free value was \$13.8 million, or 61 percent of the total item 806.30 value (see table 23).

Semiconductors, including parts, constituted all of the \$15.7 million value of item 806.30 imports from Malaysia in 1982. The duty-free value of such imports was \$8.8 million, or 56 percent of the total (see table 24).

Aluminum and iron and steel mill products accounted for nearly three-quarters of the almost \$9 million value of 1982 item 806.30 imports from Italy. The duty-free value of \$7.4 million represented 82 percent of the total value (see table 25).

Item 806.30 imports from Singapore in 1982 were dominated by semiconductors, with \$7.1 million of the \$9.0 million total. The duty-free value of all imports under item 806.30 was \$4.4 million, or 49 percent of the total value (see table 26).

Iron and steel mill products and miscellaneous minerals and metals made up the \$5.4 million value of item 806.30 imports from Greece in 1982. The duty-free value of \$4.8 million was 88 percent of the total value (see table 27).

In 1982, wrought nickel led all other types of imports under item 806.30 from France. The duty-free value was \$2.7 million, or 51 percent of the total value of \$5.3 million (see table 28).

Item 806.30 imports from Switzerland in 1982 were primarily made up of aluminum, which accounted for 99 percent of the total value of \$3.6 million. The duty-free value of \$1.7 million was 48 percent of the total value (see table 29).

SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS IMPORTED UNDER ITEM 807.00

The following is a brief discussion of selected product groups imported under TSUS item 807.00 as shown in table 6.

Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

During 1979-82, U.S. imports of all agricultural, animal, and vegetable products fell 2 percent, from \$19.4 billion to \$19.0 billion. Imports of agricultural products entering under item 807.00 more than doubled in value in this period, from about \$1 million to \$2.9 million. Such imports under item 807.00 represented a negligible share of total agricultural imports, as shown in the following table.

Agricultural products: U.S. imports for consumption, total, and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	Item 807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	19,399,190	975	<u>1/</u>
1980-----	20,022,618	70	<u>1/</u>
1981-----	20,260,724	2,385	<u>1/</u>
1982-----	19,037,957	2,874	<u>1/</u>

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

The value of duty-free imports under item 807.00 decreased in 1979-82, from \$381,000 to \$244,000, as did the share of duty-free imports to total imports, as shown in the following table.

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

**Agricultural products: U.S. imports for consumption under
TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82**

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----1,000 dollars-----		<u>Percent</u>
1979-----	975	381	39
1980-----	70	38	54
1981-----	2,385	166	7
1982-----	2,874	244	8

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

There was a major shift in the source and type of agricultural goods imported under item 807.00 during the past 4 years. In 1979, Canada supplied 97 percent of agricultural imports under item 807.00; most of these imports consisted of U.S. food products that were packaged and labeled in Canada. By 1982, 98 percent of the value of agricultural imports under item 807.00 consisted of canned mushrooms from Taiwan. Such mushrooms were packed in containers with U.S.-made metal lids. Most of the value of these imports under item 807.00 in 1982 was dutiable because the value of the metal lids was but a small portion of the canned mushrooms' total cost.

Forest Products 1/

During 1979-82, U.S. imports of all forest products declined irregularly from \$9.7 billion in 1979 to \$9.0 billion in 1982. Imports of forest products entering under item 807.00 increased steadily from \$56.6 million in 1979 to \$99.2 million in 1982, or by 75 percent. Such imports in 1982 accounted for about 1 percent of total forest product imports, as shown in the following table.

1/ Included here are products classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Wood and wood products, paper and paper products, and printed matter.

Forest products: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under
TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	Item 807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	9,698,608	56,623	0.6
1980-----	9,251,857	61,553	.7
1981-----	9,647,202	88,922	.9
1982-----	9,020,612	99,230	1.1

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

The value of duty-free imports under item 807.00 increased from \$39.9 million in 1979 to \$72.5 million in 1982. The ratio of the value of item 807.00 duty-free imports to the value of item 807.00 total imports averaged nearly 72 percent during 1979-82, as shown in the following table.

Forest products: U.S. imports for consumption under
TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	56,623	39,853	70.4
1980-----	61,553	43,837	71.2
1981-----	88,922	63,774	71.7
1982-----	99,230	72,535	73.1

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

The principal forest products imported under item 807.00 were articles of paper, n.s.p.f., coated, lined, etc. These articles primarily consist of such things as disposable hospital apparel, footwear, surgeons' hoods, nurses' caps, surgical gloves, and hospital bed drapes.

These articles were produced from precut paper which was shipped from the U.S. to Mexico, where it was assembled, glued, or sewn into the particular article. These finished articles from Mexico accounted for \$91.2 million, or about 92 percent of all forest products imported under the item 807.00 provision during 1982.

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear 1/

Imports of textiles, apparel, and footwear under item 807.00 increased 21 percent, from \$535.3 million in 1979 to \$649.7 million in 1982. Approximately 61 percent of the value during the period represented the value of the U.S.-fabricated components (i.e., the duty-free value), which totaled \$398.3 million in 1982.

Shipments entered under item 807.00 accounted for 4.9 percent of all imports of textiles, apparel, and footwear during 1979-82; however, they represented only a negligible share of the textile and footwear imports. Apparel accounted for about 90 percent of the sector's imports during the period, although these imports' share of total apparel imports has been declining, as shown in the following table.

Wearing apparel: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, total and under item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	5,621.3	505.6	9.0
1980-----	6,234.3	542.7	8.7
1981-----	7,361.3	596.3	8.1
1982-----	8,077.5	570.3	7.1

1/ Includes gloves, headwear, and articles of fur and of leather.

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

Because production of most apparel is highly labor intensive, with labor usually accounting for 35 to 40 percent of total production costs, a number of U.S. producers either own (or lease) plants or contract with existing firms to assemble garments in lower wage countries. The assembly operations are located primarily in Mexico and other Latin American countries, due to their available labor, low wage rates, and proximity to U.S. markets.

Mexico continued as the leading supplier of textiles, apparel, and footwear entered under the 807.00 provision, with 32 percent of the import market in 1982, followed by the Dominican Republic with an 18-percent share. Haiti, Costa Rica, the Philippines, Colombia, Honduras, Barbados, and Jamaica were also notable suppliers, as shown in the following table.

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

Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. imports for consumption
under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1979	1980	1981	1982
Mexico-----	211.3	247.6	262.8	207.4
Dominican Republic-----	74.0	88.7	107.9	117.9
Haiti-----	55.1	61.2	70.4	70.9
Costa Rica-----	32.9	39.4	41.2	45.4
Philippines-----	24.2	26.6	27.0	29.9
Colombia-----	23.9	18.7	24.3	27.7
Honduras-----	6.1	11.4	17.0	21.7
Barbados-----	13.4	15.8	17.8	18.7
Jamaica-----	10.0	13.2	16.1	11.0
All other-----	84.4	77.0	82.2	99.1
Total-----	535.3	599.6	666.7	649.7

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

Imports of textiles and apparel of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to quantitative restraint under bilateral agreements negotiated pursuant to the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, known as the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA). These products, which account for most of the textile and apparel imports, are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

As shown in the following table, body-supporting garments constitute the largest single apparel item imported under item 807.00, accounting for 21 percent of item 807.00 textile, apparel, and footwear imports in 1982, followed by shirts and blouses, with 17 percent of the total, and trousers, with 14 percent. These products are analyzed separately below.

Textiles, apparel, and footwear: U.S. imports for consumption
under TSUS item 807.00, by types, 1982

Item	Imports	Share of total
	Million dollars	Percent
Body-supporting garments-----	135.9	21
Women's shirts and blouses-----	62.3	10
Men's shirts-----	51.0	8
Footwear-----	48.5	7
Women's trousers-----	47.9	7
Men's trousers-----	45.6	7
Underwear-----	28.3	4
Women's coats and jackets-----	27.4	4
Nightwear-----	25.9	4
Men's coats and jackets-----	23.5	4
Gloves-----	19.6	3
Dresses-----	16.6	3
Headwear-----	15.0	2
All other-----	102.2	16
Total-----	649.7	100

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

Body-supporting garments

Body-supporting garments accounted for 21 percent of the apparel imported under item 807.00 during 1979-82, with brassieres accounting for all but a small part of the total. Item 807.00 imports represented about 85 percent of all imports of body-supporting garments during 1979-82, as shown in the following table. The ratio of U.S. imports to domestic production of body-supporting garments in 1982 was about 20 percent, compared with 17 percent in 1979.

Body-supporting garments: U.S. imports for consumption, total
and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	131.4	112.3	85.5
1980-----	152.4	131.4	86.2
1981-----	167.8	142.4	84.9
1982-----	163.7	135.9	83.0

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

The duty-free value of imports of body-supporting garments entered under item 807.00 increased from \$65.9 million in 1979 to \$87.0 million in 1981, and then dropped to \$84.9 million in 1982. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports rose from 58.7 percent to 62.5 percent during 1979-82, as shown in the following table.

Body-supporting garments: U.S. imports for consumption under
TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	<u>Million dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>
1979-----	112.3	65.9	58.7
1980-----	131.4	77.5	59.0
1981-----	142.4	87.0	61.1
1982-----	135.9	84.9	62.5

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

The ratio of duty-free value to total value of body-supporting garments from the Philippines, the third largest supplier, averaged only 13 percent during 1979-82, because the U.S. components consisted primarily of minor parts or findings for brassieres.

Body-supporting garments entered under items 807.00 were nearly all from developing countries. In 1982, the five largest suppliers--the Dominican Republic, Mexico, the Philippines, Costa Rica, and Haiti--together accounted for about three-fourths of the body-supporting garment imports under item 807.00. Honduras and Barbados were also notable suppliers, as shown in the following table.

Body-supporting garments: U.S. imports for consumption under
TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1979	1980	1981	1982
Dominican Republic-----	20.1	20.5	23.7	23.9
Mexico-----	28.0	30.9	30.6	23.5
Philippines-----	15.7	18.2	18.5	18.9
Costa Rica-----	14.6	18.2	17.3	18.8
Haiti-----	10.8	12.4	16.0	12.0
Honduras-----	5.7	7.7	9.1	10.5
Barbados-----	6.1	7.6	8.4	9.7
All other-----	11.3	15.9	18.7	18.6
Total-----	112.3	131.4	142.4	135.9

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

Temporary uncertainty associated with the devaluation of the Mexican peso contributed significantly to the decline in imports from Mexico in 1982, after remaining fairly stable during 1980 and 1981. Mexico's market share declined annually during 1979-82, falling from 25 percent to 17 percent. The Dominican Republic, by increasing its shipments under item 807.00 by 19 percent during 1979-82 to \$23.9 million, became the leading supplier of body-supporting garments under item 807.00. The Philippines and Costa Rica retained their market positions during the period with 14-percent shares. The Leeward and Windward Islands increased in importance as suppliers during 1979-82, with shipments increasing from \$1.3 million in 1979 to \$5.7 million in 1982.

Domestic manufacturers of brassieres are the main users of the item 807.00 provision, employing factories in low-wage developing countries to assemble their brassieres and occasionally package them for retail sale in this country. The production of brassieres is labor intensive because the many notions and different fabrics incorporated into a finished garment require many separate sewing operations. The industry in the Philippines was developed largely under U.S. ownership and financing and designed to supply the U.S. market with embroidered goods, such as brassieres, which are heavily labor intensive.

Imports of brassieres, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to controls under the MFA. Brassieres of manmade fibers from the five leading suppliers were subject to specific quotas in 1982. The Dominican Republic filled 95 percent of its quota; Costa Rica 1/ filled 88 percent of its quota; Haiti, 2/ 74 percent; the Philippines, 66 percent; and Mexico, 38 percent.

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

U.S. imports of women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses entered under item 807.00 declined 12 percent, from \$71 million in 1979 to \$62 million in 1982. However, total imports of shirts and blouses rose 26 percent during the period to \$1.3 billion. Shirts and blouses entered under item 807.00, nearly 60 percent of which were of woven manmade-fiber fabric, declined from 7.0 percent of total imports in 1979 to 4.9 percent in 1982. This decline is partly attributed to the availability of low-cost imports from Asia and the curtailed use of offshore assembly operations by domestic manufacturers during the recent period of sluggish economic activity. Item 807.00 imports of shirts and blouses during 1982 averaged \$37 a dozen, compared with \$35 for non-807.00 imports. Imports of shirts and blouses from Taiwan, Korea, and China, which increased 42 percent during 1979-82, were valued at \$32 a dozen in 1982.

1/ Although Costa Rica is not a signatory to the MFA, the bilateral agreement negotiated under sec. 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 is similar to the agreements negotiated with the MFA signatories.

2/ The quota for Haiti also includes brassieres of cotton.

The duty-free value of shirt and blouse imports entered under item 807.00 declined 12 percent during 1979-82, to \$38.8 million in 1982. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports averaged 62 percent during 1979-82, as shown in the following table.

Shirts and blouses: U.S. imports for consumption
under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	70.6	44.3	62.7
1980-----	67.0	41.8	62.4
1981-----	65.3	39.5	60.5
1982-----	62.3	38.8	62.3

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

Mexico was the leading supplier of shirts and blouses entered under the 807.00 provision during 1979-82, although its share of the market declined from 44 percent in 1980 to 21 percent in 1982. Imports from Mexico, after rising slightly from 1979 to 1980, declined 20 percent in 1981 to \$23.5 million and 45 percent in 1982 to \$13.0 million. This decline reflected a soft U.S. apparel market and uncertainty associated with the devaluation of the Mexican peso in August 1982.

The Dominican Republic continued as the second leading supplier of shirts and blouses under item 807.00 with a 20-percent share. Colombia and Haiti were also notable suppliers, as shown in the following table.

Shirts and blouses: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item
807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1979	1980	1981	1982
Mexico-----	27.9	29.5	23.5	13.0
Dominican Republic-----	13.0	12.5	11.4	12.4
Colombia-----	8.4	5.2	7.3	9.2
Haiti-----	7.5	7.2	7.1	8.2
Hong Kong-----	1/	.2	2.1	6.2
El Salvador-----	6.0	3.6	5.0	5.2
Costa Rica-----	6.2	7.4	7.2	4.1
All other-----	1.6	1.4	1.7	4.0
Total-----	70.6	67.0	65.3	62.3

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Imports from Hong Kong, which is not a traditional 807.00 supplier, rose from \$24,000 in 1979 to \$6.2 million in 1982; however, only 1 percent of the total value of these imports were admitted duty free, compared with 62 percent for all imports, thereby indicating that nearly the entire shirt or blouse was fabricated in Hong Kong. Trade sources indicate that the U.S. components consisted primarily of buttons, as importers attempt to maintain consistency in a particular style of shirt that may be manufactured in more than one country, including the United States.

Imports of shirts and blouses, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to control under the MFA. The major 807.00 suppliers--Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Haiti--filled less than half of their allowable quota on these products in 1982.

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Trousers, slacks, and shorts

U.S. imports of men's, women's, and children's trousers (including slacks and shorts) entered under the 807.00 provision, after increasing 59 percent, from \$70 million in 1979 to a record \$111 million in 1981, declined 15 percent to \$94 million in 1982. Total imports of trousers, including those entered under item 807.00, rose 56 percent in the period, reaching their highest level ever of \$1.3 billion in 1982. Trousers imported under item 807.00 during 1979-82 represented 9 percent of total imports. Nearly 60 percent of the 807.00 imports in 1982 were of woven cotton fabric, primarily jeans. Most of the remaining 807.00 imports were of woven manmade-fiber fabric, believed to be primarily jeans-cut casuals of polyester and cotton-blended fabric.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$48.7 million in 1979 to \$74.2 million in 1981, and then declined to \$63.9 million in 1982. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports averaged 69 percent for the period, as shown in the following table.

Trousers, slacks, and shorts: U.S. imports for consumption
under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	69.5	48.7	70.1
1980-----	88.2	62.7	71.1
1981-----	110.6	74.2	67.1
1982-----	93.5	63.9	68.3

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

Trousers generally have the highest percentage of U.S. components (69 percent) of any apparel item entered under the 807.00 provision, largely because trousers contain more fabric than most apparel items. In addition, the assembly operations involving trousers consist basically of sewing, cleaning, pressing, packaging, and shipping, and those involving shirts and blouses often require a buttonhole operation, which is not an 807.00 assembly operation. Hence, the entire piece of fabric containing the buttonhole would not be considered a U.S.-fabricated component and, therefore, would be subject to duty.

Mexico continued as the leading supplier of trousers entered under the 807.00 provision, accounting for 56 percent of total imports in 1979-82. The Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Costa Rica together accounted for 28 percent of total 807.00 imports of trousers, as shown in the following table.

Trousers, slacks, and shorts: U.S. imports for consumption
under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82

(In millions of dollars)								
Source	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981	:	1982
	:		:		:		:	
Mexico-----	:	41.3	:	56.8	:	63.2	:	42.1
Dominican Republic-----	:	5.1	:	6.0	:	13.2	:	16.8
Haiti-----	:	5.1	:	5.5	:	9.6	:	11.7
Costa Rica-----	:	4.9	:	6.4	:	7.8	:	8.7
All other-----	:	13.1	:	13.5	:	16.8	:	14.2
Total-----	:	69.5	:	88.2	:	110.6	:	93.5
	:		:		:		:	

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

Imports from Mexico rose 53 percent, from \$41 million in 1979 to \$63 million in 1981, before declining 33 percent to \$42 million in 1982. This decline was partly caused by the uncertainty associated with the devaluation of the Mexican peso. Partly as a result, imports from the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Costa Rica increased significantly in 1981 and 1982.

In 1982, trouser imports entered under the 807.00 provision were valued at \$44 a dozen, compared with \$47 for non-807 imports. The higher value of the non-807 imports is attributed to higher valued goods from Hong Kong, Japan, and Korea. Imports from these countries were largely tailored slacks and fashion jeans, whereas the 807.00 trousers were basic or plain in design or styling.

Imports of trousers, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to control under the MFA. ^{1/} Although the United States has agreements to limit trousers from Mexico and Haiti, these countries filled less than half of their allowable quota in 1982.

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^{1/} Trousers, subject to quantitative restraints are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP.

Men's and boys' shirts

U.S. imports of men's and boys' shirts entered under item 807.00 increased 12 percent, from \$38.5 million in 1979 to \$43.1 million in 1981, and then declined to \$35.8 million in 1982. 1/ Shirts entered under item 807.00 declined from 4.5 percent of total imports in 1979 to 2.9 percent in 1982. This decline is partly attributed to the availability of low-cost imports, especially from new suppliers such as the Republic of China, Thailand, and Malaysia. Imports of shirts from these three suppliers averaged \$35 a dozen in 1982, compared with about \$38 for those entered under item 807.00.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased 17 percent, from \$20.6 million in 1979 to \$24.0 million in 1981, and then declined to \$19.0 million in 1982. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports averaged 55 percent during 1979-82, as shown in the following table.

Shirts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82 1/

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	38.5	20.6	53.4
1980-----	41.8	23.5	56.2
1981-----	43.1	24.0	55.7
1982-----	35.8	19.0	53.1

1/ Excludes imports from Hong Kong.

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

The Dominican Republic and Mexico accounted for 59 percent of imported shirts entered under item 807.00 in 1982. Haiti and Jamaica were also notable suppliers, as shown in the following table.

1/ Included in official 807.00 data for shirts are imports from Hong Kong. The inclusion of these imports would overstate shipments by \$4 million in 1981, and by \$15 million in 1982. These imports are not traditional 807.00 imports, as the shirts are manufactured entirely in Hong Kong, except for U.S.-made buttons. Consequently, only \$262,000, or 2 percent of the total 807.00 value, was entered duty-free in 1982, compared with 53 percent for all other imports.

**Shirts: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00,
by principal sources, 1979-82**

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1979	1980	1981	1982
Dominican Republic-----	6.8	9.6	13.6	11.0
Mexico-----	12.5	13.0	13.1	10.3
Haiti-----	3.6	5.0	5.4	4.7
Jamaica-----	3.2	3.3	4.6	3.6
Korea-----	9.4	8.3	2.8	1.2
All other-----	3.0	2.6	3.6	5.0
Total-----	38.5	41.8	43.1	35.8

1/ Excludes imports from Hong Kong, which were zero in 1979 and 1980, \$4 million in 1981, and \$15 million in 1982. These were excluded as they are not traditional 807.00 imports. The shirts are manufactured entirely in Hong Kong, with the only U.S. component being the buttons. Consequently, only 2 percent of the total value was entered duty-free in 1982, compared with 53 percent for all other 807.00 imports.

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

Imports of shirts, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to control under the MFA. The major 807.00 suppliers--the Dominican Republic and Mexico--filled less than a third of their allowable quota of these products in 1982.

Contact Philip J. Martello at 523-5585

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

U.S. imports of chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products increased from \$71 billion in 1979 to \$94 billion in 1981, and then declined to \$78 billion in 1982. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased from \$8.8 million in 1979 to \$15.7 million in 1982. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports increased from 0.01 percent in 1979 to 0.02 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

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

Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S.
imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	70,998,000	8,844	0.01
1980-----	90,867,000	10,101	.01
1981-----	93,843,000	11,910	.01
1982-----	78,062,000	15,732	.02

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

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$4.5 million in 1979 to \$7.0 million in 1982. The ratio of duty-free value to the total value of item 807.00 imports declined from 50.8 percent in 1979 to 44.4 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S.
imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty- free value to total value
	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	8,844	4,496	50.8
1980-----	10,101	4,736	46.9
1981-----	11,910	5,405	45.4
1982-----	15,732	6,984	44.4

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

The principal products for this sector imported under item 807.00 were fabricated products of rubber and plastics, which accounted for \$11.3 million in 1982. The principal supplier of imports under item 807.00 for this sector during 1979-82 was Mexico. Canada was the next largest supplier.

Minerals and Metals ^{1/}

U.S. imports of minerals and metals increased from \$27.2 billion in 1979 to \$34.4 billion in 1981, before falling to \$29.2 billion in 1982. Imports of these items under item 807.00 rose during the period, from \$59.4 million in

^{1/} Included here are the commodities in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), except part 1(J(pt.)) and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3. 42

1979 to \$60.5 million in 1982. The ratio of imports under 807.00 to total imports was less than 0.5 percent throughout the period, as shown in the following table.

Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption, total and
under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports of total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	27,200.0	59.4	0.2
1980-----	31,751.0	76.0	.2
1981-----	34,386.4	51.2	.1
1982-----	29,246.8	60.5	.2

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

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 rose from \$19.0 million to \$20.9 million during 1979-82. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports rose from 32.0 percent in 1979 to 34.5 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS
item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty- free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	59.4	19.0	32.0
1980-----	76.0	24.3	32.0
1981-----	51.2	16.7	32.6
1982-----	60.5	20.9	34.5

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

The principal commodity groups imported under TSUS item 807.00 during 1979-82 were coated abrasives, ceramic and glass products, and miscellaneous metal articles. Examples of these products are bolts, coated abrasives, pottery products, chain, lighting and electronic glassware, and ceramic sanitary ware and plumbing fixtures. These are primarily intermediate goods which are exported for incorporation into both industrial and consumer end use products, with some finishing processes done abroad. The principal sources of item 807.00 imports during the period were Canada (49.0 percent) and Mexico (29.7 percent).

Machinery and Equipment 1/

Total U.S. imports of machinery and equipment increased from \$53.6 billion in 1979 to \$72.4 billion in 1982, or by 35 percent. Of the total, imports under TSUS item 807.00 accounted for 19.3 percent (\$10.4 billion) in 1979 and increased to 22.5 percent (\$16.3 billion) in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 import to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	53,630	10,353	19.3
1980-----	60,078	12,422	20.7
1981-----	68,542	14,395	21.0
1982-----	72,360	16,266	22.5

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

The duty-free value under TSUS item 807.00 increased 49 percent, from \$2.5 billion in 1979 to \$3.7 billion in 1982. During 1979-82, the ratio of duty-free value to total value fluctuated in a narrow range between 22.8 percent (1982) and 24.5 percent (1981) of total item 807 imports, as shown in the following table.

Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	10,353	2,482	24.0
1980-----	12,422	2,913	23.5
1981-----	14,395	3,520	24.5
1982-----	16,266	3,707	22.8

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

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

The principal products imported under item 807.00 were motor vehicles, semiconductors, and radio and television apparatus. The principal sources of imports under item 807.00 were Japan, West Germany, Canada, Mexico, Singapore, Malaysia, and Taiwan. Imports under item 807.00 from Japan and West Germany consisted principally of motor vehicles, and imports from the remainder of the countries were made up mostly of electronic products.

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment under the GSP during 1979-82 increased from \$1.6 billion in 1979 to \$2.6 billion in 1982, or by 58 percent; such imports as a share of total imports increased from 3.1 percent to 3.6 percent during the period. Thus, GSP imports rose at approximately the same rate as 807.00 imports during 1979-82, but in absolute value were equivalent to about 16 percent of 807.00 imports.

Internal combustion engines, nonpiston-type, and parts thereof

The nonpiston-type internal combustion engines covered here include engines used in propelling aircraft and land or marine vehicles and for driving equipment such as power generators, pumps or compressors.

U.S. imports of nonpiston-type internal combustion engines and parts increased from \$614.3 million to \$1.4 billion during 1979-82, or by almost 128 percent. Imports of these items under TSUS item 807.00 showed a 91.5-percent decline, decreasing from \$264.3 million in 1979 to \$22.5 million in 1982. The ratio of imports under 807.00 to total imports decreased from 43.0 percent in 1979 to 1.0 percent in 1981, and then increased in 1982 to 1.6 percent, as shown in the following table.

Internal combustion engines, nonpiston-type, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	614.3	264.3	43.0
1980-----	1,145.2	28.2	2.5
1981-----	1,550.3	15.7	1.0
1982-----	1,399.4	22.5	1.6

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

The sharp drop in imports of nonpiston-type aircraft engines and parts under item 807.00 in 1980 is explained by the granting of duty-free entry on and after January 1, 1980, to such engines and parts if certified for use in civil aircraft, under the provisions of the Civil Aircraft Agreement.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 decreased from about \$28.6 million in 1979 to \$12.2 million in 1982, or by 57 percent. 45

During 1979-82, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports increased from 10.8 percent in 1979 to 54.2 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Internal combustion engines, nonpiston-type, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	264.3	28.6	10.8
1980-----	28.2	5.5	19.5
1981-----	15.7	3.2	20.4
1982-----	22.5	12.2	54.2

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

Canada and the United Kingdom were the principal sources of imports of nonpiston-type engines and parts under item 807.00 during 1979-81, but Italy and France were major suppliers of these products in 1982, as trade with Canada and the United Kingdom under item 807.00 dwindled, as shown in the following table.

Internal combustion engines, nonpiston-type, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1979	1980	1981	1982
France-----	3.9	-	0.2	11.7
Italy-----	4.8	1.9	6.3	5.5
Canada-----	154.1	6.1	4.3	3.2
United Kingdom-----	101.4	19.6	4.3	2.1
All other-----	0.1	0.6	0.6	-
Total-----	264.3	28.2	15.7	22.5

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

U.S.-made components exported for assembly into nonpiston-type engines (frequently aircraft engines) include such articles as the turbine and compressor rotors, blading, nozzles, gears, tubing, nuts, adapters, and fuel-ignition system components. In foreign establishments, these components are assembled with other components, such as casings, bases, piping, accessory pumps, valves, and controls, to form complete engines. The assembled aircraft engines are shipped to aircraft-manufacturing plants, and the other engines 46

are shipped either to customers' job sites, where they are mated to power generators or other machinery, or to manufacturing plants in the United States.

A common practice in international aircraft component sales is to allow the buyer to supply some parts for use in the assembly of the aircraft component. This practice allows the buyer to offset a portion of the purchase price of the component. Some major U.S. aircraft engine manufacturers have foreign subsidiaries that produce certain engine parts. These manufacturers arrange to have those parts incorporated into the engines being purchased abroad.

The use of the item 807.00 provisions for the importation of nonpiston-type internal combustion engines and parts is based on the savings realized by the incorporation of certain parts manufactured at lower unit costs by foreign producers and from the transfer of the labor-intensive assembly operations to foreign locations where unit labor costs are comparatively much lower because of lower wage rates and/or higher productivity of labor.

Nonpiston-type internal combustion engines and parts are eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. However, GSP imports of such engines and parts were negligible during 1979-82. The negligible volume of GSP imports is explained by the general absence in GSP-eligible nations of industries capable of producing such high-technology products.

Contact John Tsapogas at 523-0426

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

U.S. imports of the products covered herein under item 807.00 increased to \$181.2 million in 1982, from \$83.9 million in 1979, or by 116 percent. The ratio of imports under 807.00 to total imports increased significantly to 35.7 percent in 1981 from 12.5 percent in 1979, before declining to 24.0 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table. The rise in item 807.00 imports in 1982 was principally due to the use by U.S. firms of their Canadian subsidiaries to rationalize production of components and subassemblies. The drop in item 807.00 imports in 1982 was the result of a depressed U.S. market for the articles covered here.

Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	672.1	83.9	12.5
1980-----	678.8	99.5	14.7
1981-----	1,066.0	380.2	35.7
1982-----	754.6	181.2	24.0

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

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased by 220 percent during 1979-82, to \$53.5 million in 1982 from \$16.7 million in 1979, after exceeding \$139 million in 1981. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports increased to 29.5 percent in 1982 from 19.9 percent in 1979, as shown in the following table.

Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	83.9	16.7	19.9
1980-----	99.5	29.3	29.4
1981-----	380.2	139.9	36.8
1982-----	181.2	53.5	29.5

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

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

Canada was the largest supplier of the articles imported under item 807.00 during 1979-82. In 1982, for example, Canada accounted for \$120.3 million of 807.00 imports, or 66 percent of the total for that year. The Netherlands, Japan, and the United Kingdom were also noteworthy sources for 807.00 imports, accounting for \$31.4 million, \$10.0 million, and \$9.9 million, respectively, in 1982.

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

Construction and mining machinery are eligible articles under the GSP provisions. During 1979-81, Mexico supplied the largest share of GSP imports. In 1982, GSP imports were insignificant, amounting to less than 3 percent of total imports.

Contact Ron DeMarines at 523-0259

Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials

U.S. imports of machines for working metal, stone, and other materials increased 7 percent, from \$1.9 billion in 1979 to \$2.1 billion in 1982.

Imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased 28 percent during the period, rising from \$110.9 million to \$142.3 million. The ratio of imports under 807.00 to total imports increased from 5.8 percent in 1979 to 6.9 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	1,914	110.9	5.8
1980-----	2,254	134.1	5.9
1981-----	2,481	134.3	5.4
1982-----	2,050	142.3	6.9

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

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$32.2 million in 1979 to \$40.4 million in 1982. However, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports decreased from 29 percent in 1979 to 28.4 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	110.9	32.2	29.0
1980-----	134.1	33.0	24.6
1981-----	134.3	31.9	23.8
1982-----	142.3	40.4	28.4

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

The products covered herein include converters, ingot molds, and casting machines used in metallurgy and in metal foundries, metal rolling mills, machine tools, work and tool holders, and accessories used with machine tools, certain tool holders for mechanical hand tools, hand-directed or hand-controlled tools with pneumatic or self-contained nonelectric motor, powder-actuated hand tools, and gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting, and surface-tempering appliances. Parts of the foregoing are also included in this category.

Canada was by far the largest supplier of machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, accounting for \$273.8 million, or 52 percent of total imports of \$521.5 million, under item 807.00 during the period. West Germany was the next largest supplier, but accounted for only 13 percent of total imports.

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

During 1979-82, machines for working metal, stone, and other materials were eligible articles under the GSP, except articles provided for under TSUS items 674.41, 674.48 and 674.51. Because of exceeding the competitive-need limitations, Taiwan was not eligible for GSP duty-free treatment for TSUS item 674.35 in 1981 and 1982 and for TSUS item 674.56 in 1980. GSP imports of these articles totaled \$139 million in 1981, accounting for 6 percent of total imports of \$2,269 million.

Contact Chuck West at 523-0299

Office machines and parts thereof

U.S. imports of office machines and parts increased from \$2.5 billion to \$4.2 billion during 1979-82, or at a compound annual rate of 19.8 percent. Imports of these articles under the provisions of item 807.00 showed a 64.8 percent increase during 1979-82, rising from \$463.3 million to \$763.4 million. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports fluctuated slightly from 18.8 percent in 1979 to 18.0 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Office machines and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, total
and by TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	2,460.9	463.3	18.8
1980-----	2,870.5	616.7	21.5
1981-----	3,493.0	730.5	20.9
1982-----	4,233.8	763.4	18.0

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

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$134.4 million in 1979 to \$208.6 million in 1982. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of 807.00 imports remained relatively constant, averaging about 27.7 percent during the period, as shown in the following table.

Office machines and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	463.3	134.4	29.0
1980-----	616.7	169.0	27.4
1981-----	730.5	198.3	27.1
1982-----	763.4	208.6	27.3

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

Canada supplied the largest value of imports of office machines and parts under the provisions of item 807.00, accounting for the majority of trade under this item; Hong Kong and Mexico were the next largest suppliers, respectively. Imports of these three countries together accounted for about 80 percent of imports under item 807.00 in each year during 1979-82, as shown in the following table.

Office machines and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82

(In millions of dollars)					
Source	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Canada-----	225.7	273.4	342.9	301.7	
Mexico-----	56.0	68.5	94.3	119.9	
Singapore-----	3.8	19.5	34.4	92.8	
Hong Kong-----	97.4	150.1	176.6	147.9	
Korea-----	14.1	13.1	22.0	28.0	
Taiwan-----	6.6	10.0	17.4	15.0	
Philippines-----	2.4	15.1	12.9	13.6	
United Kingdom-----	11.3	17.0	4.8	11.5	
Netherlands-----	1/	1/	4.9	6.9	
All other-----	45.9	49.8	20.5	26.0	
Total-----	463.3	616.7	730.5	763.4	

1/ Less than \$50,000.

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

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

The provisions of item 807.00 are used by office machine producers in the rationalization of production. Most U.S. producers have Canadian subsidiaries with whom they exchange semifinished products; these products are then completed to the technical specifications peculiar to the individual countries and markets. In the case of Hong Kong and Mexico, labor-intensive operations are performed at their lower wage rates so as to reduce the ultimate product cost.

During 1979-82, most office machines and parts were eligible under the provisions of GSP for duty-free importation. Typewriters and articles certified for use in civil aircraft were not eligible for GSP treatment. In addition, calculators from Taiwan, having exceeded the competitive-need limitations, were not eligible for GSP treatment during 1979-82. Likewise, parts of office machines (except parts of typewriters) from Hong Kong and Mexico exceeded the limitation during 1979-82 and were ineligible. Except in calculators and parts, there is only a very modest use of the GSP provisions. The more advanced products are produced, for the most part, in developed countries.

Contact W. B. Fletcher at 523-0378

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

U.S. imports of electric motors, generators; and miscellaneous equipment increased from \$587.9 million to \$917.4 million during 1979-82, or by about 56 percent. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased faster than total imports between 1979 and 1981, rising from \$128.7 million to \$223.6 million, but declined to \$217.2 million in 1982. As a result, the ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports increased from 21.9 percent to 25.4 percent between 1979 and 1981, but decreased to 23.7 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Motors and generators (electric); and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	587.9	128.7	21.9
1980-----	724.6	170.0	23.5
1981-----	881.3	223.6	25.4
1982-----	917.4	217.2	23.7

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

The duty-free value of 807.00 imports increased from \$66.1 million to \$109.5 million during 1979-82. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of 807.00 imports remained fairly constant, averaging 50 percent for the period, as shown in the following table.

Motors and generators (electric); and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	128.7	66.1	51.4
1980-----	170.0	79.2	46.6
1981-----	223.6	118.3	52.9
1982-----	217.2	109.5	50.4

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

Mexico was the largest supplier of motors and generators, and miscellaneous equipment imported under item 807.00, accounting for a large share of trade. Canada was the next largest supplier, followed by Hong Kong.

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

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

During 1979-82, motors and generators and miscellaneous equipment were eligible articles under the GSP except articles in item 682.42, which are certified for use in civil aircraft and are imported duty free. Mexico and Hong Kong, having exceeded the GSP competitive-need provisions, were the only beneficiary developing countries not eligible for GSP duty-free treatment of these articles during 1982. Imports entered under the GSP have been modest since many of these articles are produced in developed countries.

Contact Nelson J. Hogge at 523-0377

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

U.S. imports of television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes increased from \$1.2 billion to \$1.8 billion during 1979-82, or by 46 percent. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 showed a 13-percent increase, rising from \$732 million to \$825 million during 1979-82. The ratio of imports under 807.00 to total imports decreased from 60.5 percent in 1979 to 46.8 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	1,209	732	60.5
1980-----	1,479	812	54.9
1981-----	1,692	851	50.3
1982-----	1,762	825	46.8

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

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 decreased slightly from \$234 million in 1979 to \$214 million in 1982. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports decreased from 32.0 percent in 1979 to 25.9 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	732	234	32.0
1980-----	812	225	27.7
1981-----	851	231	27.1
1982-----	825	214	25.9

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

Imports under item 807.00 during 1979-82 were supplied principally by four countries--Mexico, Taiwan, Singapore, and Malaysia. These four countries together accounted for 95.7 percent of the total value of item 807.00 imports in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes: Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption, total and under item TSUS 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82

(In percent)								
Source	Total imports				807.00 imports			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Mexico	47.0	43.4	39.0	36.5	76.2	76.5	72.4	74.3
Taiwan	10.5	11.4	12.3	16.0	12.8	13.9	17.2	13.2
Singapore	8.0	11.3	8.7	6.5	8.2	8.0	8.1	6.6
Malaysia	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.6
All other	34.3	33.2	38.9	39.3	2.7	1.1	1.5	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Most of the "all other" category of total imports were from Japan. However, the duty-free value of imports under item 807.00 were negligible.

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

Contact Ross Reynolds at 523-0230

Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts thereof

U.S. imports of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts increased from \$972 million in 1979 to \$1.4 billion in 1982, or by 46 percent over the period. Imports of these articles under TSUS item 807.00 increased by 59 percent, from \$193.5 million in 1979 to \$307.6 million in 1981, declining slightly to \$299.7 million in 1982. Imports under item 807.00, as a share of total imports, increased steadily, from 19.9 percent in 1979 to 24.6 percent in 1981, before falling to 21.2 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

**Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for
consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82**

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	972.0	193.5	19.9
1980-----	991.2	216.6	21.9
1981-----	1,250.9	307.6	24.6
1982-----	1,416.5	299.7	21.2

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

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from \$45.3 million in 1979 to \$77.7 million in 1982, or by 72 percent during the 4-year period. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of 807.00 imports fluctuated from 22.4 percent to 25.9 percent, as shown in the following table.

**Radio receivers, transceivers, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for
consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82**

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty- free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	193.5	45.3	23.4
1980-----	216.6	52.8	24.4
1981-----	307.6	68.8	22.4
1982-----	299.7	77.7	25.9

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

Of the total value of imports of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts entered under 807.00, Mexico became the largest supplier in 1982. In 1979, Brazil was the largest source before being surpassed by Singapore in 1980 and 1981. The fourth largest source of these articles during the 4-year period was Malaysia.

In 1982, Mexico, Singapore, Brazil, and Malaysia accounted for 27.9 percent, 25.2 percent, 16.4 percent, and 15.6 percent, respectively, of the total value of 807.00 imports.

The provisions of 807.00 are used by radio apparatus manufacturers for a variety of reasons. The bulk of 807.00 trade in these articles is from foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms. Differentials in production costs, including labor, availability of local sources of inputs, and the ability to

access foreign markets together contribute to the decision to locate 807.00-type operations overseas.

During 1979-82, only certain products within the category of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts were eligible articles under the GSP. Significant eligible articles included were: solid-state radio receivers, except those designed for motor-vehicle installation; all types of transceivers, except other-than-hand-held CB transceivers; parts; and apparatus such as transmitters and antennas. The four major suppliers of 807.00 imports mentioned above were also GSP-eligible countries. In 1982, total GSP imports of radio receivers, transceivers, and parts amounted to \$165.1 million (about 12 percent of the total value of imports), representing an increase of 300 percent over the value in 1977.

Contact Eric Nelson at 523-4585

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits

U.S. imports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits increased from \$804.5 million in 1979 to \$1.2 billion in 1982. During the period, imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased from \$144.3 million to \$263.1 million. As a result of the higher growth rate in 807.00 imports, the ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports increased from 17.9 percent in 1979 to 22.3 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	804.5	144.3	17.9
1980-----	958.3	170.6	17.8
1981-----	1,108.5	257.1	23.2
1982-----	1,180.8	263.1	22.3

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

The duty-free value of imports under 807.00 increased from \$85.5 million in 1979 to \$144.7 million in 1982. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of 807.00 imports declined during the period, decreasing from 59.2 percent in 1979 to 55.0 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	----- Million dollars -----		Percent
1979-----	144.3	85.5	59.2
1980-----	170.6	99.5	58.3
1981-----	257.1	142.5	55.4
1982-----	263.1	144.7	55.0

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

Mexico was the largest source for imported articles under 807.00 during 1979-82, accounting for about three-quarters of total imports. Canada, Hong Kong, Haiti, and Ireland accounted for a substantial share of the remainder.

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

Item 807.00 is used by producers of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits for final product assembly. Parts of these articles are exported to developing countries where labor-intensive assembly operations are completed. With low labor rates in these countries, the overall production costs of the articles are reduced.

Articles covered by the group are eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. Mexico is currently the only designated beneficiary country which is ineligible under the GSP, having exceeded the competitive-need limitations. The annual value of imports under the GSP has been significantly lower than the annual value of imports under item 807.00.

Contact Nelson Hogge at 523-0377

Semiconductors

U.S. imports of semiconductors increased from \$2.4 billion in 1979 to \$4.2 billion in 1982, or by 72 percent. Imports under item 807.00 accounted for a large share of total imports, increasing from \$1.9 billion to \$3.1 billion during the period. The ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports fluctuated between 74 percent and 77 percent during the period, as shown in the following table.

Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under
TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	2,447.7	1,864.5	76.2
1980-----	3,348.1	2,461.0	73.5
1981-----	3,617.6	2,798.0	77.3
1982-----	4,205.1	3,106.4	73.9

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

The duty-free value of imports under item 807.00 increased from \$1.1 billion to \$2.0 billion during 1979-82. The ratio of the duty-free value to total value of 807.00 imports increased from 61.5 percent to 63.2 percent during the period, as shown in the following table.

Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item
807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	1,864.5	1,146.4	61.5
1980-----	2,461.0	1,549.7	63.0
1981-----	2,798.0	1,785.7	63.8
1982-----	3,106.4	1,962.1	63.2

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

The increase in the ratio of duty-free value to total value is related to the increased circuit densities of the integrated circuit chips incorporated into the semiconductor devices. Imports of integrated circuits accounted for the largest share of total semiconductor imports. The largest supplier of semiconductor devices imported under 807.00 during 1979-82 was Malaysia, followed by Singapore, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea, as shown in the following table.

**Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00,
by principal sources, 1979-82**

(In millions of dollars)					
Source	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Malaysia-----	537	720	821	991	
Philippines-----	199	341	458	557	
Singapore-----	399	544	555	527	
Republic of Korea-----	243	232	228	301	
Mexico-----	91	93	148	149	
Taiwan-----	70	100	106	117	
Thailand-----	47	82	107	105	
Hong Kong-----	84	98	98	82	
All other-----	194	251	277	277	
Total-----	1,864	2,461	2,798	3,106	

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

Semiconductors consist largely of integrated circuits, transistors, diodes, and solid-state rectifiers. A large share of the parts of semiconductors are chips and wafers which are mounted into circuit packages. Transistors and diodes are also assembled from chips and wafers.

TSUS item 807.00 is used by U.S. semiconductor producers in the rationalization of their final component assembly. Final assembly (bonding), encapsulation, and testing of semiconductors are labor-intensive operations which are performed in developing countries where low labor rates are found. After assembly, finished devices are usually returned to the United States for final testing and marking. The cost of producing semiconductors is reduced through this rationalization process.

Transistors and diodes were designated as eligible articles under the GSP on April 1, 1981. As a result, imports of these devices during 1981 covered only 9 months of the year. In 1982, imports of discrete semiconductors entered under the GSP were valued at \$48 million, with transistors accounting for about \$20 million of imported value, and diodes and rectifiers accounting for the remainder. The largest suppliers of these duty-free imports were Singapore and Taiwan which combined accounted for 76 percent of imported value. Compared with imports under item 807.00 during 1981 and 1982, imports under the GSP were minimal. Integrated circuits remain ineligible GSP articles.

Contact Nelson J. Hogge at 523-0377

Rail locomotives and rolling stock

The articles covered herein are rail locomotives, self-propelled railcars used for urban and intercity transit, nonself-propelled railcars for either passengers or freight, railroad service vehicles and parts for locomotives and

nonself-propelled rolling stock. In 1980, the value of U.S. imports of rail locomotives and rolling stock increased by less than 1 percent, rising from \$457.0 million in 1979 to \$458.4 million in 1980. Imports then decreased in 1981 and 1982, falling 51 percent and 48 percent, respectively. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 showed a 78-percent decrease during this period, falling from \$263.5 million in 1979 to \$58.1 million in 1982. The ratio of imports under 807.00 to total imports decreased irregularly from 57.7 percent in 1979 to 49.2 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Rail locomotives and rolling stock: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	457.0	263.5	57.7
1980-----	458.4	197.8	43.2
1981-----	226.4	115.1	50.8
1982-----	118.0	58.1	49.2

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

The ratio of duty-free value to the total value of these item 807.00 imports during the period ranged from 29.8 percent to 34.9 percent, as shown in the following table.

Rail locomotives and rolling stock: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	263.5	78.6	29.8
1980-----	197.8	59.8	30.2
1981-----	115.1	40.2	34.9
1982-----	58.0	17.7	30.5

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

Imports under item 807.00 increased prior to 1979 because U.S. purchasers turned to foreign suppliers to meet the rising demand for freight cars. As demand and the backlog of orders decreased, item 807.00 imports declined significantly, as shown in the table above.

Approximately 95 percent, in terms of value, of total imports of self-propelled rail vehicles entered the United States under item 807.00. This is a direct result of provisions of the Surface Transportation Act of 1978, which stipulates that cars purchased with Federal grants should consist of at least 50 percent U.S.-made materials.

Because of the bulk and weight of articles in this category, and the different gauges of rail lines in different countries, the use of item 807.00 in multinational manufacturing of railway equipment is best suited to a country such as Canada, which shares a land border and rail connections with the United States. Canada supplied approximately 75 percent of item 807.00 imports during 1979-82.

With the exception of certain axles, axle bars, and wheels, rail locomotives and rolling stock are eligible articles under the GSP. As a share of total U.S. consumption, GSP imports were relatively insignificant, amounting to less than 1 percent during 1979-82.

Contact Deborah Lodomirak at 523-0131

Motor vehicles

U.S. imports of motor vehicles increased from \$16.8 billion in 1979 to \$25.0 billion in 1982, or by 48.8 percent. The value of motor-vehicle imports, not including those entering duty-free under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (APTA), increased each year from \$11.2 billion in 1979 to \$16.4 billion in 1982. The value of imports of motor vehicles under item 807.00 increased annually from \$3.7 billion in 1979 to \$8.0 billion in 1982. The ratio of the value of item 807.00 imports to the value of total imports of motor vehicles (excluding APTA items) increased from 32.8 percent in 1979 to 49.0 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption, total, non-APTA, and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	Non-APTA imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to non-APTA imports
	Million dollars			Percent
1979-----	16,836	11,218	3,674	32.8
1980-----	18,812	13,487	5,257	39.0
1981-----	22,104	15,646	6,394	40.9
1982-----	25,022	16,385	8,036	49.0

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

The ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of item 807.00 imports declined from 1.3 percent in 1979 to 1.1 percent in 1980, then increased to 1.3 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item
807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	3,674	46	1.3
1980-----	5,257	60	1.1
1981-----	6,394	88	1.4
1982-----	8,036	103	1.3

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

The principal motor-vehicle products included herein are new and used automobiles, automobile trucks and truck tractors, buses, snowmobiles, golf cars, all-terrain vehicles, multipurpose vehicles, fire engines, and special-purpose vehicles such as mobile cranes, cement trucks, and mobile oil rigs. Automobiles accounted for 89 percent of the value of imports under item 807.00 in 1982, with automobile trucks and special-purpose vehicles accounting for most of the remaining 11 percent.

The principal sources of imports of motor vehicles under item 807.00, most of which were new automobiles, were Japan, West Germany, and Sweden, as shown in the following table. Imports from these three countries together accounted for about 81 percent of the duty-free value and about 98 percent of the total value in 1982.

Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total
and duty free, by principal sources, 1979-82

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value
Japan-----	1,357.9	11.0	2,700.6	14.9	3,816.0	22.1	4,747.8	26.4
West Germany----	1,868.8	21.1	2,080.4	28.7	2,021.3	27.6	2,597.1	42.4
Sweden-----	330.3	7.0	327.8	7.5	352.1	8.5	505.5	14.1
United Kingdom----	64.2	1.1	72.6	1.2	82.3	1.4	103.1	2.1
Canada-----	38.2	5.9	47.3	7.0	97.4	25.2	57.0	15.2
All other----	14.2	0.2	26.9	0.6	25.3	3.5	25.1	2.4
Total----	3,673.6	46.3	5,255.6	59.9	6,394.4	88.3	8,035.6	102.6

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

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

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

The GSP is not a factor affecting item 807.00 imports of motor vehicles. Passenger automobiles, snowmobiles, trucks, and some miscellaneous vehicles such as golf cars and recreational vehicles are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. Buses and special-purpose vehicles such as fire trucks and cranes are eligible, but only four vehicles were imported from any of the eligible countries in 1982.

Contact James McElroy at 523-0258

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

Total U.S. imports of items in this commodity grouping decreased from \$7.8 billion in 1979 to \$6.2 billion in 1982. The value of imports, exclusive of those entering duty free under the provisions of the APTA, remained relatively constant during 1979-80 at about \$5.5 billion, then dropped to \$4.7 billion in 1982. The only commodities in this grouping that are subject to the APTA are motor-vehicle parts, therefore, these items will be excluded from further discussion.

The ratios of the value of item 807.00 imports to the value of all imports of items in this grouping increased from 10.8 percent in 1979 to 12.1 percent in 1980, then declined to 6.7 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Motor-vehicle parts, miscellaneous motor vehicles, and not self-propelled vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption, total, non-APTA, and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	Non-APTA imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to non-APTA imports
	Million dollars			Percent
1979-----	7,788	5,505	592	10.8
1980-----	7,381	5,574	675	12.1
1981-----	6,364	4,400	296	6.7
1982-----	6,173	4,677	313	6.7

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

The ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of item 807.00 imports of the commodities in this grouping declined from 7.2 percent in 1979 to 6.8 percent in 1980, then increased significantly in 1982 to 20.6 percent. The duty-free value, however, increased annually from \$42.8 million in 1979 to \$64.3 million in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Motor-vehicle parts, miscellaneous motor vehicles, and not self-propelled vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption, under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Millions of dollars		Percent
1979-----	592.0	42.8	7.2
1980-----	675.4	45.7	6.8
1981-----	296.4	50.0	16.9
1982-----	312.9	64.3	20.6

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

The major portion of the 807.00 imports in this group are chassis primarily for trucks and buses, transmissions, brakes, and other miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts such as clutches, transaxles, and universal joints. Motor-vehicle parts accounted for about 89 percent of the total value of 807.00 imports in this group in 1982, and tractors and industrial trucks, represented most of the remaining 11 percent.

During 1979-82, France, Japan, Mexico, Brazil, and Canada together accounted for over 90 percent of the annual imports under item 807.00, as shown in the following table.

Motor-vehicle parts, miscellaneous motor vehicles, and not self-propelled vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82

Source	1979	1980	1981	1982
France-----	77.4	102.7	118.8	107.8
Japan-----	338.3	385.7	6.4	7.4
Mexico-----	94.1	98.6	101.1	122.1
Canada-----	25.5	17.0	28.8	32.3
Brazil-----	30.8	41.2	28.6	19.4
All other-----	25.5	30.2	12.7	23.9
Total-----	592.0	675.4	296.4	312.9

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

Imports under 807.00 during 1979-82 were relatively stable for all five of the leading countries, except Japan. The principal reason for the substantial decline in 807.00 imports from Japan during 1981-82 was that most of such imports prior to 1981 consisted of lightweight cab-chassis. However, these items were reclassified by the U.S. Customs Service in late 1980 as unfinished trucks; thus, the data for such articles are no longer reported in this grouping.

Almost all of the imports under item 807.00 prior to 1981 resulted from either installing U.S. manufactured components in cab-chassis for lightweight trucks destined for the United States, or from using U.S.-built parts, such as gears and valves, for the assembly of components, such as transmissions, that are to be exported to the United States and used in the assembly of domestic motor-vehicles. The bulk of these U.S.-built motor-vehicle components and parts are purchased in the United States by the foreign automobile-manufacturing subsidiaries of U.S. companies. However, as explained above, lightweight cab-chassis are no longer included in this grouping, thus, most of the products imported under item 807.00 in this grouping are now U.S. manufactured parts of completed motor-vehicle components, such as transmissions.

Foreign manufacturers utilize U.S.-produced components in this product grouping for the same three basic reasons noted in the discussion on motor vehicles. First, it is sometimes cheaper to purchase some of the components for the motor-vehicle parts (the principal product in this grouping) from U.S. manufacturers than to obtain them in the exporting country. Second, some of parts purchased from the U.S. producer may be patented in the United States, so the foreign producer has the option of either buying from the U.S. patent holder or licensee or producing under license in the exporting country. Third, expedience may dictate the procurement of components from U.S. producers.

Except for motor-vehicle bodies and chassis, all articles in this grouping not already free of duty as a result of trade-agreement concessions are eligible for duty-free entry under GSP. However, GSP imports in 1982 totaled only \$106.9 million, or 1.7 percent of the total imports of \$6.2 billion in this grouping.

Contact James McElroy at 523-0258

Miscellaneous Manufactures ^{1/}

U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures rose annually during 1979-82, from \$10.6 billion in 1979 to \$14.1 billion in 1982. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 increased from \$544.4 million in 1979 to \$822.7 million in 1982. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports was 5.8 percent in 1982, slightly higher than the 1979 ratio of 5.2 percent, as shown in the following table.

Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	Item 807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	10,569.0	544.4	5.2
1980-----	11,583.2	592.6	5.1
1981-----	13,297.8	708.3	5.3
1982-----	14,133.0	822.7	5.8

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

The duty-free value of imports of miscellaneous manufactures under item 807.00 increased from \$218.2 million in 1979 to \$258.5 million in 1981, then declined to \$255.4 million in 1982. As the following table shows, the ratio of duty-free value to total value dropped each year, from 40.1 percent in 1979 to 31.0 percent in 1982.

^{1/} Included here are the commodities classified in the following portion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 7 (specified products; miscellaneous and non-enumerated products) except pts. 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), ⁶⁷12, and 13(b).

Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	544.4	218.2	40.1
1980-----	592.6	223.4	37.7
1981-----	708.3	258.5	36.5
1982-----	822.7	255.4	31.0

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

Game machines, except coin or disc operated, accounted for \$211.2 million, or 26 percent of the value of imports under item 807.00 in 1982. The next largest group of such imports was watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices, with a value of \$135.0 million, 1/ or 16 percent of the total.

Mexico, at \$207.7 million, was the principal source of item 807.00 imports in 1982. Other major sources included Hong Kong, with \$163.1 million, and Taiwan, with \$132.5 million.

Scientific instruments

During 1979-82, the value of U.S. imports of scientific instruments and parts increased from \$515.5 million to \$859.9 million, or by 67 percent. During the same period, imports of these products under TSUS item 807.00 grew by 95 percent, from \$53.1 million to \$103.8 million. The ratio of imports under TSUS item 807.00 to total imports increased irregularly from 10.3 percent in 1979 to 12.1 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Scientific instruments: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	515.5	53.1	10.3
1980-----	697.2	85.1	12.2
1981-----	837.8	111.3	13.3
1982-----	859.9	103.8	12.1

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

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1/ This value is understated due to a change in classification which resulted in a 3-month data loss.

The duty-free value of imports entered under TSUS item 807.00 grew from \$27.3 million in 1979 to \$51.6 million in 1982, or by 89 percent. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of imports under this provision decreased from 51.4 percent in 1979 to 49.7 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Scientific instruments: U.S. imports for consumption under
TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	----- <u>Million dollars</u> -----		<u>Percent</u>
1979-----	53.1	27.3	51.4
1980-----	85.1	42.7	50.2
1981-----	111.3	64.6	58.0
1982-----	103.8	51.6	49.7

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

During 1979-82, Mexico and Canada were consistently the primary sources of U.S. imports under this provision, averaging about 63 and 17 percent, respectively. The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Japan accounted for the bulk of the remaining imports.

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

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

During 1979-82, all scientific instruments and parts were eligible articles under the GSP, except those items certified for use in civil aircraft, or Canadian articles and original motor-vehicle equipment. In 1981 and 1982 Mexico lost eligibility for items 711.77, and 713.15, and Israel, for item 712.15, after having exceeded the competitive-need limitations. Imports under the GSP provisions averaged 5.6 percent of total U.S. imports during 1979-82.

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

U.S. imports of watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices increased from \$903.5 million in 1979 to \$1,250.7 million in 1981, then declined to \$951.5 million in 1982. ^{1/} Imports of these articles entered under item 807.00 declined in each year, from \$195.2 million in 1979 to \$135.0 million in 1982. The ratio of such imports under 807.00 to total imports of these articles also decreased steadily, from 21.6 percent in 1979 to 14.2 percent in 1982.

Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979----	903.5	195.2	21.6
1980----	1,049.4	175.4	16.7
1981----	1,250.7	158.1	12.6
1982----	951.5	135.0	14.2

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

The duty-free value of imports under item 807.00 fell from \$67.3 million in 1979 to \$22.3 million in 1982. The ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of item 807.00 imports ranged from a high of 34.5 percent in 1979 to a low of 16.5 percent in 1982.

Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1979----	195.2	67.3	34.5
1980----	175.4	41.5	23.7
1981----	158.1	29.0	18.3
1982----	135.0	22.3	16.5

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

^{1/} Data for 1982, both in terms of total imports and imports under item 807.00, are understated due to a change in classification which resulted in a 3-month data loss.

The high degree of labor intensity in assembly of these types of articles makes it more economical for domestic producers to ship components offshore for assembly in areas with low labor costs. Taiwan, the Philippines, Hong Kong, and Mexico were the major sources of imports under item 807.00 during 1979-82. Over 80 percent of these imports during this period consisted of watches and watch movements. However, decreased reliance on U.S. electronics technology as well as the reduced number of domestic watch producers accounted for the drop in item 807.00 imports in recent years.

GSP-eligible articles in this group include marine chronometers (TSUS items 715.20, 720.80, 720.92, and 721.10) and time locks (TSUS item 715.55). Imports of all of these articles under the GSP were valued at \$3,000 in 1979, \$6,000 in 1980, \$9,000 in 1981, and \$16,000 in 1982.

Game machines, except coin or disc operated

U.S. imports of game machines (except coin-operated game machines) more than tripled during 1979-82, rising from \$261.5 million to \$814.5 million. During the same period, imports of such game machines under item 807.00 more than quintupled, increasing from \$39.5 million to \$211.3 million. As shown in the following table, the ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports dropped from 15.1 percent in 1979 to 11.7 percent in 1980, then climbed to 25.9 percent in 1982. The decrease in the ratio in 1980 reflects the fact that U.S. manufacturers assembling hand-held electronic games overseas started gearing up in that year for production of home video games domestically. The increase in the ratio after 1980 represents the eventual move to overseas assembly of home video games, particularly with the opening of plants in Taiwan in 1982 by the largest U.S. video game maker.

Game machines, except coin or disc operated: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	261.5	39.5	15.1
1980-----	410.0	48.1	11.7
1981-----	526.1	98.6	18.7
1982-----	814.5	211.3	25.9

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

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 dipped from \$11.2 million in 1979 to \$10.3 million in 1980, then rose to \$29.1 million in 1982. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports fell from 28.4 percent to 13.8 percent during 1979-82, as shown in the following table.

**Game machines, except coin or disc operated: U.S. imports for consumption
under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82**

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	----- <u>Million dollars</u> -----		<u>Percent</u>
1979-----	39.5	11.2	28.4
1980-----	48.1	10.3	21.3
1981-----	98.6	17.8	18.0
1982-----	211.3	29.1	13.8

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

Home video games accounted for 93 percent (\$196.1 million) of the imports of noncoin-operated game machines under item 807.00 in 1982. Hand-held electronic games made up the remaining 7 percent.

The importance of overseas assembly operations varies widely, depending on the type of game. Imports under item 807.00 accounted for 32.2 percent of the total imports of home video games in 1982 (\$610.0 million), and 7.1 percent of the remaining noncoin-operated game machines, chiefly hand-held electronic games (\$204.5 million).

The game machine industry has developed into a subset of the electronics industry. The popularity of the end products and the initial profits of new game concepts entice many investors. As the products mature and production technology becomes standardized, intense price competition usually pressures manufacturers to seek lower wage-rate sites to reduce costs. Overseas assembly is an alternative to completely relocating abroad.

Taiwan and Hong Kong supplied \$118.4 million and \$55.7 million, respectively, for a combined 89 percent of the total imports of home video games entering under item 807.00 in 1982. Mexico furnished 5 percent (\$10.5 million) and Ireland, 3 percent (\$6.1 million).

Hong Kong and Taiwan also supplied 80 percent (\$7.4 million and \$4.7 million, respectively) of the item 807.00 imports of hand-held electronic games. The Philippines accounted for 12 percent (\$1.9 million).

Hong Kong and Taiwan were not eligible for GSP treatment in 1982 because each had previously exceeded the competitive-need limits. Duty-free imports of noncoin-operated game machines were \$6.3 million in 1982, or 0.7 percent of total imports. Asian sources, led by the Philippines and Korea, supplied 91 percent of the imports under the GSP.

Contact Ralph J. Watkins at 724-0976

Baseball and softball equipment

U.S. imports of baseball and softball equipment grew by 32 percent during 1979-82, from \$75.4 million to \$99.5 million. Baseballs and softballs accounted for 46 percent of the total in 1982. However, baseballs and softballs accounted for 99.3 percent of total imports of baseball and softball equipment under item 807.00 in 1982.

U.S. imports of baseballs and softballs were fairly stable during 1979-82, rising just 1 percent in quantity (from 31.2 million balls to 31.5 million balls), despite a 41-percent increase in value (from \$32.7 million to \$46.0 million). The value of the imports of baseballs and softballs under item 807.00 rose by 36 percent, from \$30.1 million to \$41.0 million. During 1979-82, the ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports averaged 89.4 percent, in terms of value, as shown in the following table.

Baseballs and softballs: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	32.7	30.1	92.0
1980-----	36.3	32.0	88.2
1981-----	42.6	37.6	88.3
1982-----	46.0	41.0	89.1

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

Although the duty-free value of baseballs and softballs entering under item 807.00 increased by 23 percent during 1979-82, from \$22.6 million to \$27.7 million, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports slipped from 75.0 percent to 67.6 percent, as shown in the following table.

Baseballs and softballs: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	30.1	22.6	75.0
1980-----	32.0	23.4	73.1
1981-----	37.6	26.2	69.6
1982-----	41.0	27.7	67.6

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

All high-quality baseballs and softballs have a leather cover. U.S. manufacturers of leather-covered baseballs and softballs wind the cores of the balls in the United States in a relatively capital-intensive process, then send the cores abroad to have leather covers sewn on by hand in a very labor-intensive process. Attempts to mechanize the sewing operation have not been successful. U.S. manufacturers which import the leather-covered balls under item 807.00 report these imports as domestic production for the purposes of the Census of Manufactures.

Plastic covered baseballs and softballs on the other hand, are of a lower quality. Their production is relatively automated and can be completed in the United States and still result in competitively priced balls. Most baseballs and softballs imported from the Orient are plastic covered.

The largest overseas sewing operations of domestic baseball and softball producers are in Haiti. Haiti accounted for 85 percent of the value of the imports under item 807.00 in 1982, followed by Honduras with 14 percent. Together, the Dominican Republic and the Republic of China provided the remaining less than 1 percent.

Haiti lost eligibility for the GSP with regard to baseball and softball equipment, except gloves and mitts, as soon as the competitive-need limit was applied. Imports of baseballs and softballs under the GSP amounted to \$4.4 million in 1982, or 9.5 percent of total imports. Almost all of these were plastic covered balls from the Orient. Taiwan accounted for 61 percent of the GSP imports in 1982, followed by Korea with 35 percent and the Dominican Republic with 4 percent.

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SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS IMPORTED UNDER ITEM 806.30

The following is a brief discussion of selected commodity groups imported under TSUS item 806.30, as shown in table 18.

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

Imports of these articles under item 806.30 decreased from \$17.7 million in 1979 to \$9.4 million in 1982. The ratio of imports under item 806.30 to total imports decreased from 0.02 percent in 1979 to 0.01 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 4 (Chemicals and related products), part 1 (J (pt.)) of schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products, and part 12(A), 12(C), and 12(D)(pt.)) of schedule 7 (Specified products; 74 miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S.
imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	70,998,000	17,656	0.02
1980-----	90,867,000	17,090	.02
1981-----	93,843,000	16,091	.02
1982-----	78,062,000	9,424	.01

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

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 806.30 increased from \$13.7 million in 1979 to \$14.1 million in 1980, then declined to \$6.1 million in 1982. The ratio of duty-free value to the total value of item 806.30 imports declined erratically from 77.7 percent in 1979 to 64.5 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S.
imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty- free value to total value
	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	17,656	13,723	77.7
1980-----	17,090	14,133	82.7
1981-----	16,091	11,609	72.1
1982-----	9,424	6,080	64.5

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

The principal commodity group of products for imports under item 806.30 for this sector is certain inorganic chemical compounds, which accounted for \$9.0 million in 1982. The principal supplier of imports under item 806.30 for this sector during 1979-82 was West Germany. Sweden was the next largest supplier.

Minerals and Metals 1/

U.S. imports of minerals and metals increased from \$27.2 billion in 1979 to \$34.4 billion in 1981, before falling to \$29.2 billion in 1982. Imports of these items under item 806.30 fluctuated during the period, totaling \$264.9 million in 1982. The ratio of imports under 806.30 to total imports was less than 1 percent throughout the period, as shown in the following table.

Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	27,200.0	161.8	0.6
1980-----	31,751.0	101.3	.3
1981-----	34,386.4	141.6	.4
1982-----	29,246.8	264.9	.9

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

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 806.30 fluctuated during 1979-82, falling from \$109.6 million in 1979 to \$74.3 million in 1980, before rising to \$185.7 million in 1982. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports fluctuated during the period, averaging 70.7 percent, as shown in the following table.

Minerals and metals: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty- free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	161.8	109.6	67.7
1980-----	101.3	74.3	73.3
1981-----	141.6	101.5	71.7
1982-----	264.9	185.7	70.1

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

1/ Included here are the commodities in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), except part 1(J(pt.)) and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), 76 pts. 1, 2, and 3.

The principal commodity groups imported under TSUS item 806.30 during 1979-82 were aluminum (including mill products, foil, and unwrought products) and iron and steel mill products (including bar, plate, sheet, strip, pipe, tube, and wire products). The principal sources of item 806.30 imports during the period were Canada (45.5 percent), Japan (26.2 percent), and West Germany (10.2 percent).

Steel mill products

Since 1979, steel mill products imported under item 806.30 have been relatively small. These imports represented only about 0.3 percent or less of total U.S. imports of steel mill products throughout 1979-82. Imports of steel entering under item 806.30 declined annually from a value of \$28.6 million in 1979 to \$15.5 million in 1982, as shown in the following table. The annual changes paralleled, for the most part, changes in both total U.S. steel imports and total domestic shipments, which, in turn, fluctuated according to the overall level of U.S. economic activity.

Shapes, plates, sheets, and strip have consistently accounted for the largest share of steel mill product imports entering under item 806.30; they represented 93 percent of the total in 1982. Imports of wire and pipes and tubes accounted for almost all the balance.

In 1982, Canada accounted for about 66 percent of steel mill products imported under item 806.30. It is believed that the major items shipped from the United States to Canada were sheet and strip in the form of hot-rolled bands for pickling, cold reducing, annealing, tempering, galvanizing or coating or plating with other base metals, or for a multitude of other operations before being returned to the United States, ultimately to be used in automotive manufacturing.

Greece and Italy accounted for 18 and 15 percent, respectively, of steel mill products imported under item 806.30 in 1982. It is believed hot-rolled bands were shipped from the United States to Greece and Italy for further working operations, such as cold reducing, annealing, tempering, galvanizing and subsequent recoiling and packing before being returned as galvanized sheet.

The ratio of duty-free value to total value of imports of steel mill products under item 806.30 averaged 74.9 percent during 1979-82. The duty-free value of plates, sheets, and strip averaged 80.2 percent of the total value; this high percentage reflects the relatively low value of cold reducing and galvanizing in relation to the production costs of hot-rolled bands. On the opposite end of the spectrum, the ratio of duty-free value to the total value of all other steel mill products was 63.3 percent. This is attributed to the higher costs of further working pipes and tubes and drawing and brass plating wire.

Steel mill products: U.S. imports for consumption
under item 806.30, by types, 1979-82

Year and item	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty- free value to total value
	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent
1979:			
Shapes, plates, sheets, and strip-----	19,139	15,338	80.1
Wire-----	5,447	2,812	51.6
Other-----	4,048	3,063	75.7
Total-----	28,634	21,213	74.1
1980:			
Shapes, plates, sheets, and strip-----	10,858	8,544	78.7
Wire-----	2,315	1,280	55.3
Other-----	4,131	3,214	77.8
Total-----	17,304	13,038	75.3
1981:			
Shapes, plates, sheets, and strip-----	9,593	7,731	80.6
Wire-----	2,360	1,349	57.2
Other-----	5,261	3,126	59.4
Total-----	17,214	12,206	70.9
1982:			
Shapes, plates, sheets, and strip-----	14,419	11,702	81.2
Wire-----	105	67	63.8
Other-----	945	677	71.6
Total-----	15,469	12,446	80.5

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

Contact Peter Avery at 523-0342

Aluminum

U.S. imports of aluminum increased from \$1.1 billion to \$1.4 billion during 1979-82, or by 26 percent. Imports of these items under item 806.30 more than quadrupled during the period, from \$42 million to \$184 million. The ratio of imports under 806.30 to total imports fluctuated from a low of 2.2 percent in 1980 to a high of 13.3 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Aluminum: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item
806.30, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports of total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	1,090.5	42.0	3.9
1980-----	1,030.7	22.6	2.2
1981-----	1,419.9	66.8	4.7
1982-----	1,376.5	183.6	13.3

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

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 806.30 more than quadrupled from less than \$30 million in 1979 and 1980, to \$128 million during 1979-82. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports trended upward from 69.3 percent in 1979 to 69.6 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

Aluminum: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, 1979-82

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty- free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	42.0	29.1	69.3
1980-----	22.6	16.4	72.7
1981-----	66.8	50.4	75.5
1982-----	183.6	127.7	69.6

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

Canada was the largest supplier of aluminum imported under item 806.30, accounting for a substantial share of trade in mill products and unwrought aluminum. Japan was the next largest supplier, accounting for a major share of trade in mill products. Other important suppliers of aluminum imported under item 806.30 were West Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. All of the trade from these suppliers was in mill products and foil; however, this trade was small when compared with the trade from Canada and Japan.

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

The 806.30 shipments of unwrought alloys coming almost exclusively from Canada, are believed to be shipped to fabricating units of a major U.S. subsidiary of a Canadian aluminum producer, which is also one of the largest world aluminum producers. The 806.30 shipments of sheets and strips (mainly from Canada, the European Community, and Japan) are believed to be primarily aluminum can stock. The 806.30 shipments of foil (primarily from Canada, West Germany, and Switzerland) are believed to be high-quality capacitor foils.

During 1979-82, aluminum, its alloys, and their so-called basic shapes and forms were eligible articles for GSP treatment, with the exception of TSUS items 618.01, 618.02, 618.04, 618.06, 618.45, and 618.48. In 1980, Venezuela, having exceeded the competitive-need provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, became ineligible for duty-free treatment for item 618.15. In 1981, items 618.02 and 618.06 became eligible articles under the GSP and Venezuela again became eligible for duty-free treatment for item 618.15. In 1982, having exceeded the competitive-need provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, Ghana became ineligible for duty-free treatment for item 618.02 and Venezuela again became ineligible for duty-free treatment for item 618.15.

Contact Pam Woods at 523-0277

Machinery and Equipment 1/

Total U.S. imports of machinery and equipment increased from \$53.6 billion in 1979 to \$72.4 billion in 1982, or by 35 percent. Included in the total were imports under TSUS item 806.30, valued at \$221 million in 1979, decreasing to \$80 million in 1982. The value of 806.30 imports as a share of total imports was 0.4 percent or less during the period, as shown in the following table.

Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1979-82

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1979-----	53,630	221	0.4
1980-----	60,078	131	.2
1981-----	68,542	97	.1
1982-----	72,360	80	.1

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

1/ Included here are products classified in pts. 4, 5, and 6 of schedule 60 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Metals and metal products.

The duty-free value of U.S. imports entered under item 806.30 decreased from \$107 million in 1979 to \$48 million in 1982. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports increased from 48 percent in 1979 to 64 percent in 1981, before declining to 60 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

**Machinery and equipment: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item
806.30, 1979-82**

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty- free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	221	107	48
1980-----	131	79	60
1981-----	97	62	64
1982-----	80	48	60

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

The principal articles utilizing the provisions of item 806.30 in 1982 were semiconductors and parts of motor vehicles other than automobile wheels. Parts of aircraft, the principal item imported under 806.30 in 1979, were insignificant as a share of total value in 1982, having decreased in value markedly during 1980 and 1982. The principal sources of imports in 1982 under item 806.30 were Canada and Mexico.

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment under the GSP during 1979-82 increased from \$1.6 billion in 1979 to \$2.6 billion in 1982, or by 58 percent; such imports as a share of total imports increased from 3.1 percent to 3.6 percent during the period. Thus, GSP imports increased while 806.30 imports decreased.

Semiconductors

U.S. imports of semiconductors increased from \$2.4 billion in 1979 to \$4.2 billion in 1982, or by 72 percent. Imports under item 806.30 accounted for a minimal share of total imports, decreasing from \$64.0 million to \$25.1 million during the period. The ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports decreased from 2.6 percent to 0.6 percent, as shown in the following table.

**Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under
TSUS item 806.30, 1979-82**

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	2,447.7	64.0	2.6
1980-----	3,348.1	56.4	1.7
1981-----	3,617.6	27.4	.8
1982-----	4,205.1	25.1	.6

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

The duty-free value share of imports under item 806.30 decreased from \$40 million to \$13 million during 1979-82. The ratio of the duty-free value to total value of 806.30 imports increased from 63 percent in 1979 to 68 percent in 1980 and then decreased to 53 percent in 1982, as shown in the following table.

**Semiconductors: U.S. imports for consumption under item 806.30,
1979-82**

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	-----Million dollars-----		Percent
1979-----	64.0	40.4	63.1
1980-----	56.4	38.5	68.3
1981-----	27.4	16.6	60.6
1982-----	25.1	13.3	53.0

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

Integrated circuits accounted for the largest share of imports under item 806.30 during the period. The largest suppliers of semiconductor devices imported under item 806.30 during 1979-82 were Malaysia, Mexico, Singapore, and the Philippines.

Semiconductors and parts are largely integrated circuits, transistors, diodes, and solid-state rectifiers. A large share of the parts of semiconductors are chips and wafers which are mounted into circuit packages. Transistors and diodes are also assembled from chips and wafers.

TSUS item 806.30 is used by U.S. semiconductor producers in the rationalization of their final component manufacture. Intermediate processing of semiconductors chips is labor intensive and is performed in developing

countries where low labor rates are found. Finished devices (usually those encased in metal cans) are returned to the United States for final testing and marking. The cost of producing semiconductors is reduced through this rationalization process.

Transistors and diodes were designated as GSP-eligible articles on April 1, 1981. As a result, GSP imports of these devices during 1981 covered only 9 months of the year. In 1982, imports of discrete semiconductors entered under the GSP were valued at \$48 million, with transistors accounting for about \$20 million of imported value and diodes and rectifiers accounting for the remainder. The largest suppliers of these duty-free imports were Singapore and Taiwan which combined accounted for 76 percent of imported value. Integrated circuits remain ineligible for GSP treatment.

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APPENDIX A
RULES AND REGULATIONS

Chapter 1—United States Customs Service

Part 10

Title 19—Customs Duties

§ 7.11

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

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

[T.D. 82-7, 48 FR 229, Jan. 4, 1983; 48 FR 1290, Jan. 12, 1983]

§ 7.11 Guantánamo Bay Naval Station.

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

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

ARTICLES EXPORTED AND RETURNED

- Sec.
- 10.1 Domestic products: requirements on entry.
- 10.3 Drawback; internal-revenue tax.
- 10.4 Internal-revenue marks; erasure.

- Sec.
- 10.5 Shooks and staves; cloth boards; district director's account.
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- 10.53 Antiques.
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- 10.90 Master records and metal matrices.

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- 10.93 Records of receipt of wool or hair.
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- 10.95 Records and reports of enumerated articles of wool or hair delivered; transfer certificates.
- 10.96 Reports of use or transfer for use in violation of bond.
- 10.97 Duties, exportation or destruction.

- 10.98 Copper-bearing fluxing material.
- ETHYL ALCOHOL
- 10.99 Importation of ethyl alcohol for non-beverage purposes.

FLUXING MATERIAL

- 10.98 Copper-bearing fluxing material.

ETHYL ALCOHOL

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IMPORTATIONS

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

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Sec.	Marks	Number	Quantity	Description	Value, in U.S. coin
§ 10.1					
Sec.					(Signature)
					(Capacity)

agent has or will have knowledge of the pertinent facts. In the case of articles which are unquestionably the products of the United States and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition, if the district director is satisfied from the character thereof or otherwise that they are free of duty under Schedule 8, Part 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States, and if the total value of the articles of American origin contained in the shipment does not exceed \$250, the execution of Customs Form 3311 shall not be required therefor, except when used as an entry under paragraph (g), (h), or (i) of this section.

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

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

(e) No evidence relative to the conditions of item 800.00 shall be required in the case of articles the product of the United States in use at the time of importation as the usual coverings or containers of merchandise not subject to an ad valorem rate of duty unless such articles would be dutiable if not

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

(3) A Certificate of Exportation on the bottom portion of Customs Form 3311 executed by the district director at the port from which the merchandise was exported. Such certificate shall show whether drawback was claimed or paid on the merchandise covered by the certificate and, if any was paid, the amount thereof. This certificate shall be issued on application of the importer, or of the district director at the importer's request, and shall be mailed by the issuing officer directly to the port at which it is to be used. If the merchandise has been exported from the port at which entry is made and the fact of exportation appears on the records of the customs house, the fact of reimportation shall be noted on such export record. In such case the filing of the certificate on Customs Form 3311 shall not be required.

(b) If, in any case where the appraising officer's report does not show definitely that merchandise the value of which exceeds \$1,000 is of domestic origin, Customs Form 3311 has not been executed by the owner or ultimate consignee, the district director may require the execution of such form by the owner or ultimate consignee. In such a case Customs Form 3311 shall be filed within 3 months after the date of the demand therefor upon the person in whose name the entry was filed. If the owner or ultimate consignee is a corporation, such form may be signed by the president, vice president, secretary, or treasurer of the corporation, or may be signed by any employee or agent of the corporation who holds a power of attorney executed under the conditions outlined in Subpart C, Part 141 of this chapter and a certification by the corporation that such employee or other

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

CANADIAN CRUDE PETROLEUM
10.179 Canadian crude petroleum subject to a commercial exchange agreement between United States and Canadian refiners.
CERTAIN FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN BEEF
10.180 Certification
AUTHORITY: R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, 77A Stat. 14; 5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202, 1624 (General Headnote 11); 12. Tariff Schedules of the United States). Additional authority and statutes interpreted or applied are cited in the text or following the sections affected.
SOURCE: 28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, unless otherwise noted. Sections 10.151 through 10.153 appear at 38 FR 17445, July 2, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

ARTICLES EXPORTED AND RETURNED
§ 10.1 Domestic products; requirements on entry.
(a) Except as otherwise provided for in this part, the following documents shall be filed in connection with the entry of articles claimed to be free of duty under item 800.00 and item 805.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States:
(1) A declaration by the foreign shipper in substantially the following form, if the value of the returned articles exceeds \$1,000:
I, _____ declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the articles herein specified are products of the United States; that they were exported from the United States, from the port of _____, on or about _____, 19____; that they are returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means.

IMPORTATIONS NOT OVER \$5 AND BONA FIDE GIFTS
10.151 Importations not over \$5.
10.152 Bona fide gifts.
10.153 Conditions for exemption.
GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES
10.171 General.
10.172 Claim for exemption from duty under the Generalized System of Preferences.

10.106 Wheat, unfit for human consumption; other wheat.
RESCUE AND RELIEF WORK
10.107 Equipment and supplies; admission.
PRODUCTS EXPORTED UNDER LEASE AND REIMPORTED
10.108 Entry of reimported articles exported under lease.
STRATEGIC MATERIALS OBTAINED BY BARTER OR EXCHANGE
10.110 Strategic materials acquired as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural commodities or products.
LATE FILING OF FREE ENTRY AND REDUCED DUTY DOCUMENTS
10.112 Filing free entry or reduced duty documents after entry.
INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS
10.114 General provisions.
10.115—10.119 (Reserved)

Sec.	Marks	Number	Quantity	Description	Value, in U.S. coin
§ 10.1					
Sec.					

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§ 10.1

products of the United States under General Headnote 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

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

(g) *Aircraft and aircraft parts and equipment.* (1) In the case of aircraft and aircraft parts and equipment returned to the United States under item 800.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, by or for the account of an aircraft owner or operator and intended for use in his own aircraft operations, within or outside the United States, the entry summary may be made on Customs Form 3311. The entry summary on Customs Form 3311 shall be executed by the entrant and supported by the entry documentation required by § 142.3 of this chapter. If the Customs officer is satisfied that the articles are products of the United States, that they have not been improved in condition or advanced in value while abroad, and that no drawback has been or will be paid, the entrant shall show on Customs Form 3311:

- (1) The name and address of the aircraft owner or operator by whom or for whose account the articles are returned to the United States, in the

block headed "Articles Returned To (Name and Address)".

- (ii) The name of the importing vessel or conveyance.
 - (iii) The date of its arrival.
 - (iv) A description of the articles, and
 - (v) The value of the articles, and
 - (vi) That the articles are intended for use by the aircraft owner or operator in his own aircraft operations.
- (3) If Customs Form 3311 is filed at time of entry, it shall serve as both the entry and the entry summary.
- (h) *Nonconsumable vessel stores and equipment.* (1) In the case of nonconsumable vessel stores and equipment returned to the United States under item 800.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, the entry summary may be made on Customs Form 3311. The entry summary on Customs Form 3311 shall be executed in duplicate by the entrant and supported by the entry documentation required by § 142.3 of this chapter. Before an entry summary on Customs Form 3311 may be accepted for nonconsumable vessel stores and equipment, the Customs officer shall be satisfied that:

- (i) The articles are products of the United States.
- (ii) The articles have not been improved in condition or advanced in value while abroad.
- (iii) No drawback has been or will be paid, and

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

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

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

- (i) Exported as stores or equipment on a United States vessel or a vessel

operated by the United States Government.

- (ii) Not landed in a foreign country, except for any needed repairs, adjustments, or refilling and return to the vessel from which landed or.
- (iii) For transshipment as stores or equipment to another vessel.

- (4) The entrant also shall show:
 - (i) The name of the importing vessel.
 - (ii) The date of its arrival.
 - (iii) A description of the articles, and
 - (iv) The value of the articles.

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

(i) When the total value of articles of claimed American origin contained in any shipment does not exceed \$250 and such articles are found to be unquestionably products of the United States and do not appear to have been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad and no quota is involved, free entry thereof may be made under item 800.00 on Customs Form 3311, executed by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent and filed in duplicate, without regard to the requirement of a certificate of exportation or evidence of similar purpose, unless the Customs officer has reason to believe that Customs drawback or exemption from internal revenue tax, or both, were probably allowed on exportation of the articles or that they are otherwise subject to duty. The entrant shall show on Customs Form 3311 the name of the importing conveyance, the date of its arrival, the name of the country from which the articles were returned to the United States, and the value of the articles. The entrant shall also produce evidence of his right to make entry (except as provided in § 142.11(b) of this chapter). If the Customs officer is not entirely certain that the articles to be entered under this paragraph by a nominal consignee are products of the United States, the actual owner or ultimate consignee thereof may be required to execute a Customs Form 3311.

(46 Stat. 759; 19 U.S.C. 1202)

[T.D. 72-119, 37 FR 8867, May 2, 1972 as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13060, Mar. 29, 1978; 43 FR 20003, May 10, 1978; T.D. 79-221, 44 FR 46812, Aug. 9, 1979]

§ 10.3 Drawback; internal-revenue tax.

(a) Except as prescribed in § 10.1(f) or in paragraphs (c) and (f) of this section, no free entry shall be allowed under schedule 8, part 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States, in the final liquidation of an entry unless the district director of Customs is satisfied by the certificate of exportation or other evidence or information that no drawback was allowed in connection with the exportation from the United States, and unless no internal-revenue tax is imposed on the importation of like articles not previously exported from the United States or, if such tax is being imposed at the time of entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, the district director of Customs is satisfied that an internal-revenue tax on production or importation was paid in respect of the imported article before it was exported from the United States and was not refunded." Except as pro-

vided, articles previously exported from the United States which are excepted from free entry under any of the foregoing items by headnote 1 of this subpart and are not otherwise free of duty (are subject to) a duty (in lieu of any other duty or tax) equal to the sum of any duty and internal revenue tax imposed upon the importation of like articles not previously exported, but in no case in excess of the sum of any customs drawback proved to have been allowed upon such exportation of the article and any internal-revenue tax imposed, at the time such article is entered, upon the importation of like articles not previously exported." (Item 804.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States.)

For the purposes of item 804.00—

"(a) when because of the destruction of customs records or for other cause it is impracticable to establish whether drawback was allowed, or the amount allowed, on a returned article, there shall be assessed thereon an amount of duty equal to the estimated drawback and internal-revenue tax which would be allowable or refundable if the imported merchandise used in the manufacture or production of the returned article were dutiable or taxable at the rate applicable to such merchandise on the date of entry, but in no case more than the duty and tax that would apply if the article were wholly of foreign origin.

"(b) Tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes classifiable under such

Continued

§ 10.3

vided for in § 10.1(f), when it is impracticable, because of the destruction of Customs records or other circumstances, to determine whether drawback was allowed, or the amount of drawback allowed, with respect to an article established to be a returned product of the United States which has not been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad, there shall be assessed on the returned article an amount of duty determined as follows:

(1) If there is any likelihood that drawback was allowable on the exportation of like articles at any time when the imported article may have been exported from the United States, the estimated amount of any drawback which would have been allowable if merchandise likely to have been used in the manufacture of the returned article at the rate or rates applicable to such foreign merchandise on the date of importation of the returned article (see paragraph (b) of this section), and

(2) If there is any likelihood that a refund or remission of tax was allowed on the exportation of the returned article, the amount of any internal-revenue tax which would be payable at the time of importation if the returned article were wholly of foreign origin, but in no such case shall there be assessed more than an amount equal to the duty and tax that would apply if the returned article were wholly of foreign origin and originally imported. (See § 10.7(a).) Except as provided for in § 10.1(f), if the imported article is of a kind which would be subject to an internal-revenue tax if of foreign origin

item may be released from customs custody, without payment of that part of the duty attributable to the internal-revenue tax, for return to internal-revenue bond as provided by section 5704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; and

(c) In order to facilitate the ascertainment and collection of the duty provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to ascertain and specify the amounts of

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and payment of an internal-revenue tax before exportation without refund thereof is not established, duty shall be assessed on the imported article in an amount equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed at the time of entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption on like articles of foreign origin, plus the amount of any drawback allowed on the exportation of the article from the United States; but if no drawback was allowed, the duty equal to internal-revenue tax shall be the total duty to be assessed. If an allowance of drawback on the exportation from the United States of the imported article is established, duty shall be assessed in an amount equal to such drawback, plus an amount equal to any internal-revenue tax which may be assessable in accordance with this paragraph; but in no case shall duty equal to drawback, or to drawback and internal-revenue tax, be assessed in an amount in excess of the ordinary Customs duty and internal-revenue tax applicable to like articles of foreign origin. In any case, where payment of internal-revenue tax before exportation without refund thereof is established, no duty equal to an internal-revenue tax currently in force shall be assessed.

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

duty equal to drawback or internal-revenue tax which shall be applied to articles or classes or kinds of articles, and to exempt from the assessment of duty articles or classes or kinds of articles with respect to which the collection of such duty involves expense and inconvenience to the Government which is disproportionate to the probable amount of such duty." (Schedule 8, Part 1A, headnote 2 Tariff Schedules of the United States.)

Chapter I—United States Customs Service

§ 10.5

Article	Duty assessment
Drums, metal (when not exempt from duty in accordance with sec. 10.3(c))	24 cents each
Hosiery, nylon	45 cents per dozen
Lead compound, tetraethyl	\$0.006 per pound
Lithopone	\$0.00143 per pound
Oxide, zinc	\$0.0065 per pound
Piece goods, cotton:	
Bleached	\$0.02675 per square yard
Dyed	\$0.02888 per square yard
Piece goods, nylon. Dyed	\$0.02697 per square yard
Piece goods, rayon	\$0.24320 per square yard
Prints	\$0.04070 per square yard
Other than printed (white, piece dyed or yarn dyed)	\$0.07089 per square yard
Tallow, refined, inedible	\$0.007 per pound

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

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

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

(3) Any article provided for in item 804.00 Tariff Schedules of the United States, with respect to which the district director has determined that the collection of duty under such item 804.00 would involve an expense and inconvenience to the Government disproportionate to the probable amount of such duty; and

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

(d) Articles manufactured or produced in the United States in a Customs bonded warehouse and exported shall be subject on reimportation to a duty equal to the total duty and internal-revenue tax, if any, imposed at the time of entry for consumption or withdrawal.

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

drawal from warehouse for consumption with respect to the importation of like articles not previously exported from the United States.

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

(f) Tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes classifiable under item 804.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, may be released from customs custody without the payment of that part of the duty attributable to the internal-revenue tax for return to internal-revenue bond as provided by section 5704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

[28 FR 14863, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 68-104, 33 FR 5616, Apr. 11, 1968]

§ 10.4 Internal-revenue marks: erasure.

Internal-revenue brands or marks on casks or other containers previously exported from the United States must be erased at the importer's expense under Customs supervision before their delivery from Customs custody.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 10.6 Certificates of foreign shipper and box maker.

(a) A foreign shipper desiring to export to the United States boxes or barrels alleged to have been made from American shooks shall execute and send with the invoice covering the merchandise contained in such boxes or barrels a certificate of the foreign shipper, stating that the boxes or barrels were made from American shooks or staves, and identifying the latter with the certificate covering their exportation from the United States. This foreign shipper's certificate shall be in the following form:

I, _____, of _____, do hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the boxes and (or) barrels mentioned in (the annexed invoice)* (invoice No. _____, of 19____) are made (wholly)* (except for the ends and partitions)* of shooks (or staves) of the manufacture of the United States, as stated in the accompanying certificate of _____, box maker:

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

that the shooks (or staves) were exported from _____, on _____, 19____, and that the said boxes (or barrels) (will be)* (have been)* filed with _____, covered by the above-mentioned invoice, and (will be)* (have been)* shipped to the port of _____ in the United States, per S.S. _____, sailing from _____, on _____, 19____. Dated at _____, 19____, this _____ day of _____, (Shipper)

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

I, _____, of _____, do hereby certify that the boxes and (or) barrels mentioned in the annexed certificate of foreign shipper were made by me (wholly)* (except for the ends and partitions)* from shooks (or staves) of the manufacture of the United States as follows:

Number of boxes or barrels	Dimensions	Number of shooks or staves used and size thereof	Number of superficial feet used

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____, at _____, (Box maker)

(c) If a claim accompanied by an appropriately modified Customs Form 3311 is made by the importer at the time of filing the entry for an exemption from duty on account of boxes or barrels made from American shooks or staves, the certificate of the foreign shipper with the annexed certificate

*Cross out inapplicable words.

of the box maker may be accepted if produced at any time prior to the liquidation of the entry. Upon receipt, from the district director at the port of exportation of the shooks and staves, of corroboration that the records of exportation do not conflict materially with such claim, the exemption may be allowed. If the claim for an exemption is disallowed in full or in part, the importer may file a request within 15 days of the date of the district director's notice to him of any disallowance, for referral of the question to the Commissioner of Customs for review.

§ 10.7 Substantial containers or holders.

(a) Except as provided for in § 10.2(b), substantial containers or holders, which are products of the United States, which are of the usual and ordinary types used in the shipment or transportation of goods, which are reusable for such purposes, and which are imported containing or holding merchandise, shall be entered under the general regulations governing the free entry of domestic products exported and returned. When such containers or holders are imported not containing or holding merchandise they may be admitted without entry if readily identifiable as products of the United States.

(b) Substantial containers or holders, which are of foreign production and previously imported duty paid, which are of the usual or ordinary types used in the shipment or transportation of goods, which are reusable for such purpose, and which are imported containing or holding merchandise, shall be exempt from duty if (1) exported in accordance with the regulations contained in § 10.5 (d) and (e), and (2) there is filed in connection with the entry a certificate of the foreign shipper in the form prescribed by paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) The certificate to be furnished by the foreign shipper for the use of the collector at the port of entry shall be in the following form:

I, _____, of _____, do hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the substantial containers and holders mentioned in (the an-

nexted invoice) (invoice No. _____ of the manufacture of _____, 19--). * are of the manufacture of _____ and were exported from _____ the United States at the port of _____ per S.S. _____ on _____ 19--, and that the same are being returned to the United States (empty) filled with _____ (holdings _____).

Shipper

(d) The district director, after verification of the foreign shipper's certificate with the records of the district director at the port of exportation in this country, shall allow free entry to the extent the basis for such allowance is verified. The procedure in the last two sentences of § 10.6(c) shall be applicable.

(e) If claim for exemption from duty for such containers or holders of foreign production previously imported duty paid is made at the time of entry, the certificate of the foreign shipper may be accepted if produced at any time prior to the liquidation of the entry.

(f) When such containers or holders of foreign production previously imported duty paid are reimported empty, they may be admitted without entry if readily identifiable as having been previously imported duty paid.

28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 82-145, 47 FR 35475, Aug. 16, 1982]

§ 10.8 Articles exported for repairs or alterations.

(a) Before exporting articles which are subject on return to the United States to duty on the value of the repairs or alterations performed abroad, as provided for in item 806.20, Tariff Schedules of the United States, a Certificate of Registration (top portion of Customs Form 4455) shall be filed (in an original only) by the owner or exporter with the district director before the departure of the exporting conveyance. This procedure will permit the district director to examine the articles before they are exported. The applicant shall be notified by the district director of the place to which he shall deliver the articles for examination. All expense in connection with the de-

¹~~•Cross out inapplicable words.~~

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livery of the articles, cording, sealing, marking, and transfer to the exporting conveyance, shall be paid by the exporter. Except for those articles exported by mail which can be identified by manufacturer's mark or number, the district director may require the articles to be exported under Customs supervision. If supervision is required, a photograph of the article or some other means of identification, shall be furnished to the Customs officer.

(b) When the report of the Customs officer showing the examination of the articles and their lading on the exporting conveyance or their delivery for mailing has been endorsed on the Customs Form 4455 covering such articles, the form shall be given to the exporter for use in connection with the return of the articles. If the articles are being exported through the mails and the Customs Form 4455 has been completed in duplicate, the Customs officer shall enclose the duplicate copy of the form in the package being exported. The owner or exporter, in all other cases, may enclose a duplicate copy of the certificate with the articles being exported in any other manner for repairs or alterations. In order to facilitate the entry of articles, regardless of the mode of exportation, the foreign shipper may include a duplicate copy of the registration certificate, completed prior to exportation, in the returned package.

(c) When an exporter resides more than 20 miles from a Customs office, articles being exported for repairs or alterations through the mail, may, in accordance with the following procedures which have been approved by the Post Office Department, be exported through a local post office:

(1) The articles shall be delivered to the postmaster in an unpacked condition:

(2) Customs Form 4455 completed in original and duplicate shall be presented to the postmaster with the articles;

(3) The original Customs Form 4455 with the Certificate of Registration executed by the postmaster shall be returned to the exporter for use, if necessary, in clearing articles on their return to the United States;

(4) The duplicate Form 4455 shall be enclosed in the parcel with the articles

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being exported and shall accompany the articles on their return to the United States to facilitate processing the entry; and

(5) The exporter shall bear all expense incurred under this procedure, including charges assessed by the U.S. Postal Service.

(d) When articles other than those exported by mail or parcel post are examined and registered at one port and exported for repair or alterations through another port, the district director may require proof of exportation in those cases where the Customs Form 4455 does not reflect that the subject articles were exported under Customs supervision.

(e) There shall be filed in connection with an entry covering articles entered under the provisions of item 806.20, a declaration from the person who performed such repairs or alterations in substantially the following form:

I, _____ (Place and date) _____, declare that the articles herein specified are the articles which, in the condition in which they were exported from the United States, were received by me (us) on _____, 19____, from _____ (Name and address of owner or exporter in the United States); that they were received by me (us) for the sole purpose of being repaired or altered; that only the repairs or alterations described below were performed by me (us); that the full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of such repairs or alterations are correctly stated below; and that no substitution whatever has been made to replace any of the articles originally received by me (us) from the owner or exporter thereof mentioned above.

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§ 10.8

[illegible]

(Capacity)

¹ See Headnote 2, Part 1B, Schedule 8, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

(f) There shall be filed in connection with the entry the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) and a declaration made by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent having knowledge of the facts that the articles entered in their repaired or altered condition are the same articles covered by the Certificate of Registration. This declaration shall also show that the full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of the repairs or alterations is correctly stated in the entry. When all of the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) is not entered at one time or at one port of entry, in the case of importations not exceeding \$250 in value, the district director at the port where any portion of the merchandise is entered shall note the quantity entered on the registration certificate and return the certificate to the submitter thereof for use in connection with any further importation covered by such certificate.

(g) When all the merchandise

(g) When all the merchandise covered by a Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) is not entered at one time or at one port of entry, in the case of importations valued in excess of \$250, there shall be filed with the entry at the time of entry the certification of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent having knowledge of the repaired or altered condition in their possession of the articles covered by such Certificate of Registration. This certification shall be filed in lieu of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455), in the following form:

I hereby certify that the merchandise covered by entry No. _____ dated _____ is a portion of the merchandise exported under Customs Form 4455 _____ (Certificate of registration No.) dated _____ to _____.

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(e) _____ (Name of foreign consignee) for the purpose and with the intent of _____ (Repairing or altering) the articles in the foreign country. I further certify that original Customs Form 4455 has been charged with the quantities herein, identified with the entry and port, and will be maintained at _____ (Firm and address) for a period of 5 years from the date of the related entry of the merchandise covered by such Certificate of Registration, for verification by appropriate Customs officers.

(h) The Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) referred to in paragraph (g) of this section shall be retained by the firm therein referred to for a period of 5 years from the date of the related entry of the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration for verification by appropriate Customs officers. Each quantity entered shall be accounted for in such a manner as to identify the specific entry (entry number), and port of entry, with the total quantity of the exported articles on the reverse side of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) until the total quantity has been entered.

(i) If the district director concerned is satisfied because of the nature of the articles, or production of other evidence, that the articles are imported under circumstances meeting the requirements of item 806.20 and related headnotes, he may waive the declaration provided for in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section.

(j) In the event there has been compliance with registration requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and Customs Form 4455 is not available at the time of entry, the district director may waive the production of Customs Form 4455 provided the merchandise is entered at one time at one port of entry, and he is satisfied that the returned merchandise meets the requirements of item 806.20 and related headnotes.

(k) In any case where an imported article was exported for repairs or alterations without compliance with the registration requirements of this section, the district director may waive the production of Customs Form 4455 if he is satisfied that the returned merchandise is entitled to entry under item 806.20 and that the failure to

comply with the registration requirements was due to inadvertence, mistake, or inexperience, and not to negligence or bad faith. The district director may also, in his discretion, waive the registration requirements of this section, prior to exportation of the articles, upon application in writing by an exporter-importer located within his district when it is indicated that the duty on merchandise would be less than \$25 if not within the purview of item 806.20 and it is indicated that the shipment on its return to the United States will be covered by a mail or other informal entry. Customs Form 4455, appropriately modified, may be used by the district director in issuing the waiver.

(l) The district director shall require at the time of entry a deposit of estimated duties based upon the full cost or fair market value, as the case may be, of the repairs or alterations. The cost or fair market value, as the case may be, of the repairs or alterations may be, of the repairs or alterations outside the United States, which is to be set forth in the invoice and entry papers as the basis for the assessment of duty under item 806.20, shall be limited to the cost or value of the repairs or alterations actually performed abroad, which will include all domestic and foreign articles furnished for the repairs or alterations, but shall not include any of the expenses incurred in this country whether by way of engineering costs, preparation of plans or specifications, and furnishing of tools or equipment for doing the repairs or alterations abroad or otherwise.

(Sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 19 U.S.C. 1202) [T.D. 72-119, 37 FR 8869, May 2, 1972, as amended by T.D. 79-159, 44 FR 31967, June 4, 1979; T.D. 82-49, 47 FR 12160, Mar. 22, 1982]

§ 10.8a Imported articles exported and reimported.

(a) In addition to regular entry procedures, supplementary documentation is required in connection with duty-free entries under item 801.10, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), of articles which were originally entered duty paid, removed from Customs custody, and subsequently exported, if:

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(1) The articles were exported within 3 years after the date of the previous importation.

(2) The articles were not advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means while abroad.

(3) The articles did not conform to sample or specifications abroad.

(4) The articles are reimported by or for the account of the person who imported them into and exported them from the United States.

(b) The following supplementary documents shall be filed in connection with the entry of articles claimed to be free of duty under item 801.10, Tariff Schedules of the United States:

(1) A declaration by the person abroad who received and is returning the merchandise to the United States, in substantially the following form:

I declare that the _____ (Description of articles) were received by me from _____ (Name and address of U.S. exporter), that they have not been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means and are being returned to _____ (Name and address of consignee in the United States) because they do not conform to sample or specifications for the following reasons: _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(Address) _____ (Title) _____

(2) A declaration by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, in substantially the following form:

I declare that the _____ (Description of articles) were previously imported into the United States at the Port of _____ (Name of port), Entry No. _____, on _____ (Date of entry) by _____ (Name and address of importer) at which time duty was paid; that they were exported from the United States at the Port of _____ (Name of port) on _____ (Date of exportation) by _____ (Name and address of exporter) without benefit of drawback; that the articles are being reimported.

ported by or for the account of _____ and, that the attached declaration from _____ (Name of foreign shipper) is correct in every respect.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(Address) _____ (Title) _____

(c) If the district director concerned is reasonably satisfied because of the nature of the articles or production of other evidence that the requirements of item 801.10, Tariff Schedules of the United States, and the related headnotes have been met, he may waive the production of the documents provided for in paragraph (b) of this section.

(Secs. 484, 624, 46 Stat. 722, as amended, 759; 19 U.S.C. 1202, 1484) [T.D. 72-221, 37 FR 17469, Aug. 29, 1972]

§ 10.9 Articles exported for processing.

(a) Before the exportation of articles subject, on return to the United States, to duty on the value of the processing performed abroad as provided for in item 806.30, a certificate of registration (top portion of Customs Form 4455), shall be filed (in an original only), by the owner or exporter with the District Director of Customs at a time prior to the departure of the exporting conveyance which will permit an examination of the articles. A statement shall be included on the reverse side of Customs Form 4455 by the exporter or owner substantially as follows:

The articles described in this certificate were manufactured in the United States by _____ (Name and address) or, if of foreign origin, were subjected to _____ (show processes of manufacture, such as molding, casting, machining, etc.) in the United States by _____ (Name and address). The articles in their changed conditions will be returned for further processing by _____ (Name and address); or, if further processing of the articles in the United States will be performed by a person not presently known, the reasons for believing the articles will be returned for further processing are _____

and the reason the person is not presently known is _____

(b) The applicant shall be notified by the district director of the place to which he shall deliver the articles for examination. All expense in connection with the delivery of the articles, including, sealing, marking, and transfer to the exporting conveyance, and transfer borne by the exporter. The articles shall be exported under Customs supervision, except those articles exported by mail which can be identified by manufacturer's mark or number. A photograph or other means of identification shall be furnished when required by the Customs officer.

(c) When the report of the Customs officer showing the examination of the articles and their lading on the exporting conveyance or their delivery for mailing has been endorsed on the Customs Form 4455 covering such articles, the form shall be given to the exporter for use in connection with the return of the articles. If the articles are being exported through the mails and the Customs Form 4455 (Certificate of Registration) has been completed in duplicate, the Customs officer shall enclose the duplicate copy of the form in the package being exported. The owner or exporter, in all other cases, may enclose a duplicate copy of the certificate with the articles being exported in any manner for processing. In order to facilitate the entry of an article, regardless of the mode of exportation, the foreign shipper may include a duplicate copy of the registration certificate, completed prior to exportation, in the returned package.

(d) When articles other than those exported by mail or parcel post are examined and registered at one port and exported for processing through another port, they shall be forwarded to the port of exportation under a transportation and exportation entry.

(e) There shall be filed in connection with an entry covering articles entered under the provisions of item 806.30, a declaration by the person who performed the processing abroad in substantially the following form:

(Place and date)

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I, _____ declare that the articles herein specified are the articles which, in the condition in which they were exported from the United States, were received by me (us) on _____, 19____, from _____ (Name and address of owner or exporter in the United States); that they were received by me (us) for the sole purpose of being processed; that only the processing described below was effected by me (us); that the full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of such processing and the value of the articles after processing are correctly stated below; and that no substitution whatever has been made to replace any of the articles originally received by me (us) from the owner or exporter thereof mentioned above.

Marks and numbers	Description of articles and of processing	Full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of processing ¹	Total value of article after processing
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¹ See Headnote 2, Part 18, Schedule 8, Tariff Schedules of the United States

(f) There shall be filed in connection with the entry the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) and a declaration made by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent having knowledge of the facts that the articles entered in their processed condition are the same articles covered by the Certificate of Registration. This declaration shall also show that the full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of the processing is correctly stated in the entry. There shall be included a concise statement as to the nature of the processing performed outside the United States immediately prior to the current importation and to the processing to be performed thereafter in the United States, showing the name and address of the processor who will do the subsequent processing. When all of the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) is not entered at one time or at one port of entry, in the case of importations not exceeding \$250 in value, the district director at the port where any portion of the merchandise is entered

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shall note the quantity entered on the registration certificate and return the certificate to the submitter thereof for use in connection with any further importation covered by such certificate.

(g) When all the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) is not entered at one time or at one port of entry, in the case of importations valued in excess of \$250, there shall be filed with the entry at the time of entry the certification of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent having knowledge of the facts, that the articles entered in their processed condition are a portion of the articles covered by such certificate of registration. This certificate shall be filed in lieu of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) in the following form:

I hereby certify that the merchandise covered by entry No. _____ dated _____, is a portion of the merchandise exported, under Customs Form 4455 _____ (Certificate of registration No.) dated _____

_____ (Name of foreign consignee), for the purpose and with the intent of processing the metal articles in the foreign country and the further processing of the metal articles upon subsequent importation into the United States.

I further certify that original Customs Form 4455 has been charged with the quantities herein, identified with the entry and port, and will be maintained at _____

(Firm and address)
for a period of 5 years from the date of the related entry of the merchandise covered by such Certificate of Registration, for verification by appropriate Customs officers.

(h) The Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) referred to in paragraph (g) of this section shall be retained by the firm therein referred to for a period of 5 years from the date of the related entry of the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration for verification by appropriate Customs officers. Each quantity entered shall be accounted for in such a manner as to identify the specific entry (entry number), and port of entry with the total quantity of the exported articles on the reverse side of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) until the total quantity has been entered.

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(i) If the district director concerned is satisfied, because of the nature of the articles or production of other evidence, that the articles are imported in circumstances meeting the requirements of item 806.30 and related headnotes, he may waive the declaration provided for in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section.

(j) In the event there has been compliance with the registration requirements (Customs Form 4455) set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and such form (Customs Form 4455) is not available at the time of entry, the district director may waive the production of Customs Form 4455 provided the merchandise is entered at one time at one port of entry, and he is satisfied that the returned merchandise meets the requirements of item 806.30, Tariff Schedules of the United States, and the related headnotes.

(k) In any case where an imported article was exported for processing without compliance with the registration requirements of this section, the district director may waive the Customs Form 4455 if he is satisfied that the returned merchandise is entitled to entry under item 806.30, and that the failure to comply with the registration requirements was due to inadvertence, mistake, or inexperience and not to negligence or bad faith. The district director may also, in his discretion, waive the registration requirements of this section, prior to exportation of the articles, upon application in writing by an exporter-importer located within his district when it is indicated that the duty on the merchandise would be less than \$25 if not within the purview of item 806.30, and it is indicated that the shipment on its return to the United States will be covered by a mail or other informal entry. Customs Form 4455, appropriately modified, may be used by the district director in issuing the waiver.

(l) The district director shall require at the time of entry a deposit of estimated duties based upon the full cost or fair market value, as the case may be, of the processing. The cost or fair market value, as the case may be, of the processing outside the United States which is set forth in the invoice and entry papers as the basis for the

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assessment of duty under item 806.30, shall be limited to the cost or value of the processing actually performed abroad (including all domestic and foreign articles used in the processing, but does not include the exported United States metal article) and shall not include any of the expenses incurred in this country, whether by way of engineering costs, preparation of plans or specifications, and the furnishing of tools or equipment for doing the processing abroad, or otherwise.

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

[T.D. 72-119, 37 FR 8870, May 2, 1972, as amended by T.D. 73-136, 38 FR 13481, May 22, 1973; T.D. 79-159, 44 FR 31967, June 4, 1979]

§ 10.10 Newsreel films.

Where free entry is claimed for newsreel films under the provisions of item 724.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States,* there shall be furnished in connection with the entry a statement of the cameraman, shipper, or other person having knowledge of the facts, identifying the films with the invoice and stating that the basic films have to the best of his knowledge and belief been exposed abroad and that they are shipped for use as newsreel of current events abroad. The invoice shall state the footage and title of each subject.

ARTICLES ASSEMBLED ABROAD WITH UNITED STATES COMPONENTS

§ 10.11 General.

(a) Section 10.12 through 10.23 set forth definitions and interpretative regulations adopted by the Commissioner of Customs pertaining to the construction of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) and related provisions of law. These provisions concern claims for the exemption from duty provided by item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), for American-made fabricated components.

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

condition as exported except for operations incidental to the assembly.

(e) *Product of the United States.* A "product of the United States" is an article manufactured within the Customs territory of the United States and may consist wholly of United States components or materials, of United States and foreign components or materials, or wholly of foreign components or materials. If the article consists wholly or partially of foreign components or materials, the manufacturing process must be such that the foreign components or materials have been substantially transformed into a new and different article, or have been merged into a new and different article.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43021, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.13 Statutory provision: Item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

Item 807.000, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), provides that articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States, which (a) were exported in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, (b) have not lost their physical identity in such articles by change in form, shape, or otherwise, and (c) have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by being assembled and except by operations incidental to the assembly process such as cleaning, lubricating, and painting, are subject to a duty upon the full value of the imported article, less the cost or, if no charge is made, the value of such products of the United States. The rate of duty which is assessed upon the dutiable portion of the imported article is that which is applicable to the imported article as a whole under the appropriate provision of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) for such article. If that provision requires a specific or compound rate of duty, the total duties assessed on the imported article are reduced in such proportion as the cost or value of the returned United States components which qualify for the exemption bears to the full value of the assembled article.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43021, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.12 Definitions.

As used in §§ 10.11 through 10.24, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

(a) *American-made.* The term "American-made" is used to refer to a product of the United States as defined in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) *Assembly.* "Assembly" means the fitting or joining together of fabricated components.

(c) *Exemption.* "Exemption" means the deduction of the cost or value of products of the United States which were assembled abroad in accordance with the requirements of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), from the full value of the assembled article.

(d) *Fabricated component.* "Fabricated component" means a manufactured article ready for assembly in the

Example 1. A transistor radio is assembled abroad from foreign-made components and American-made transistors. Upon importation, the transistor radio is subject to the ad valorem rate of duty applicable to transistor radios upon the value of the radio less the cost or value of the American-made transistors assembled therein.

Example 2. A solid-state watch movement is assembled abroad from foreign-made components and an American-made integrated circuit. If the movement in question is subject to the specific rate of duty of 75 cents if the value of the assembled movement is \$30, and if the value of the American-made integrated circuit is \$10, then the value of the integrated circuit represents one third of the total value of the assembled article and the duty on the assembled article will be reduced by one third (\$.25). Therefore, the duty on the assembled movement is 50 cents.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43021, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.14 Fabricated components subject to the exemption.

(a) *Fabricated components, the product of the United States.* Except as provided in § 10.15, the exemption provided under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), applies to fabricated components, the product of the United States. The components must be in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication at the time of their exportation from the United States to qualify for the exemption. Components will not lose their entitlement to the exemption by being subjected to operations incidental to the assembly either before, during, or after their assembly with other components. Materials undefined in final dimensions and shapes, which are cut into specific shapes or patterns abroad are not considered fabricated components.

Example 1. Articles identifiable in their exported condition as components or parts of the article into which they will be assembled, such as transistors, diodes, integrated circuits, machinery parts, or pre-cut parts of wearing apparel, are regarded as fabricated components.

Example 2. Prestamped metal lead frames for semiconductor devices exported in multiple unit strips in which the individual frame units are connected to each other, or integrated circuit wafers containing individual integrated circuit dice which have been scribed or scored in the United States, are regarded as fabricated components. The

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separation of the individual frames by cutting, or the segmentation of the wafer into individual dice by flexing and breaking along scribed or scored lines, is regarded as an operation incidental to the assembly process.

Example 3. Wires of various type, electrical conductors, metal foils, insulating tapes, ribbons, findings used in dressmaking, and similar products, which are in a finished state when exported from the United States, and are ready for use in the assembly of the imported article, are regarded as fabricated components if they are only cut to length or subjected to operations incidental to the assembly process while abroad.

Example 4. Uncut textile fabrics exported in bolts from which wearing apparel components will be cut according to a pattern are not regarded as fabricated components. Similarly, other materials, such as lumber, leather, sheet metal, plastic sheeting, exported in basic shapes and forms to be fabricated into components for assembly, are not eligible for treatment as fabricated components.

(b) *Substantial transformation of foreign-made articles or materials.* Foreign-made articles or materials may become products of the United States if they undergo a process of manufacture in the United States which results in their substantial transformation. Substantial transformation occurs when, as a result of manufacturing processes, a new and different article emerges, having a distinctive name, character, or use, which is different from that originally possessed by the article or material before being subject to the manufacturing process. The mere finishing or modification of a partially or nearly complete foreign product in the United States will not result in the substantial transformation of such product and it remains the product of a foreign country.

Example 1. A cast metal housing for a valve is made in the United States from imported copper ingots, the product of a foreign country. The housing is a product of the United States because the manufacturing operations performed in the United States to produce the housing resulted in a substantial transformation of the foreign copper ingots.

Example 2. An integrated circuit device is assembled in a foreign country and imported into the United States where its leads are formed by bending them to a specified angle. It is then tested and marked. The imported article does not become a product of

the United States because the operations performed in the United States do not result in a substantial transformation of the foreign integrated circuit device.

Example 3. A circuit board assembly for a computer is assembled in the United States by soldering American-made and foreign-made components onto an American-made printed circuit board. The finished circuit board assembly has a distinct electronic function and is ready for incorporation into the computer. The foreign-made components have undergone a substantial transformation by becoming permanent parts of the circuit board assembly. The circuit board assembly, including all of its parts is regarded as a fabricated component, the product of the United States, for purposes of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43022, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.15 Fabricated components not subject to the exemption.

Fabricated components which are not products of the United States are excluded from the exemption. In addition, the exemption is not applicable to any component exported from the Customs territory of the United States:

- (a) From continuous Customs custody with remission, abatement, or refund of duty;
- (b) With benefit of drawback;
- (c) To comply with any law of the United States or regulation of any Federal agency requiring exportation;
- (d) After manufacture or production in the United States under item 864.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

Example. Partially completed components of an electric motor are imported in several separate shipments and are entered under a temporary importation bond to be manufactured into finished motors under the provisions of item 864.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). The components are completed and assembled into finished electric motors. The finished motors are exported and are assembled abroad into electric fans which are subsequently imported into the United States. Irrespective of the fact that the assembly of the motors might involve such a substantial change that the motor could be considered a product of the United States, no exemption may be given for the value of the electric motors, since they were exported after manufacture or production in the United States under

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the provision of item 864.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43023, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.16 Assembly abroad.

(a) *Assembly operations.* The assembly operations performed abroad may consist of any method used to join or fit together solid components, such as welding, soldering, riveting, force fitting, gluing, laminating, sewing, or the use of fasteners, and may be preceded, accompanied, or followed by operations incidental to the assembly as illustrated in paragraph (b) of this section. The mixing or combining of liquids, gases, chemicals, food ingredients, and amorphous solids with each other or with solid components is not regarded as an assembly.

Example 1. A television yoke is assembled abroad from American-made magnet wire. In the foreign assembly plant the wire is spooled and wound into a coil, the wire cut from the spool, and the coil united with other components, including a terminal panel and housing which are also American-made. The completed article upon importation would be subject to the ad valorem rate of duty applicable to television parts upon the value of the yoke less the cost or value of the American-made wire, terminal panel and housing, assembled therein. The winding and cutting of the wire are either assembly steps or steps incidental to assembly.

Example 2. An aluminum electrolytic capacitor is assembled abroad from American-made aluminum foil, paper, tape, and Mylar film. In the foreign assembly plant the aluminum foil is trimmed to the desired width, cut to the desired length, interleaved with paper, which may or may not be cut to length or despoiled from a continuous length, and rolled into a cylinder wherein the foil and paper are cut and a section of sealing tape fastened to the surface to prevent these components from unwinding. Wire or other electric connectors are bonded at appropriate intervals to the aluminum foil of the cylinder which is then inserted into a metal can, and the ends closed with a protective washer. As imported, the capacitor is subject to the ad valorem rate of duty applicable to capacitors upon the value less the cost or value of the American-made foil, paper, tape, and Mylar film. The operations performed on these components are all either assembly steps or steps incidental to assembly.

Example 3. The manufacture abroad of cloth on a loom using thread or yarn exported from the United States on spools, cops, or pirns is not considered an assembly

but a weaving operation, and the thread or yarn does not qualify for the exemption. However, American-made thread used to sew buttons or garment components is qualified for the exemption because it is used in an operation involving the assembly of solid components.

(b) *Operations incidental to the assembly process.* Operations incidental to the assembly process whether performed before, during, or after assembly, do not constitute further fabrication, and shall not preclude the application of the exemption. The following are examples of operations which are incidental to the assembly process:

- (1) Cleaning;
- (2) Removal of rust, grease, paint, or other preservative coating;
- (3) Application of preservative paint or coating, including preservative metallic coating, lubricants, or protective encapsulation;
- (4) Trimming, filing, or cutting off of small amounts of excess materials;
- (5) Adjustments in the shape or form of a component to the extent required by the assembly being performed abroad;
- (6) Cutting to length of wire, thread, tape, foil, and similar products exported in continuous length; separation by cutting of finished components, such as prestamped integrated circuit lead frames exported in multiple unit strips; and
- (7) Final calibration, testing, marking, sorting, pressing, and folding of assembled articles.

(c) *Operations not incidental to the assembly process.* Any significant process, operation, or treatment other than assembly whose primary purpose is the fabrication, completion, physical or chemical improvement of a component, or which is not related to the assembly process, whether or not it effects a substantial transformation of the article, shall not be regarded as incidental to the assembly and shall preclude the application of the exemption to such article. The following are examples of operations not considered incidental to the assembly as provided under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202):

- (1) Melting of exported ingots and pouring of the metal into molds to produce cast metal parts;

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(2) Cutting of garment parts according to pattern from exported material;

(3) Painting primarily intended to enhance the appearance of an article or to impart distinctive features or characteristics;

(4) Chemical treatment of components or assembled articles to impart new characteristics, such as shower-proofing, permapressing, sanforizing, dyeing or bleaching of textiles;

(5) Machining, polishing, burnishing, peening, plating (other than plating incidental to the assembly), embossing, pressing, stamping, extruding, drawing, annealing, tempering, case hardening, and any other operation, treatment or process which imparts significant new characteristics or qualities to the article affected.

(d) *Joining of American-made and foreign-made components.* An assembly operation may involve the use of American-made components and foreign-made components. The various requirements for establishing entitlement to the exemption apply only to the American-made components of the assembly.

Example. Diodes are assembled abroad from American-made components. The process includes the encapsulation of the assembled components in a plastic shell. The plastic used for the encapsulation is in the form of a pellet, and is of foreign origin. After the prefabricated diode components are assembled, the assembled unit is placed in a transfer molding machine, where, by use of the pellet, molten epoxy is caused to flow around the perimeters of the assembled components, forming upon solidification a plastic body for the diode. Upon importation, exemption may be granted for the value of the American-made components, but not for the value of the plastic pellet. If the plastic pellet used for encapsulation was of United States origin, its value would still be a part of the dutiable value of the diode, because the plastic pellet is not a fabricated component of a type designed to be fitted together by assembly, but merely a premeasured quantity of material which was applied to the assembled unit by a process not constituting an assembly.

(e) *Subassembly.* An assembly operation may involve the joining or fitting of American-made components into a part or subassembly of an article, followed by the installation of the part or subassembly into the complete article.

Example. Rolls of foil and rolls of paper are exported and cut to specific length abroad and interleaved and rolled to form the electrodes and dielectric of a capacitor. Following this procedure, the rolls are assembled with cans and other parts to form a complete capacitor. The foil and paper are entitled to the exemption.

(f) *Packing.* The packing abroad of merchandise into containers does not in itself qualify either the containers, or their contents for the exemption. However, assembled articles which otherwise qualify for the exemption and which are packaged abroad following their assembly will not be disqualified from the exemption by reason of their having been so packaged, whether for retail sale or for bulk shipment. The tariff status of the packing materials or containers will be determined in accordance with General Headnote 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43023, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.17 Valuation of exempted components.

The value of fabricated components to be subtracted from the full value of the assembled article is the cost of the components when last purchased, f.o.b. United States port of exportation or point of border crossing as set out in the invoice and entry papers, or, if no purchase was made, the value of the components at the time of their shipment for exportation, f.o.b. United States port of exportation or point of border crossing, as set out in the invoice and entry papers. However, if the appraising officer concludes that the cost or value of the fabricated components so ascertained does not represent a reasonable cost or value, then the value of the components shall be determined in accordance with section 402 or section 402a, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a, 1402).

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43024, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.18 Valuation of assembled articles.

(a) *Statutory basis used in valuation.* As in the case of the appraisalment of any other imported merchandise (see Subpart C of Part 152 of this chapter), the full value of assembled

articles imported under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), is determined in accordance with the appropriate statutory basis.

(b) *Use of constructed value or cost of production as basis for valuation.* A preponderance of the merchandise entitled to the item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), exemption, is appraised on the basis of constructed value or cost of production.

(1) *Constructed value.* Constructed value is the statutory basis of appraisal authorized by section 402(d), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a(d)), and is applicable to imported articles which are not on a list compiled by the Department of the Treasury, known as the "final list" (T.D. 54521).

(2) *Cost of production.* Cost of production is the statutory basis of appraisal authorized by section 402a(f), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1402(f)), and is applicable to imported articles which are on the "final list" (T.D. 54521).

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43024, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.19 Elements involved in determining constructed value or cost of production.

Both constructed value and cost of production of assembled articles are determined from the following cost data:

(a) *Cost of materials.* The cost of materials to be reported in connection with a claim for an item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), exemption, where constructed value or cost of production is the basis of appraisalment includes, but is not limited to:

(1) The cost or value of all American-made components and other American-made materials f.o.b. the United States port of exportation or point of border crossing. If these items were purchased, there should be included, in addition to the purchase price, all costs incurred up to the time of the items' arrival at the port of exportation, such as packing, freight, insurance, warehousing, sorting, and repacking. If the items were not purchased, the estimated market value

f.o.b. port of exportation or point of border crossing shall be used, based on the normal selling price to independent purchasers or other available market information. If market value information is not available, the value of the items shall be the sum of all costs incurred in producing the items, including general expenses, an amount for profit, and all costs incurred from the time the items are completed to the time they arrive at the port of exportation or point of border crossing.

(2) Freight, insurance, lading and unloading, and other costs incurred in transporting the American-made components and materials from the port of exportation or point of border crossing to the assembler's plant;

(3) The cost or value of all other components and materials added in the country of assembly as well as the costs incurred in transporting these components and materials to the assembler's plant, including packing, freight, insurance, and lading and unloading;

(4) The value of waste or spoilage, including scrap, such as trimmings, cuttings, and turnings from a lathe, and United States components delivered to the assembler and found to be unusable. The value of waste or spoilage shall be determined from the actual cost of the materials less the market value of recovered scrap or rejected components. Where the assembler returns rejected components to its supplier and receives credit for the rejected components so returned, the credit received by the assembler may be applied as an offset against the assembler's cost of materials; and

(5) Taxes on materials assessed by the country of assembly, but remitted or refunded upon exportation of the finished articles from the country of assembly, such as sales taxes and value added taxes. Such taxes are included under the cost of materials when cost of production is the basis of valuation, but are excluded when constructed value is the basis of valuation.

(b) *Cost of fabrication.* The cost of fabrication of an assembled article includes, but is not limited to:

(1) All actual labor costs involved in the assembly operations, including fringe benefits such as paid holidays,

vacations, social security, school taxes, seventh-day pay, on-the-job training, housing allowance, and idle time. Deviation from normal production efficiency to adjust for actual production should be reflected, if necessary, to insure that the total actual labor costs incurred in the assembly are shown in the cost data sheets. For instance, if the efficiency of the production workers does not meet projected expectations, with a consequent increase in unit labor costs, the increased costs should be reflected in the cost data furnished Customs. The costs of engineering, supervisory functions, quality control, and similar personnel expenses shall be included:

- (2) Cost of dies, molds, tooling, special machinery, and similar equipment costs which are allocable to the particular merchandise under consideration (as opposed to general costs for plant equipment or machinery, which are included under general expenses);
- (3) Costs of research, development, design, engineering, and blueprints, except where they are directly allocable to American-made components. Where they are directly allocable to American-made components they are to be included in the value of those components, and are not to be included in the cost of fabrication.
- (4) Costs of inspecting and testing by the assembler; and
- (5) Costs of subcontract work, including the general expenses and profit involved in such work, when a foreign assembler has a portion of the assembly work accomplished by a subcontractor. These costs are considered to be part of the cost of fabrication to the foreign assembler.

(c) *General expenses.* General expenses, which are all of the assembler's expenses other than the cost of components, materials, fabrication, and packaging, include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Building rent or depreciation;
- (2) Costs for utilities, including heat, light, power, and water;
- (3) Telephone, telegraph, and cable costs;
- (4) Depreciation of machinery and equipment other than dies, molds, tooling, special machinery, and similar

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equipment allocable to the particular merchandise under consideration:

- (5) Expenses for maintenance, repairs, and renewals;
- (6) Fire and liability insurance costs;
- (7) Taxes on buildings;
- (8) Factory storage costs;
- (9) Expenses for office and factory supplies;
- (10) Administration salaries and expenses (executives', managers', and office workers' salaries), and salesmen's salaries, commissions, and expenses;
- (11) Travel expenses;
- (12) Advertising expenses;
- (13) Licensing fees paid to a foreign government;
- (14) Legal expenses;
- (15) Nonrefundable expenses relating to the importation of articles into a foreign country, such as foreign brokerage fees;
- (16) Auditing expenses of the foreign assembly operation;
- (17) Start up costs (other than on-the-job training costs). These include legal fees for the consultant or entrepreneur, a fee for setting up the assembler corporation, costs for construction of buildings and installation of manufacturing machinery, engineering fees and material costs to acquire electricity or other power for the plant, fees for the issuance of any permits required, the cost of a bond given to show good faith, charges for telephone service, roads and rail spurs, charges for securing a labor force as well as for their pre-training, costs of trusts established to satisfy foreign ownership, the cost of a plant bond to insure exportation of all materials imported into a foreign country for assembly and to insure return of all imported machinery, and expenses of relocating plant management and production supervisors and their families. Start up costs may be amortized over the period of time for which such expenditures are ordinarily amortized by members of the same general class or kind of merchandise in the country of exportation, in keeping with generally accepted accounting practices; and

- (18) All other general administrative and overhead expenses including janitorial services, security services, and

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the services of a foreign warehouse officer.

(d) *Profit.* The assembler's actual profit or loss and the basis upon which it was calculated must be reported. Appraisement by Customs shall be based on the amount of profit which is found to be usual or ordinary in the trade, subject to limitations and requirements more particularly described in the applicable statutory provisions.

(e) *Packing expenses.* All costs of packing or otherwise preparing assembled articles for shipment to the United States must be reported. These costs include, but are not limited to, the cost of containers, the cost of packing materials such as excelsior, straw, and string, the cost of spraying and fumigating packing materials, and the cost of labor for packing. Packing materials of United States origin may be separately exempt from duty under the exemption provided in item 800.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), for American goods returned without advancement in value or improvement in condition while abroad.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43024, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.20 Cost data required if other statutory basis applicable.

Where it is determined that appraisement is to be made on a value base other than constructed value or cost of production, the importer shall be required to submit cost data of a different nature than required in this part.

Example. If United States value is determined to be the proper basis of valuation, the importer may be required to furnish information on his resale price at the wholesale level in the United States, his general expenses and profit on the resale, and other data which is needed to determine United States value, rather than the cost data required to establish constructed value or cost of production.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975; 40 FR 45163, Oct. 1, 1975]

§ 10.21 Updating cost data and other information.

When a claim for the exemption is predicated on estimated cost data furnished either in advance of or at the

time of entry, this fact should be clearly stated in writing at the time of entry, and suspension of liquidation may be requested by the importer or his agent pending the furnishing of actual cost data. Actual cost data must be submitted as soon as accounting procedures permit. To insure that information used for Customs purposes is reasonably current, the importer shall ordinarily be required to furnish updated cost and assembly data at least every six months, regardless of whether he considers that significant changes have occurred. The 6-month period for the submission of updated cost or other data may be extended by the district director if such extension is appropriate for the type of merchandise involved, or because of the accounting period normally used in the trade, or because of other relevant circumstances.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.22 Marking.

Assembled articles entitled to the exemption are considered products of the country of assembly for the purposes of the country of origin marking requirements of section 304, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304). If an imported assembled article is made entirely of American-made materials, the United States origin of the material may be disclosed by using a legend such as "Assembled in _____ from material of U.S. origin," or a similar phrase.

(Sec. 304, 46 Stat. 687, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304))

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.23 Standards, quotas, and visas.

All requirements and restrictions applicable to imported merchandise, such as labeling, radiation standards, flame-retarding properties, quotas, and visas, apply to assembled articles eligible for the exemption in the same manner as they would apply to all other imported merchandise.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.24 Documentation.

(a) *Documents required.* The following documents shall be filed in connection

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with the entry of assembled articles claimed to be subject to the exemption under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

_____, declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the _____ were assembled in whole or in part from fabricated components listed and described below, which are products of the United States:

Marks of identification, numbers	Description of component	Quantity	Unit value at time and place of export from United States	Port and date of export from United States	Name and address of manufacturer
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¹ In accordance with Headnote 3, part 1B, schedule B, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). Description of the operations performed abroad on the exported components (in sufficient detail to enable Customs officers to determine whether the operations performed are within the preview of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) (attach supplemental sheet if more space is required):

(c) *Reference to previously filed documents.* In lieu of filing duplicate lists of components and descriptions of assembly operations with each entry, the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section may refer to assembly descriptions and lists of components previously filed with and approved by the district director, or to records showing costs, names of manufacturers, and other necessary data on components, provided the importer has arranged with the district director to maintain such records and keep them available for examination by authorized Customs officers.

(d) *Waiver of specific details for each entry.* There are cases where large quantities of United States components are purchased from various sources or exported at various ports and dates on a continuing basis, so that it is impractical to identify the exact source, port and date of export for each particular component included in an entry of merchandise claimed to be subject to the exemption under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). In these cases, specific details such as the port and date of export and the name of the manufacturer of the United States components may be waived if the district director is satisfied that the importer and assembler have established reliable controls to insure that all components for which the exemption is claimed are in fact products of the United States. These controls shall include strict physical segregation of the United States components.

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

(e) *Waiver of documents.* When the district director is satisfied that unusual circumstances make the production of either or both of the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section, or of any of the information set forth therein, impractical and is further satisfied that the requirements of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), and related headnotes have been met, he may waive the production of such document(s) or information.

(f) *Unavailability of documents at time of entry.* If either or both of the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section are not available at the time of entry, an appropriate bond for the production of the document(s) may be given pursuant to §§ 113.41-113.46 and 141.66 of this chapter.

(g) *Responsibility of correctness.* Subject to the civil and criminal sanctions provided by law for false or fraudulent entries, the importer has the ultimate responsibility for supplying all information needed by the Customs Service to process an entry, and for the completeness and truthfulness of such information. If certain information cannot be supplied by the assembler, it must be provided by the importer.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975, as amended by T.D. 79-159, 44 FR 31967, June 4, 1979]

FREE ENTRY—ARTICLES FOR THE USE OF FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL¹

§ 10.30c [Reserved]

TEMPORARY IMPORTATIONS UNDER BOND

¹ 30 FR 11318, Sept. 3, 1965.

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§ 10.31 Entry: bond.

(a)(1) Entry of articles brought into the United States temporarily and claimed to be exempt from duty under Schedule 8, Part 5C, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS),¹ unless covered by an A.T.A. carnet as provided in Part 114 of this chapter, shall be made on Customs Form 3461 or 7533, supported by the documentation required by § 142.3 of this chapter. However, when § 10.36 or § 10.36a is applicable, or the aggregate value of the article is not over \$250, the form prescribed for the informal entry of importations by mail, in baggage, or by other means, may be used. When entry is made on Customs Form 3461 or 7533, an entry summary Customs Form 7501, shall be filed within 10 days after time of entry, in accordance with Subpart B, Part 142 of this chapter.

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

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

2. Merchandise may be admitted into the United States under item 864.05 only on conditions that—

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“(a) such merchandise will not be processed into an article manufactured or produced in the United States if such article is—
(i) alcohol, distilled spirits, wine, beer, or any dilution or mixture of any or all of the foregoing;
(ii) a perfume or other commodity containing ethyl alcohol (whether or not such alcohol is denatured), or
(iii) a product of wheat; and
(b) if any processing of such merchandise results in an article (other than an article described in (a) of this heading) manufactured or produced in the United States—
(i) a complete accounting will be made to the Customs Service for all articles, wastes, and irrecoverable losses resulting from such processing; and
(ii) all articles and valuable wastes resulting from such processing will be exported or destroyed under customs supervision within the bonded period.
“3. Upon satisfactory proof that any article admitted under item 864.30 has been destroyed because of its use for any purpose provided for therein, the obligation under the bond to export such article shall be treated as satisfied.
“4. Collectors of customs may defer the execution of a bond for not to exceed 90 days after the date of importation for vehicles and craft entered under item 864.35 to take part in races or other specific contests for other than money purses, but unless any such vehicle or craft is exported or the bond is given within the period of such deferment, such vehicle or craft shall be subject to forfeiture.
“5. Articles may be admitted under item 864.75 only on condition that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have found that the foreign country from which the articles were imported allows, or will allow, substantially reciprocal privileges in respect of similar imports to such country from the United States; and if the Secretary finds that a foreign country has discontinued, or will discontinue, the allowance of such privileges, the privileges of item 864.75 shall not apply thereafter in respect of imports from such foreign country.
“Item 864.05 Articles to be repaired, altered, or processed (including processes which result in articles manufactured or produced in the United States)
“Item 864.10 Models of women's wearing apparel imported by manufacturers for use solely as models in their own establishments
“Item 864.15 Articles imported by illustrators and photographers for use solely as models in their own establishments, in the illustrating of catalogues, pamphlets, or advertising matter
“Item 864.20 Samples solely for use in taking orders for merchandise

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“Item 864.25 Articles solely for examination with a view to reproduction, or for such examination and reproduction (except photogravure, lithography, and motion-picture advertising films)
“Item 864.30 Articles intended solely for testing, experimental, or review purposes, including plans, specifications, drawings, blue-prints, photographs, and similar articles for use in connection with experiments or for study
“Item 864.35 Automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, airplanes, airships, balloons, boats, racing shells, and similar vehicles and craft, and the usual equipment of the foregoing; all the foregoing which are brought temporarily into the United States by nonresidents for the purpose of taking part in races or other specific contests
“Item 864.40 Locomotives and other railroad equipment brought temporarily into the United States for use in clearing obstructions, fighting fires, or making emergency repairs on railroads within the United States, or for use in transportation otherwise than in international traffic when the Secretary of the Treasury finds that the temporary use of foreign railroad equipment is necessary to meet an emergency
“Item 864.45 Containers for compressed gases, filled or empty, and containers or other articles in use for covering or holding merchandise (including personal or household effects) during transportation and suitable for reuse for that purpose
“Item 864.50 Professional equipment, tools of trade, repair components for equipment or tools admitted under this item, and camping equipment; all the foregoing imported by or for nonresidents sojourning temporarily in the United States and for the use of such nonresidents
“Item 864.55 Articles of special design for temporary use exclusively in connection with the manufacture or production of articles for export
“Item 864.60 Animals and poultry brought into the United States for the purpose of breeding, exhibition, or competition for prizes, and the usual equipment therefor
“Item 864.65 Theatrical scenery, properties, and apparel brought into the United States by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions arriving from abroad for temporary use by them in such exhibitions
“Item 864.70 Paintings, pastels, drawings, sketches, engravings, etchings, lithographs, woodcuts, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought into the United States by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them for exhibition and
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(2) If Customs Form 7501 is filed at time of entry, it shall serve as both the entry and entry summary, and Customs Form 3461 or 7533 shall not be required. Customs Form 7501 shall be in original only, except for entries under item 864.05, TSUS, which require a duplicate copy for statistical purposes. When articles are entered under an A.T.A. carnet, the importation voucher of the carnet shall serve as the entry.
(3) In addition to the data usually shown on a regular consumption entry summary, each temporary importation bond entry summary shall include:
(i) The TSUS item number under which entry is claimed.
(ii) A statement of the use to be made of the articles in sufficient detail to enable the district director to determine whether they are entitled to entry as claimed, and
(iii) A declaration that the articles are not to be put to any other use and that they are not imported for sale or sale on approval.
(b) The district director of Customs, if he is satisfied as to the importer's identity and good faith, may admit a vehicle or craft brought in by a nonresident to take part in a race or other specific contest for which no money purse is awarded, under the provisions of item 864.35, Tariff Schedules of the United States, without formal entry or security for exportation. If at the time of arrival it appears that the article is likely to remain in the United States beyond 90 days, formal entry and bond shall be taken.
(c) When any article has been admitted without formal entry or security for exportation and the importer thereafter desires to prolong his stay beyond 90 days, an entry covering the article and security for its exportation shall be accepted at any port where the article may be presented for entry. The time during which the imported article may remain in the United States under the entry shall be commensurate with the purpose for which it is imported, and shall be limited to the time necessary for the illustration, promotion, and encouragement of art, science, or industry in the United States
“Item 864.75 Automobiles, automobile chassis, automobile bodies, cutaway portions of any of the foregoing, and parts for any of the foregoing, finished, unfinished, or cutaway, when intended solely for show purposes (Schedule 8, Part 5C, Tariff Schedules of the United States.)

puted from the date of its original arrival in the United States. The estimated duties for the purpose of fixing the amount of any bond required by paragraph (f) of this section shall be the estimated duties which would have been required to be deposited had the article been entered under an ordinary consumption entry on the date of the original arrival.
(d) [Reserved]
(e) The entry or invoice shall:
(1) Describe each article in detail; (2) set forth the value of each article; and (3) set forth any marks or numbers thereon or other distinguishing features thereof. In the case of a vehicle, aircraft, or pleasure boat entered under item 864.05 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States and § 10.36a, the registration number, and engine or motor number, and the body number (if available) shall also be shown on the entry. Examination of the imported articles shall be made whenever the circumstances warrant, and occasionally in any event to an extent which will enable the Customs officer to determine that the importation is in agreement with the invoice or entry as to identity and quantity and for the purpose of accepting the entry under the applicable provisions of Schedule 8, Part 5C, Tariff Schedules of the United States. No examination for the purpose of appraisement and no appraisement of the articles shall be made.
(f) With the exceptions stated herein, a bond shall be given on Customs Form 7563 in an amount equal to double the duties which it is estimated would accrue (or such larger amount as the district director shall state in writing to the entrant is necessary to protect the revenue) had all the articles covered by the entry been entered under an ordinary consumption entry. In the case of samples solely for use in taking orders entered under item 864.20, Tariff Schedules of the United States, motion-picture advertising films entered under item 864.25, and professional equipment, tools of trade and repair components for such equipment or tools entered under item 864.50, the bond required to be given shall be in an amount equal to 110 percent of the estimated duties determined at the time of entry. A term bond on Customs Form 7563-A, a gen-

APPENDIX B
STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS items 807.00 and 806.30, 1966-82

Year	(In millions of dollars)									
	Total value			Dutiable value			Value of U.S. products			
	807.00	806.30	Total	807.00	806.30	Total	807.00	806.30	Total	
1966	889.8	63.2	953.0	776.5	29.0	805.5	113.3	34.2	147.5	
1967	931.6	103.5	1,035.1	785.0	52.2	837.2	146.6	51.3	197.9	
1968	1,432.0	122.4	1,554.4	1,206.2	57.5	1,263.7	225.7	64.9	290.6	
1969 1/2	1,646.2	192.6	1,838.8	1,307.3	89.4	1,396.7	338.9	103.2	442.1	
1970	2,004.2	204.0	2,208.2	1,570.5	101.3	1,671.8	433.7	102.6	536.3	
1971	2,566.4	199.4	2,765.8	2,030.8	75.1	2,105.9	535.6	124.3	659.9	
1972	3,090.5	318.3	3,408.8	2,410.1	130.3	2,540.4	680.4	187.9	868.3	
1973	3,784.5	462.6	4,247.1	3,025.4	212.9	3,238.3	759.1	249.7	1,008.8	
1974	4,828.1	543.7	5,371.8	3,818.6	240.4	4,059.0	1,009.5	303.3	1,312.8	
1975 2/3	4,707.8	454.6	5,162.4	3,703.9	192.6	3,896.5	1,003.9	262.0	1,265.9	
1976 2/3	5,247.5	474.0	5,721.5	3,976.2	199.2	4,175.4	1,271.3	274.8	1,546.1	
1977	6,723.4	465.1	7,188.5	5,021.4	190.7	5,212.1	1,702.0	274.4	1,976.4	
1978	9,337.1	398.1	9,735.2	6,988.9	154.8	7,143.7	2,348.3	243.2	2,591.5	
1979 2/3	11,559.3	407.7	11,967.0	8,468.3	172.8	8,641.1	3,091.0	234.9	3,325.9	
1980 2/3	13,762.3	254.2	14,016.5	10,178.2	83.6	10,261.8	3,584.1	170.6	3,754.7	
1981	15,924.3	256.5	16,180.8	11,653.9	80.3	11,734.2	4,270.4	176.2	4,446.6	
1982	17,917.1	358.4	18,275.5	13,456.0	116.2	13,572.2	4,461.1	242.2	4,703.3	

1/ Data on 806.30 for 1969 are estimated; they were compiled from an analysis of entry documents supplied by the Department of Commerce and from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Imports under item 806.30 were slightly understated for 1975, 1976, 1979 and 1980 in earlier issues of this table.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted. Minor adjustments to official statistics were made to correct cases of misreporting. Statistics previously reported for certain commodity groupings have been revised to reflect changes in assignment made by the Commission's commodity industry analysts.

In 1980, Census reported total 807.00/806.30 imports of \$14,037.2 million and \$464.2 million, respectively. However, the staff of the Commission made substantial revisions to these figures. Downward adjustments of \$275.1 million were made to the Census 807.00 figure, and \$227.2 million to the 806.30 value. These revisions, for the most part, were attributable to the exclusion of duty-free civil aircraft items. The civil aircraft items do reflect reimportation of American products, either further processed or assembled overseas. Since these data may be of interest, they are included in App. C, along with all other commodities involved in the adjustments made.

Table 2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1979		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
West Germany-----	1,931.4	25.0	1,906.3
Japan-----	1,895.0	31.8	1,863.2
Canada-----	1,256.5	324.0	932.5
France-----	385.3	82.2	303.1
United Kingdom-----	355.8	32.9	322.9
Sweden-----	338.4	8.5	329.9
Ireland-----	60.4	11.0	49.4
Netherlands-----	53.1	4.2	49.0
Denmark-----	35.3	2.7	32.6
Italy-----	26.5	1.6	24.9
Switzerland-----	10.6	1.2	9.4
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	10.1	.7	9.4
Austria-----	2.6	.8	1.9
Australia-----	2.1	1.0	1.0
Norway-----	1.0	.2	.8
All other-----	.8	.1	.7
Total, developed countries-----	6,365.1	527.9	5,837.2
Mexico-----	2,001.7	1,005.1	996.6
Malaysia-----	603.5	369.9	233.6
Singapore-----	547.0	278.0	269.0
Taiwan-----	395.9	88.6	307.3
Hong Kong-----	326.6	102.8	223.7
South Korea-----	322.3	173.6	148.7
Philippines-----	264.2	159.3	104.9
Brazil-----	138.0	15.2	122.8
Haiti-----	133.7	94.5	39.2
El Salvador-----	117.8	67.6	50.2
Dominican Republic-----	87.7	59.6	28.0
Thailand-----	47.6	34.9	12.6
Barbados-----	38.2	21.0	17.1
Costa Rica-----	37.0	23.9	13.1
Indonesia-----	32.1	13.8	18.4
All other-----	101.0	55.1	45.9
Total, less developed countries-----	5,194.2	2,563.1	2,631.1
Grand total-----	11,559.3	3,091.0	8,468.3

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See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan	3,280.9	43.9	3,237.0
West Germany	2,166.8	34.9	2,131.9
Canada	1,162.3	345.3	817.0
Sweden	333.6	8.0	325.6
United Kingdom	217.2	16.6	200.5
France	150.8	15.2	135.6
Netherlands	58.8	8.0	50.8
Ireland	46.6	9.5	37.1
Denmark	37.7	2.7	35.1
Italy	37.7	2.7	35.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	15.5	1.7	13.8
Switzerland	11.6	1.0	10.5
Austria	5.8	.8	5.0
Australia	1.6	.8	.8
Norway	1.3	.2	1.0
All other	1.6	.3	1.3
total, developed countries	7,529.7	491.7	7,037.9
Mexico	2,276.3	1,141.4	1,134.8
Malaysia	795.3	465.2	330.1
Singapore	760.4	402.2	358.2
Taiwan	473.7	107.1	366.6
Philippines	409.9	251.2	158.7
Hong Kong	407.8	113.7	294.2
South Korea	311.2	166.5	144.6
Haiti	153.8	105.3	48.5
Brazil	110.8	15.5	95.2
Dominican Republic	97.5	66.1	31.5
El Salvador	88.9	51.4	37.5
Thailand	82.4	67.3	15.2
Indonesia	49.6	18.5	31.1
Barbados	47.5	23.9	23.5
Costa Rica	45.2	29.9	15.3
All other	122.3	67.2	55.1
total, less developed countries	6,232.6	3,092.4	3,140.3
Grand total	13,762.3	3,584.1	10,178.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1981		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan-----	4,013.1	43.3	3,969.8
West Germany-----	2,071.5	33.7	2,037.8
Canada-----	1,555.2	517.5	1,037.6
Sweden-----	361.4	9.5	351.9
France-----	237.7	16.7	221.0
United Kingdom-----	231.1	24.5	206.6
Netherlands-----	94.2	10.3	84.0
Ireland-----	63.7	13.3	50.4
Italy-----	44.2	8.8	35.4
Denmark-----	26.1	2.5	23.6
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	19.7	6.8	12.9
Switzerland-----	5.8	.8	4.9
Australia-----	2.1	1.0	1.0
Austria-----	1.9	.3	1.7
Republic of South Africa-----	1.4	.2	1.2
All other-----	2.4	.6	1.8
total, developed countries-----	8,731.5	689.9	8,041.7
*Mexico-----	2,655.9	1,399.3	1,256.6
*Malaysia-----	900.5	542.8	357.7
*Singapore-----	843.1	393.3	449.8
*Taiwan-----	536.6	110.3	426.3
*Philippines-----	523.3	326.4	196.9
*Hong Kong-----	517.8	126.0	391.9
*South Korea-----	301.8	174.2	127.6
*Haiti-----	171.3	117.1	54.2
*Brazil-----	142.1	20.4	121.7
*Dominican Republic-----	119.7	78.6	41.1
*Thailand-----	106.5	79.9	26.7
*El Salvador-----	72.5	41.2	31.3
*Costa Rica-----	53.3	37.6	15.7
*Barbados-----	53.2	32.5	20.7
*Indonesia-----	45.5	21.3	24.2
All other-----	149.6	79.8	69.9
total, less developed countries-----	7,192.8	3,580.5	3,612.3
Grand total-----	15,924.3	4,270.4	11,653.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan-----	5,004.8	68.2	4,936.6
West Germany-----	2,655.5	53.9	2,601.6
Canada-----	1,239.6	374.9	864.7
Sweden-----	518.2	15.5	502.7
United Kingdom-----	241.8	27.9	213.9
France-----	172.7	21.3	151.4
Netherlands-----	95.8	10.7	85.1
Ireland-----	73.7	16.9	56.8
Denmark-----	41.5	3.1	38.4
Italy-----	41.0	12.6	28.4
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	9.1	1.1	8.0
Finland-----	7.6	1.3	6.2
Austria-----	7.2	1.5	5.7
Switzerland-----	7.0	.8	6.2
Republic of South Africa-----	4.3	.4	4.0
All other-----	2.1	.4	1.8
Total, developed countries-----	10,121.9	610.6	9,511.3
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*Mexico-----	2,804.8	1,429.8	1,375.0
*Malaysia-----	1,096.2	661.5	434.8
*Singapore-----	836.2	363.7	472.5
*Philippines-----	660.2	407.5	252.7
*Taiwan-----	543.0	101.1	441.8
*Hong Kong-----	508.3	102.6	405.7
*South Korea-----	375.3	218.3	157.0
*Haiti-----	179.9	125.7	54.3
*Dominican Republic-----	131.0	88.2	42.8
*Brazil-----	123.1	18.4	104.8
*Thailand-----	107.3	73.4	33.9
*Barbados-----	83.6	55.4	28.2
*El Salvador-----	77.6	46.7	30.9
*Indonesia-----	69.4	33.0	36.4
*Costa Rica-----	58.9	46.7	12.2
All other-----	140.4	78.6	61.8
Total, less developed countries-----	7,795.2	3,850.5	3,944.7
Grand total-----	17,917.1	4,461.1	13,456.0

*Designated beneficiary countries for GSP treatment. Some beneficiaries are also included in the "other" categories.
+Designated lease developed developing country beginning in 1980.

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

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

Table 3.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1979		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
West Germany-----	16.7	.8	22.5
Japan-----	16.4	1.0	22.0
Canada-----	10.9	10.5	11.0
France-----	3.3	2.7	3.6
United Kingdom-----	3.1	1.1	3.8
Sweden-----	2.9	.3	3.9
Ireland-----	.5	.4	.6
Netherlands-----	.5	.1	.6
Denmark-----	.3	.1	.4
Italy-----	.2	.1	.3
Switzerland-----	.1	1/	.1
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	.1	1/	.1
Austria-----	1/	1/	1/
Australia-----	1/	1/	1/
Norway-----	1/	1/	1/
All other-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries-----	55.0	17.1	68.9
Mexico-----	17.3	32.5	11.8
Malaysia-----	5.2	12.0	2.8
Singapore-----	4.7	9.0	3.2
Taiwan-----	3.4	2.9	3.6
Hong Kong-----	2.8	3.3	2.6
South Korea-----	2.8	5.6	1.8
Philippines-----	2.3	5.2	1.2
Brazil-----	1.2	.5	1.4
Haiti-----	1.0	3.1	.5
El Salvador-----	.8	2.2	.6
Dominican Republic-----	.4	1.9	.3
Thailand-----	.3	1.1	.1
Barbados-----	.3	.7	.2
Costa Rica-----	.3	.8	.2
Indonesia-----	.3	.4	.2
All other-----	.9	1.8	.5
Total, less developed countries-----	44.0	81.2	30.5
Grand total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0

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See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan-----	23.8	1.2	31.8
West Germany-----	15.7	1.0	20.9
Canada-----	8.4	9.6	8.0
Sweden-----	2.4	.2	3.2
United Kingdom-----	1.6	.5	2.0
France-----	1.1	.4	1.3
Netherlands-----	.4	.2	.5
Ireland-----	.3	.3	.4
Denmark-----	.3	.1	.3
Italy-----	.3	.1	.3
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	.1	1/	.1
Switzerland-----	.1	1/	.1
Austria-----	1/	1/	1/
Australia-----	1/	1/	1/
Norway-----	1/	1/	1/
All other-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries-----	54.5	13.6	68.9
Mexico-----	16.5	31.8	11.1
Malaysia-----	5.8	13.0	3.2
Singapore-----	5.5	11.2	3.5
Taiwan-----	3.4	3.0	3.6
Philippines-----	3.0	7.0	1.6
Hong Kong-----	3.0	3.2	2.9
South Korea-----	2.3	4.6	1.4
Haiti-----	1.1	2.9	.5
Brazil-----	.8	.4	.9
Dominican Republic-----	.7	1.8	.3
El Salvador-----	.6	1.4	.4
Thailand-----	.6	1.9	.1
Indonesia-----	.4	.5	.3
Barbados-----	.3	.7	.2
Costa Rica-----	.3	.8	.2
All other-----	.9	1.9	.5
Total, less developed countries-----	44.3	84.2	30.2
Grand total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1981		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan-----	25.2	1.0	34.1
West Germany-----	13.0	.8	17.5
Canada-----	9.8	12.1	8.9
Sweden-----	2.3	.2	3.0
France-----	1.5	.4	1.9
United Kingdom-----	1.5	.6	1.8
Netherlands-----	.6	.2	.7
Ireland-----	.4	.3	.4
Italy-----	.3	.2	.3
Denmark-----	.2	.1	.2
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	.1	.2	.1
Switzerland-----	1/	1/	1/
Australia-----	1/	1/	1/
Austria-----	1/	1/	1/
Republic of South Africa-----	1/	1/	1/
All other-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries-----	54.9	16.1	68.9
Mexico-----	16.7	32.8	10.8
Malaysia-----	5.7	12.7	3.1
Singapore-----	5.3	9.2	3.9
Taiwan-----	3.4	2.6	3.7
Philippines-----	3.3	7.6	1.7
Hong Kong-----	3.3	3.0	3.4
South Korea-----	1.9	4.1	1.1
Haiti-----	1.1	2.7	.5
Brazil-----	.9	.5	1.0
Dominican Republic-----	.8	1.8	.4
Thailand-----	.7	1.9	.2
El Salvador-----	.5	1.0	.3
Costa Rica-----	.3	.9	.1
Barbados-----	.3	.8	.2
Indonesia-----	.3	.5	.2
All other-----	.9	1.9	.6
Total, less developed countries-----	44.5	82.1	30.6
Grand total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1979-82--Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1982			
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	
Japan-----	27.9	1.5	36.7	
West Germany-----	14.8	1.2	19.3	
Canada-----	6.9	8.4	6.4	
Sweden-----	2.9	.3	3.7	
United Kingdom-----	1.3	.6	1.6	
France-----	1.0	.5	1.1	
Netherlands-----	.5	.2	.6	
Ireland-----	.4	.4	.4	
Denmark-----	.2	.1	.3	
Italy-----	.2	.3	.2	
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	.1	1/	.1	
Finland-----	1/	1/	1/	
Austria-----	1/	1/	1/	
Switzerland-----	1/	1/	1/	
Republic of South Africa-----	1/	1/	1/	
All other-----	1/	1/	1/	
Total, developed countries	56.2	13.5	70.4	110
*Mexico-----	15.7	32.0	10.2	
*Malaysia-----	6.1	14.8	3.2	
*Singapore-----	4.7	8.2	3.5	
*Philippines-----	3.7	9.1	1.9	
*Taiwan-----	3.0	2.3	3.3	
*Hong Kong-----	2.8	4.9	3.0	
*South Korea-----	2.1	2.8	1.2	
*Haiti-----	1.0	2.0	.4	
*Dominican Republic-----	.7	.4	.3	
*Brazil-----	.7	1.6	.3	
*Thailand-----	.6	1.2	.2	
*Barbados-----	.5	1.0	.2	
*El Salvador-----	.4	.7	.3	
*Indonesia-----	.4	1.0	.1	
*Costa Rica-----	.3	1.8	.5	
All other-----	.8			
Total, less developed countries	42.7	84.3	28.9	
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	

*Designated beneficiary countries for GSP treatment. Some beneficiaries are also included in the "other" categories.
+Designated least developed developing country beginning in 1980.

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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

Table 4.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1979-82
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1979		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Canada-----	186.6	103.0	83.6
West Germany-----	38.2	25.1	13.1
Italy-----	18.4	4.3	14.2
Japan-----	17.2	11.6	5.6
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	11.0	5.7	5.4
Sweden-----	4.9	2.9	2.0
United Kingdom-----	4.6	2.6	2.1
Switzerland-----	3.5	1.7	1.8
France-----	2.3	1.5	.7
Netherlands-----	.5	.3	.2
Ireland-----	.1	.1	.1
Australia-----	1/	1/	1/
Denmark-----	1/	1/	1/
total, developed countries-----	287.4	158.7	128.7
*Mexico-----	63.4	44.3	19.1
*Malaysia-----	31.6	18.4	13.1
*Singapore-----	12.6	7.1	5.5
*Taiwan-----	5.6	1.9	3.8
*Philippines-----	2.3	1.5	.8
*South Korea-----	2.0	1.3	.7
*Brazil-----	1.6	.8	.8
Spain-----	.3	.3	.1
*Hong Kong-----	.2	.1	.1
*Israel-----	.1	.1	1/
*El Salvador-----	.1	.1	1/
*Colombia-----	.1	.1	1/
*Yugoslavia-----	1/	1/	1/
*Dominican Republic-----	1/	1/	1/
*Portugal-----	1/	1/	1/
All other-----	1	1	1/
total, less developed countries-----	120.2	76.1	44.1
Grand total-----	407.7	234.8	172.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1979-82--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Canada-----	80.0	52.6	27.4
West Germany-----	36.8	28.4	8.4
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	16.0	11.4	4.6
Italy-----	3.2	1.3	1.9
Japan-----	3.2	2.3	1.0
Switzerland-----	2.6	1.3	1.3
Sweden-----	.9	.6	.3
Netherlands-----	.7	.6	.2
United Kingdom-----	.7	.3	.4
France-----	.6	.3	.2
Austria-----	.2	.2	1/
Denmark-----	.1	1/	1/
Total, developed countries-----	144.9	99.2	45.8
*Mexico-----	65.1	44.9	20.3
*Malaysia-----	24.7	15.3	9.5
*Singapore-----	12.9	7.2	5.7
*Philippines-----	3.0	2.2	.7
*South Korea-----	1.4	.8	.6
*Hong Kong-----	.9	.4	.6
*Brazil-----	.7	.4	.3
*Taiwan-----	.2	.1	.1
*Pakistan-----	.1	.1	1/
*Mauritius-----	1/	1/	1/
*Thailand-----	1/	1/	1/
*Dominican Republic-----	1/	1/	1/
*Haiti-----	1/	1/	1/
*Peru-----	1/	1/	1/
*Barbados-----	1/	1/	1/
All other-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries-----	109.3	71.5	37.8
Grand total-----	254.2	170.7	83.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1979-82--Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	1981		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Canada-----	82.5	57.3	25.2
West Germany-----	29.6	19.6	10.0
Japan-----	22.6	16.3	6.3
Italy-----	19.4	15.8	3.5
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	6.9	4.5	2.4
Switzerland-----	6.1	3.3	2.8
Austria-----	.9	.6	.2
France-----	.7	.4	.4
United Kingdom-----	.5	.3	.2
Sweden-----	.2	.1	.1
Australia-----	.1	.1	1/
Netherlands-----	1/	1/	1/
Denmark-----	1/	1/	1/
Ireland-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries-----	169.5	118.3	51.2
*Mexico-----	53.8	38.4	15.4
*Malaysia-----	15.7	9.7	6.0
*Singapore-----	15.1	8.1	7.0
*Taiwan-----	1.6	1.2	.4
*South Korea-----	.5	.3	.2
*Pakistan-----	.1	.1	1/
*Brazil-----	.1	1/	1/
*Philippines-----	.1	1/	1/
*Dominican Republic-----	1/	1/	1/
*Haiti-----	1/	1/	1/
*Barbados-----	1/	1/	1/
*Indonesia-----	1/	1/	1/
*Hong Kong-----	1/	1/	1/
*Peru-----	1/	1/	1/
*Thailand-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries-----	87.0	57.9	29.1
Grand total-----	256.5	176.2	80.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1979-82--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan-----	134.8	88.8	46.0
Canada-----	110.3	78.5	31.8
West Germany-----	22.5	13.8	8.7
Italy-----	9.0	7.4	1.6
France-----	5.3	2.7	2.6
Switzerland-----	3.6	1.7	1.9
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	2.8	2.1	.6
United Kingdom-----	2.3	1.6	.7
Netherlands-----	1.7	1.5	.2
Austria-----	.4	.3	.1
Sweden-----	.2	.1	.1
Ireland-----	.2	.1	.1
Norway-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries-----	292.9	198.6	94.3
*Mexico-----	32.7	24.3	8.4
*Malaysia-----	15.7	8.8	6.9
*Singapore-----	9.0	4.5	4.6
*Greece-----	5.4	4.8	.7
*Philippines-----	1.1	.2	.8
*South Korea-----	.6	.5	.2
*Costa Rica-----	.3	.2	.2
*Taiwan-----	.3	.2	.1
*Brazil-----	.1	.1	1/
*Pakistan-----	.1	1/	1/
*Thailand-----	1/	1/	1/
*Haiti-----	1/	1/	1/
*Hong Kong-----	1/	1/	1/
*Poland-----	1/	1/	1/
*Dominican Republic-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries-----	65.4	43.6	21.8
Grand total-----	358.4	242.2	116.2

*Designated beneficiary countries for GSP treatment. Some beneficiaries are also included in the "other" categories.

+Designated least developed developing country, beginning in 1980.

1/ Less than \$50,000.

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

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

Table 5.--Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1979-82
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1979		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Canada-----	45.8	43.9	48.4
West Germany-----	9.4	10.7	7.6
Italy-----	4.5	1.8	8.2
Japan-----	4.2	4.9	3.2
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	2.7	2.4	3.1
Sweden-----	1.2	1.2	1.2
United Kingdom-----	1.1	1.1	1.2
Switzerland-----	.9	.7	1.1
France-----	.6	.7	.4
Netherlands-----	.1	.1	.1
Ireland-----	1/	1/	1/
Australia-----	1/	1/	1/
Denmark-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries-----	70.5	67.5	74.5
*Mexico-----	15.5	18.9	11.0
*Malaysia-----	7.7	7.9	7.6
*Singapore-----	3.1	3.0	3.2
*Taiwan-----	1.4	.8	2.2
*Philippines-----	.6	.7	.5
*South Korea-----	.5	.6	.4
*Brazil-----	.4	.4	.5
Spain-----	.1	.1	1/
*Hong Kong-----	1/	.1	1/
*Israel-----	1/	1/	1/
*El Salvador-----	1/	1/	1/
*Colombia-----	1/	1/	1/
*Yugoslavia-----	1/	1/	1/
*Dominican Republic-----	1/	1/	1/
*Portugal-----	1/	1/	1/
All other-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries-----	29.3	32.5	25.4
Grand total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0

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See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.--Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1979-82--
Continued

(In percent of grand total)

Source	1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Canada-----	31.5	30.8	32.8
West Germany-----	14.5	16.6	10.1
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	6.3	6.7	5.5
Italy-----	1.3	.8	2.3
Japan-----	1.3	1.3	1.2
Switzerland-----	1.0	.7	1.5
Sweden-----	.3	.3	.3
Netherlands-----	.3	.3	.2
United Kingdom-----	.3	.2	.4
France-----	.2	.2	.3
Austria-----	.1	.1	1/
Denmark-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries-----	57.1	58.0	54.6
*Mexico-----	25.6	26.3	24.3
*Malaysia-----	9.7	8.9	11.3
*Singapore-----	5.1	4.2	6.8
*Philippines-----	1.2	1.3	.9
*South Korea-----	.5	.5	.7
*Hong Kong-----	.4	.2	.7
*Brazil-----	.3	.2	.4
*Taiwan-----	.1	.1	.1
*Pakistan-----	.1	1/	.1
*Mauritius-----	1/	1/	1/
*Thailand-----	1/	1/	1/
*Dominican Republic-----	1/	1/	1/
+*Haiti-----	1/	1/	1/
*Peru-----	1/	1/	1/
*Barbados-----	1/	1/	1/
All other-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries-----	43.0	41.7	45.4
Grand total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.--Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1979-82--
Continued
(In percent of grand total)

Source	1981		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Canada-----	32.2	32.5	31.4
West Germany-----	11.5	11.1	12.4
Japan-----	8.8	9.2	7.9
Italy-----	7.5	9.0	4.4
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	2.7	2.5	3.0
Switzerland-----	2.4	1.9	3.5
Austria-----	.3	.4	.3
France-----	.3	.2	.5
United Kingdom-----	.2	.2	.3
Sweden-----	.1	1/	.1
Australia-----	1/	1/	1/
Netherlands-----	1/	1/	1/
Denmark-----	1/	1/	1/
Ireland-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries-----	66.0	67.0	63.9
*Mexico-----	21.0	21.8	19.2
*Malaysia-----	6.1	5.5	7.5
*Singapore-----	5.9	4.6	8.7
*Taiwan-----	.6	.7	.5
*South Korea-----	.2	.2	.2
*Pakistan-----	1/	1/	1/
*Brazil-----	1/	1/	1/
*Philippines-----	1/	1/	1/
*Dominican Republic-----	1/	1/	1/
+ *Haiti-----	1/	1/	1/
*Barbados-----	1/	1/	1/
*Indonesia-----	1/	1/	1/
*Hong Kong-----	1/	1/	1/
*Peru-----	1/	1/	1/
*Thailand-----	1/	1/	1/
All other-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries-----	33.8	32.8	36.1
Grand total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.--Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1979-82
Continued

(In percent of grand total)

Source	1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Japan-----	37.6	36.7	39.6
Canada-----	30.8	32.4	27.4
West Germany-----	6.3	5.7	7.5
Italy-----	2.5	3.0	1.4
France-----	1.5	1.1	2.2
Switzerland-----	1.0	.7	1.6
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	.8	.9	.5
United Kingdom-----	.6	.7	.6
Netherlands-----	.5	.6	.2
Austria-----	.1	.1	.1
Sweden-----	.1	.1	.1
Ireland-----	1/	1/	1/
Norway-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, developed countries-----	81.8	82.0	81.3
*Mexico-----	9.1	10.0	7.2
*Malaysia-----	4.4	3.6	5.9
*Singapore-----	2.5	1.8	4.0
*Greece-----	1.5	2.0	.6
*Philippines-----	.3	.1	.7
*South Korea-----	.2	.2	.1
*Costa Rica-----	.1	.1	.2
*Taiwan-----	.1	.1	1/
*Brazil-----	1/	1/	1/
*Pakistan-----	1/	1/	1/
*Thailand-----	1/	1/	1/
*Haiti-----	1/	1/	1/
*Hong Kong-----	1/	1/	1/
*Poland-----	1/	1/	1/
*Dominican Republic-----	1/	1/	1/
All other-----	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries-----	18.2	17.9	18.7
Grand total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Designated beneficiary countries for GSP treatment. Some beneficiaries are also included in the "other" categories.
+Designated least developed developing country beginning in 1980.

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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

Table 6. --U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1979-82
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:						
Mushrooms and truffles-----	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other articles-----	975	381	594	70	38	32
Total-----	975	381	594	70	38	32
Forest products:						
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	48,140	36,133	12,006	54,795	42,885	11,910
All other articles-----	8,483	3,720	4,763	6,758	932	5,806
Total-----	56,623	39,853	16,770	61,553	43,837	17,716
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:						
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	70,593	44,331	26,262	66,952	41,804	25,149
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	19,765	12,235	7,530	24,326	15,980	8,346
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	38,617	27,361	11,256	43,441	31,943	11,498
Men's and boys' shirts-----	38,520	20,615	17,904	41,817	23,463	18,354
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	25,413	16,239	9,174	32,067	19,662	12,405
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	30,917	21,346	9,571	44,767	30,777	13,989
Body-supporting garments-----	112,270	65,870	46,401	131,352	77,539	53,813
Gloves-----	27,025	16,242	10,784	23,477	14,390	9,087
Footwear-----	30,367	10,847	19,521	31,056	13,783	17,273
All other articles-----	141,783	91,762	50,021	160,308	105,404	54,904
Total-----	535,270	326,846	208,424	599,563	374,744	224,819
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:						
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	8,527	4,329	4,198	7,108	3,595	3,513
All other articles-----	318	167	151	2,993	1,141	1,852
Total-----	8,844	4,496	4,349	10,101	4,736	5,365
Minerals and metals:						
Metallic containers-----	5,128	1,324	3,804	3,820	703	3,117
Locks and padlocks-----	3,657	2,526	1,131	8,158	4,803	3,355
Handtools-----	890	182	708	1,178	397	781
Structures of base metal-----	4,024	2,353	1,671	29,339	10,073	19,266
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	3,859	560	3,299	2,634	492	2,142
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	16,232	4,685	11,548	12,428	3,663	8,765
All other articles-----	25,652	7,377	18,275	18,447	4,181	14,266
Total-----	59,441	19,006	40,435	76,004	24,312	51,692
Machinery and equipment:						

Table 6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1979-82--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	4,975	558	4,417	977	326	652
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	83,171	18,928	64,243	55,010	18,461	36,549
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	264,255	28,550	235,705	28,249	5,498	22,751
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	48,250	3,738	44,512	49,727	4,397	45,329
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	7,242	3,782	3,460	2,756	1,411	1,344
Compressors and parts thereof-----	9,734	1,853	7,880	15,181	4,586	10,595
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	13,486	4,960	8,525	13,946	5,113	8,832
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial refrigerators and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof-----	7,402	1,090	6,312	10,850	1,377	9,473
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	5,063	2,125	2,938	6,240	2,296	3,944
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	5,454	697	4,756	3,228	309	2,919
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	83,938	16,722	67,217	99,517	29,251	70,266
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	48,150	8,593	39,557	46,712	8,640	38,072
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery-----	18,470	2,124	16,346	25,186	1,809	23,377
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	24,415	1,141	23,274	32,977	414	32,563
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	110,884	32,187	78,698	134,083	33,009	101,074
Office machines and parts thereof-----	463,339	134,368	328,972	616,661	169,038	447,624
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	4,404	1,313	3,092	4,303	771	3,532
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	15,713	4,412	11,301	16,525	7,273	9,252
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts						

Table 6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1979-82 --Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
thereof-----	6,936	2,326	4,610	9,156	3,592	5,564
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	132,354	29,613	102,741	147,874	36,802	111,073
Transformers-----	16,161	6,842	9,319	21,070	8,036	13,034
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	128,665	66,149	62,516	170,047	79,179	90,868
Portable electric hand tools-----	8,493	918	7,575	9,948	1,144	8,803
Electric household appliances-----	68,936	17,158	51,778	91,410	25,344	66,067
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	1,180	308	873	2,554	608	1,946
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	74,560	12,120	62,440	91,896	17,459	74,437
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	9,269	4,797	4,472	8,905	4,590	4,316
Television receivers-----	133,553	14,789	118,764	129,390	12,303	117,086
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes-----	731,809	234,432	497,377	812,104	225,383	586,721
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof-----	193,451	45,321	148,131	216,582	52,766	163,816
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	81,735	12,291	69,444	66,679	11,442	55,237
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	62,016	15,840	46,176	60,988	17,369	43,619
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	8,179	526	7,653	19,833	394	19,439
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	98,271	54,871	43,400	106,815	57,081	49,735
Electrical capacitors-----	100,532	46,798	53,734	108,669	49,759	58,910
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	144,269	85,534	58,734	170,554	99,464	71,090
Voltage regulators-----	5,459	3,118	2,341	7,861	4,563	3,298
Electrical resistors-----	55,182	30,645	24,537	61,621	32,120	29,501
Electric lamps-----	34,051	16,714	17,338	40,365	19,093	21,272
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	35,481	13,392	22,090	28,624	11,171	17,454
Semiconductors-----	1,864,457	1,146,370	718,087	2,460,966	1,549,652	911,314
Electrical conductors-----	98,595	52,499	46,095	151,599	85,942	65,657
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	77,071	31,349	45,722	83,107	37,768	45,339
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	263,503	78,646	184,857	197,755	59,822	137,933
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	3,673,580	46,365	3,627,216	5,257,424	60,019	5,197,405

Table 6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1979-82--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1979				1980			
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles--	592,001	42,800	549,201	675,402	45,712	629,691		
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts--	409,583	98,622	310,961	7,117	2,916	4,201		
Pleasure boats; floating structures--	26,026	3,906	22,120	43,867	7,493	36,374		
All other articles--	0	0	0	71	49	23		
Total--	10,353,707	2,482,200	7,871,506	12,422,384	2,913,014	9,509,370		
Miscellaneous manufactures:								
Handbags--	3,561	2,104	1,457	6,477	3,301	3,176		
Luggage--	29,739	17,839	11,900	34,555	22,472	12,083		
Flat goods--	1,087	635	452	1,946	888	1,058		
Optical instruments, components and lenses--	6,743	3,216	3,527	7,535	3,425	4,110		
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus--	24,266	8,275	15,990	31,624	11,407	20,217		
Scientific instruments--	53,090	27,342	25,749	85,066	42,738	42,329		
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.--	22,913	5,759	17,154	34,574	11,626	22,948		
Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts--	195,162	67,269	127,893	175,407	41,539	133,868		
Photographic equipment and supplies--	25,895	10,573	15,322	23,708	10,398	13,310		
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon--	9,285	4,990	4,295	20,789	9,310	11,479		
Musical instruments, parts and accessories--	19,786	8,026	11,759	16,158	7,084	9,074		
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings--	10,173	4,293	5,880	2,318	862	1,455		
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)--	3,987	80	3,907	2,899	41	2,858		
Ammunition and munitions--	371	111	261	1,113	414	699		
Game machines, except coin or disc operated--	39,453	11,191	28,261	48,125	10,255	37,871		
Fishing tackle--	2,390	1,155	1,236	2,232	827	1,404		
Baseball and softball equipment--	30,092	22,554	7,539	32,049	23,428	8,620		
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects--	16,719	3,468	13,251	30,035	5,913	24,122		
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors--	24,317	12,811	11,507	24,452	13,733	10,719		
Jewelry--	1,096	816	280	1,053	930	124		
All other articles--	24,317	5,701	18,616	10,468	2,795	7,673		
Total--	544,444	218,207	326,237	592,585	223,387	369,198		
Grand total--	11,559,305	3,090,989	8,468,316	13,762,259	3,584,067	10,178,192		

Table 6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1979-82--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1981				1982			
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Dutiable value	
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:								
Mushrooms and truffles	2,315	160	2,154	2,825	231		2,594	
All other articles	71	6	65	49	14		35	
Total	2,385	166	2,219	2,874	244		2,629	
Forest products:								
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	80,204	62,369	17,835	93,888	71,831		22,057	
All other articles	8,719	1,405	7,314	5,342	704		4,638	
Total	88,922	63,774	25,148	99,230	72,535		26,695	
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:								
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	65,314	39,473	25,840	62,276	38,806		23,470	
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets	30,605	18,863	11,742	27,445	18,874		8,571	
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	63,171	43,796	19,375	47,869	32,455		15,414	
Men's and boys' shirts	47,173	24,084	23,089	50,955	19,218		31,737	
Men's and boys' coats and jackets	33,836	20,014	13,822	23,542	14,054		9,489	
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	47,432	30,411	17,021	45,595	31,492		14,103	
Body-supporting garments	142,375	86,955	55,420	135,877	84,869		51,008	
Gloves	22,174	13,247	8,927	19,613	12,452		7,162	
Footwear	44,230	20,857	23,374	48,505	23,925		24,580	
All other articles	170,421	107,509	62,912	187,995	122,169		65,826	
Total	666,732	405,209	261,523	649,673	398,312		251,361	
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:								
Fabricated rubber and plastic products	8,074	3,869	4,205	11,293	5,138		6,155	
All other articles	3,836	1,536	2,299	4,439	1,846		2,593	
Total	11,910	5,405	6,504	15,732	6,983		8,748	
Minerals and metals:								
Metallic containers	2,377	143	2,234	1,411	376		1,035	
Locks and padlocks	6,539	3,753	2,785	9,527	6,810		2,717	
Handtools	1,174	483	691	2,316	1,001		1,315	
Structures of base metal	7,327	1,243	6,084	9,503	1,963		7,540	
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves	2,026	342	1,684	2,455	413		2,042	
Miscellaneous metal products and articles	14,807	6,137	8,670	12,312	4,482		7,830	
All other articles	16,991	4,561	12,431	22,977	5,866		17,111	
Total	51,241	16,662	34,579	60,501	20,911		39,590	
Machinery and equipment:								

Table 6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1979-82 --Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

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

Table 6.--U.S. Imports for consumption under ISUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1979-82.--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1981			1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
thereof-----	12,169	5,140	7,028	10,556	2,825	7,732
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	143,827	43,516	100,311	181,615	47,182	134,433
Transformers-----	18,560	7,873	10,687	24,757	10,053	14,704
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	223,633	118,269	105,364	217,167	109,536	107,631
Portable electric hand tools-----	10,790	2,171	8,620	7,463	864	6,600
Electric household appliances-----	105,226	35,645	69,582	149,684	43,236	106,448
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	1,796	598	1,199	2,727	796	1,931
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	77,139	18,511	58,628	80,402	19,162	61,239
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	8,458	4,219	4,239	28,497	7,887	20,609
Television receivers-----	133,759	14,256	119,503	118,711	12,400	106,310
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes-----	851,036	230,830	620,206	824,607	213,815	610,792
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof-----	307,648	68,802	238,846	299,717	77,704	222,013
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	32,386	8,892	23,495	24,594	2,740	21,854
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	65,030	16,900	48,130	80,779	19,011	61,768
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	43,903	2,601	41,302	37,071	1,090	35,982
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	120,350	65,927	54,423	110,903	62,426	48,476
Electrical capacitors-----	109,068	49,326	59,742	111,127	54,037	57,090
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	257,092	142,525	114,567	263,125	144,664	118,461
Voltage regulators-----	2,245	1,143	1,102	503	235	268
Electrical resistors-----	68,738	35,444	33,294	86,640	46,500	40,140
Electric lamps-----	41,521	19,769	21,752	45,116	21,461	23,655
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	35,950	14,740	21,210	29,538	11,306	18,231
Semiconductors-----	2,797,953	1,785,741	1,012,212	3,106,445	1,962,061	1,144,385
Electrical conductors-----	247,180	143,648	103,532	244,419	147,593	96,826
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	73,937	30,123	43,814	71,822	27,063	44,759
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	115,058	40,152	74,906	58,133	17,687	40,446
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	6,393,886	88,327	6,305,559	8,035,593	102,639	7,932,955

Table 6. --U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1979-82--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1981			1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles--	296,422	49,886	246,536	312,867	64,326	248,541
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts--	18,320	5,269	13,051	3,718	940	2,778
Pleasure boats; floating structures--	87,393	8,206	79,187	52,345	12,018	40,328
All other articles--	40,164	630	39,534	26,706	431	26,275
Total--	14,394,866	3,520,668	10,874,198	16,266,404	3,706,738	12,559,667
Isellaneous manufactures:						
Handbags--	9,046	4,572	4,474	8,061	5,046	3,015
Luggage--	31,286	21,231	10,054	19,124	12,387	6,737
Fiat goods--	5,368	2,599	2,770	5,355	2,234	3,120
Optical instruments, components and lenses--	7,931	4,011	3,920	13,772	8,116	5,656
Optical and medical instruments and apparatus--	41,724	16,257	25,467	63,505	17,913	45,593
Scientific instruments--	111,343	64,589	46,754	103,810	51,627	52,183
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.--	36,046	12,071	23,974	30,601	8,547	22,054
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts--	158,067	28,971	129,096	135,044	22,326	112,717
Photographic equipment and supplies--	29,251	10,754	18,496	20,844	8,673	12,172
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon--	13,230	5,531	7,698	11,467	4,634	6,833
Musical instruments, parts and accessories--	17,963	8,263	9,701	14,108	6,952	7,155
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings--	31,753	8,392	23,362	36,168	8,112	28,056
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)--	3,746	42	3,704	3,682	46	3,636
Ammunition and munitions--	1,132	191	941	261	39	223
Game machines, except coin or disc operated--	98,644	17,780	80,864	211,251	29,135	182,116
Fishing tackle--	2,376	1,191	1,185	3,210	1,774	1,436
Baseball and softball equipment--	37,562	26,148	11,414	41,265	27,877	13,389
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects--	29,512	4,816	24,696	36,937	4,968	31,969
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors--	29,002	13,855	15,147	28,713	12,006	16,707
Jewelry--	3,589	3,160	429	17,325	15,661	1,664
All other articles--	9,710	4,091	5,619	18,185	7,327	10,857
Total--	708,281	258,515	449,766	822,689	255,399	567,289
Grand total--	15,924,337	4,270,400	11,653,937	17,917,102	4,461,123	13,455,979

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

Note.--Minor adjustments to official statistics were made to correct cases of misreporting. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 7.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1982

Source	Value	Percent of total
	Million dollars	
Grand total-----	17,917.1	100.0
Top 10 countries, total-----	15,866.8	88.5
Japan-----	5,004.8	27.9
Mexico-----	2,804.8	15.7
West Germany-----	2,655.5	14.8
Canada-----	1,239.6	6.9
Malaysia-----	1,096.2	6.1
Singapore-----	836.2	4.7
Philippines-----	660.2	3.7
Taiwan-----	543.0	3.0
Sweden-----	518.2	2.9
Hong Kong-----	508.3	2.8
All other-----	2,050.3	11.5

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

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

Table 8.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments-----	0	0	0
Gloves-----	0	0	0
Footwear-----	1	1	1
All other articles-----	6	2	4
Total-----	7	2	5
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	32	4	28
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	32	4	28
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers-----	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks-----	0	0	0
Handtools-----	0	0	0
Structures of base metal-----	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	269	36	233
All other articles-----	306	79	227
Total-----	575	115	460
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	2,734	137	2,596
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	25,408	825	24,583
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	2,153	336	1,817
Compressors and parts thereof-----	10,340	151	10,189

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	506	30	476
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof-----	1,769	867	902
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	4,630	147	4,482
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	9,975	511	9,464
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	3,631	343	3,288
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery-----	371	9	362
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	8,740	22	8,718
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	15,130	1,949	13,180
Office machines and parts thereof-----	3,502	336	3,166
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	1,520	52	1,469
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	69,720	10,646	59,075
Transformers-----	2	1	1
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	2,300	170	2,131
Portable electric hand tools-----	0	0	0
Electric household appliances-----	81	2	78
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	42	1	41
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	2,765	43	2,723
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	252	17	235
Television receivers-----	1	1	1
Radio receivers and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes-----	2,228	698	1,529
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	325	157	169
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	5,144	504	4,640
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	5,145	208	4,937
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	82	16	65
Electrical capacitors-----	82	25	57
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	63	7	56
Voltage regulators-----	2,313	353	1,961
Electrical resistors-----	0	0	0
Electric lamps-----	22	14	8
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	38	24	15
	1,280	110	1,171

See footnote at end of table.

Table 8.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	7,205	4,339	2,866
Electrical conductors-----	86	44	41
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	9,793	5,655	4,139
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	32,408	9,957	22,450
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	4,747,819	26,422	4,721,397
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----	7,356	427	6,929
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	1,038	23	1,015
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	4,987,999	65,577	4,922,423
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	0	0	0
Luggage-----	0	0	0
Flat goods-----	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	107	53	54
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	1,513	266	1,247
Scientific instruments-----	5,198	655	4,543
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	164	57	107
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	511	8	504
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	2,053	524	1,530
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	747	404	342
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	949	57	892
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	0	0	0
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	3,672	41	3,631
Ammunition and munitions-----	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	42	19	23
Fishing tackle-----	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment-----	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	289	48	241
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	338	100	237
Jewelry-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	588	293	294
Total-----	16,172	2,526	13,646
Grand total-----	5,004,784	68,224	4,936,560

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table 9.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	93,175	71,548	21,627
All other articles-----	24	21	3
Total-----	93,198	71,569	21,629
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	13,031	8,432	4,599
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	5,615	3,592	2,023
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	25,566	19,318	6,248
Men's and boys' shirts-----	10,260	7,886	2,375
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	5,063	3,595	1,469
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	16,525	12,759	3,766
Body-supporting garments-----	23,488	17,297	6,191
Gloves-----	8,182	6,405	1,777
Footwear-----	29,513	22,108	7,404
All other articles-----	70,121	46,443	23,678
Total-----	207,364	147,835	59,529
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	6,588	4,157	2,431
All other articles-----	467	274	193
Total-----	7,054	4,431	2,623
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers-----	399	267	132
Locks and padlocks-----	8,008	6,672	1,336
Handtools-----	455	332	123
Structures of base metal-----	86	53	33
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	257	84	173
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	4,256	3,444	811
All other articles-----	5,095	781	4,313
Total-----	18,555	11,633	6,922
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	176,654	69,882	106,771
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	48	44	5
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	364	312	52
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	2,528	1,927	601
Compressors and parts thereof-----	0	0	0

Table 9.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	4,862	4,247	615
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof-----	96	43	53
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	786	643	143
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	102	97	6
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	550	456	94
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	7,441	2,663	4,778
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery-----	92	52	41
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	1,422	732	690
Office machines and parts thereof-----	119,891	53,948	65,943
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	226	139	87
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	17,798	14,489	3,310
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	3,338	2,051	1,287
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	46,335	25,973	20,362
Transformers-----	12,112	7,273	4,839
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	155,446	93,938	61,509
Portable electric hand tools-----	0	0	0
Electric household appliances-----	49,175	35,189	13,986
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	228	122	106
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	24,581	12,639	11,941
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	4,073	2,740	1,333
Television receivers-----	14,645	271	14,374
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes-----	612,687	190,736	421,951
Radio receivers and transmitters and parts thereof-----	83,559	36,448	47,111
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	1,095	543	551
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	37,995	13,757	24,238
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	41,271	29,440	11,831
Electrical capacitors-----	73,333	27,734	45,600
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	175,379	106,713	68,667
Voltage regulators-----	250	124	126
Electrical resistors-----	56,452	33,191	23,261
Electric lamps-----	13,117	9,791	3,326
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	10,299	5,134	5,165

Table 9.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	148,697	102,908	45,788
Electrical conductors-----	225,002	140,369	84,633
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	19,341	8,818	10,523
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	234	81	153
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----	122,128	41,705	80,423
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	68	63	5
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	7,180	5,907	1,273
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	2,270,878	1,083,330	1,187,547
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	1,468	986	482
Luggage-----	16,054	11,551	4,502
Flat goods-----	468	312	156
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	2,330	1,909	421
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	12,063	7,741	4,323
Scientific instruments-----	50,843	37,103	13,739
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	10,912	6,858	4,054
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	16,558	4,605	11,954
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	6	2	4
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	5,953	2,616	3,337
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	11,852	6,560	5,292
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	34,487	7,691	26,796
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	10	4	6
Ammunition and munitions-----	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	11,368	6,588	4,779
Fishing tackle-----	1,377	1,055	323
Baseball and softball equipment-----	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	13,178	3,255	9,923
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	14,808	8,919	5,889
Jewelry-----	190	123	67
All other articles-----	3,791	3,103	688
Total-----	207,717	110,982	96,735
Grand total-----	2,804,766	1,429,780	1,374,986

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

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

Table 10.--U.S. Imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	2	2	1
Men's and boys' shirts-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments-----	13	9	3
Gloves-----	0	0	0
Footwear-----	44	3	41
All other articles-----	42	7	35
Total-----	101	21	80
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	200	86	114
Total-----	200	86	114
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers-----	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks-----	0	0	0
Handtools-----	34	4	30
Structures of base metal-----	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	311	66	245
All other articles-----	2,052	1,115	937
Total-----	2,397	1,185	1,212
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	3	1	2
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	34	1	33
Compressors and parts thereof-----	392	13	379

Table 10.--U.S. Imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and			
refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers,			
machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	291	6	285
Mechanical shovels, coal cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating,			
levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes,			
and related machinery and parts thereof-----	303	24	280
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	2,567	41	2,526
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery-----	445	16	429
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such			
machines-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	18,201	2,823	15,379
Office machines and parts thereof-----	2,691	69	2,621
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of			
liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys			
and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and			
universal joints; and parts thereof-----	242	46	196
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	6,646	698	5,948
Transformers-----	468	12	455
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and			
transformers-----	2,684	44	2,640
Portable electric hand tools-----	0	0	0
Electric household appliances-----	1,389	24	1,366
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating			
equipment-----	2	1	1
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote			
control apparatus and parts thereof-----	480	369	111
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Television receivers-----	0	0	0
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes-----	0	0	0
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	30	22	8
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	16	14	2
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors-----	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	0	0	0
Voltage regulators-----	0	0	0
Electrical resistors-----	2	1	2
Electric lamps-----	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	0	0	0

Table 10.--U.S. Imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	346	281	66
Electrical conductors-----	33	1	33
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	0	0	0
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	2,166	136	2,030
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	2,597,132	42,391	2,554,741
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----	5,701	1,055	4,646
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	2,642,267	48,086	2,594,180
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	0	0	0
Luggage-----	0	0	0
Flat goods-----	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	7,375	3,898	3,478
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	2,585	520	2,066
Scientific instruments-----	19	12	7
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	106	16	90
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	0	0	0
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	2	1	1
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	0	0	0
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions-----	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	0	0	0
Fishing tackle-----	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment-----	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	347	56	292
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	92	51	41
Jewelry-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	3	2	1
Total-----	10,531	4,555	5,976
Grand total-----	2,655,495	53,933	2,601,562

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table 11.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under ISUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	14	5	9
Total-----	14	5	9
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	647	247	400
All other articles-----	5,180	669	4,511
Total-----	5,827	916	4,911
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	4	3	1
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	327	114	213
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	304	178	126
Men's and boys' shirts-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	72	44	28
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	4,066	3,376	691
Body-supporting garments-----	72	47	25
Gloves-----	69	48	21
Footwear-----	25	4	21
All other articles-----	7,716	3,623	4,093
Total-----	12,655	7,437	5,219
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	3,569	588	2,982
All other articles-----	3,677	1,459	2,218
Total-----	7,246	2,047	5,200
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers-----	361	100	261
Locks and padlocks-----	1,487	122	1,365
Handtools-----	329	118	211
Structures of base metal-----	9,417	1,910	7,507
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	2,198	329	1,869
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	6,900	843	6,057
All other articles-----	12,074	3,279	8,795
Total-----	32,767	6,702	26,065
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	3,770	1,150	2,620
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	9,936	5,845	4,091
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	3,201	1,554	1,647
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	8,651	2,760	5,891
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	3,008	1,455	1,553
Compressors and parts thereof-----	21,080	8,022	13,058

Table 11.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	18,149	5,426	12,723
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof-----	5,378	696	4,682
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	12,073	3,774	8,299
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	3,333	417	2,916
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	120,279	49,631	70,648
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	34,134	7,573	26,560
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery-----	7,172	1,146	6,026
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	1,619	86	1,533
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	84,555	32,553	52,002
Office machines and parts thereof-----	301,669	81,570	220,099
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	4,320	910	3,410
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	11,365	3,556	7,808
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	768	252	516
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	40,022	8,141	31,880
Transformers-----	7,733	411	7,321
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	25,361	4,487	20,874
Portable electric hand tools-----	6,872	848	6,023
Electric household appliances-----	5,329	861	4,467
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	1,386	549	837
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	49,571	4,141	45,430
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	3,200	626	2,574
Television receivers-----	28,531	8,182	20,349
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes-----	30,578	3,519	27,059
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof-----	32,210	9,838	22,372
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	1,215	111	1,105
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	2,549	248	2,301
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	358	50	308
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	4,266	1,468	2,798
Electrical capacitors-----	360	205	154
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	24,402	3,295	21,107
Voltage regulators-----	65	38	27
Electric lamps-----	6,651	65	567
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	1,742	1,068	5,583
		380	1,362

Table 11.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors			
Electrical conductors	72,699	52,124	20,575
Miscellaneous electrical articles	6,215	714	5,500
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	948	186	762
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	18,319	6,160	12,160
Motor vehicle parts, industrial motor vehicles, and snowmobiles	57,047	15,167	41,879
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts	32,272	9,190	23,082
Pleasure boats; floating structures	3,651	877	2,773
All other articles	19,260	2,240	17,020
Total	1,137,902	343,567	794,336
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags	0	0	0
Luggage	57	10	47
Flat goods	2	1	2
Optical instruments, components and lenses	3,007	2,126	881
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	3,201	783	2,418
Scientific instruments	21,292	7,246	14,046
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.	4,179	929	3,250
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	120	59	60
Photographic equipment and supplies	3,527	1,225	2,303
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	9	3	6
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	1,652	412	1,240
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated	1,623	156	1,468
Fishing tackle	11	5	6
Baseball and softball equipment	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	7	1	6
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	18	5	13
Jewelry	478	385	93
All other articles	4,012	897	3,116
Total	43,195	14,243	28,953
Grand total	1,239,607	374,915	864,692

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table 12.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	1	1/	1
Men's and boys' shirts-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments-----	0	0	0
Gloves-----	0	0	0
Footwear-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	1	1/	1
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers-----	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks-----	0	0	0
Handtools-----	0	0	0
Structures of base metal-----	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof-----	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 12.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery-----	0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof-----	6,510	613	5,897
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	192	45	146
Transformers-----	315	66	249
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	0	0	0
Portable electric hand tools-----	0	0	0
Electric household appliances-----	0	0	0
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	1	1	1
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Television receivers-----	0	0	0
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes-----	13,362	3,886	9,476
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof-----	46,745	11,919	34,825
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	18,918	11,086	7,832
Electrical capacitors-----	1	1	1
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	2,848	885	1,964
Voltage regulators-----	0	0	0
Electrical resistors-----	6	2	4
Electric lamps-----	13,927	5,003	8,924
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	8	3	5

See footnote at end of table.

Table 12.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	990,603	627,298	363,305
Electrical conductors-----	1,636	252	1,384
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	290	157	133
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----	0	0	0
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	1,095,361	661,216	434,145
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	0	0	0
Luggage-----	0	0	0
Fat goods-----	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	0	0	0
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	0	0	0
Scientific instruments-----	36	14	22
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	66	15	51
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	774	206	568
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	0	0	0
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	0	0	0
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions-----	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	0	0	0
Fishing tackle-----	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment-----	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	0	0	0
Jewelry-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	876	235	641
Grand total-----	1,096,238	661,451	434,787

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table 13.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	1,596	15	1,581
Men's and boys' shirts-----	83	2	82
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments-----	0	0	0
Gloves-----	0	0	0
Footwear-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	1,679	16	1,663
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers-----	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks-----	0	0	0
Handtools-----	0	0	0
Structures of base metal-----	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	1	1/2	1
Total-----	1	1/2	1
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	1,049	104	946
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	17	12	4
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof-----	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 13.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery-----	0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	92,774	14,628	78,146
Office machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	450	2	448
Transformers-----	238	54	184
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	2,899	1,251	1,648
Portable electric hand tools-----	0	0	0
Electric household appliances-----	23,948	2,894	21,054
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	17,794	3,135	14,659
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Television receivers-----	54,335	1,956	52,378
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof-----	75,491	12,327	63,164
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	10,346	17	10,330
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	7,505	2,253	5,253
Electrical capacitors-----	3,393	1,188	2,205
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	12	3	9
Voltage regulators-----	20	2	18
Electrical resistors-----	1,890	608	1,282
Electric lamps-----	295	145	150
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----			

Table 13.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	527,321	320,531	206,790
Electrical conductors-----	176	122	53
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	27	17	10
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----	0	0	0
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	70	4	65
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	820,050	361,254	458,796
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	0	0	0
Luggage-----	0	0	0
Flat goods-----	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	0	0	0
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	0	0	0
Scientific instruments-----	0	0	0
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	1,343	439	905
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	480	203	278
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	9,137	1,200	7,937
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	2,564	77	2,487
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	0	0	0
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions-----	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	920	499	421
Fishing tackle-----	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment-----	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	0	0	0
Jewelry-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	13	8	5
Total-----	14,456	2,425	12,031
Grand total-----	836,186	363,695	472,491

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table 14.--U.S. imports for consumption from the Philippines under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982.
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	20	1	19
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	106	1	105
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	1,099	24	1,075
Men's and boys' shirts-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments-----	18,903	2,725	16,178
Gloves-----	7,171	3,710	3,461
Footwear-----	4	1	3
All other articles-----	2,633	210	2,423
Total-----	29,935	6,672	23,263
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	25	12	13
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	25	12	13
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers-----	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks-----	0	0	0
Handtools-----	0	0	0
Structures of base metal-----	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof-----	0	0	0

Table 14.--U.S. imports from the Philippines under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	15	4	11
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery-----	0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof-----	13,644	4,311	9,333
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	2	2	1
Transformers-----	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	3,447	2,110	1,337
Portable electric hand tools-----	0	0	0
Electric household appliances-----	1	1	1
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Television receivers-----	0	0	0
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes-----	625	458	167
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	45	9	36
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	2,995	1,357	1,638
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors-----	121	94	27
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	0	0	0
Voltage regulators-----	0	0	0
Electrical resistors-----	1,038	741	297
Electric lamps-----	1,222	515	707
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	4	3	1

See footnote at end of table.

Table 14.--U.S. imports for consumption from the Philippines under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	556,713	381,911	174,802
Electrical conductors-----	1	1/	1
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	5,958	1,123	4,835
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----	0	0	0
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	585,829	392,638	193,192
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	0	0	0
Luggage-----	0	0	0
Flat goods-----	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	0	0	0
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	0	0	0
Scientific instruments-----	99	54	44
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	148
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	0	0	0
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	40,618	6,433	34,185
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	1	1	1/
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	0	0	0
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions-----	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	3,601	1,664	1,936
Fishing tackle-----	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment-----	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	22	5	17
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	0	0	0
Jewelry-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	41	3	38
Total-----	44,381	8,160	36,221
Grand total-----	660,171	407,483	252,688

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table 15. --U.S. Imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles-----	2,493	205	2,288
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	2,493	205	2,288
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts-----	1,693	30	1,663
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	601	5	596
Body-supporting garments-----	86	66	20
Gloves-----	2,571	268	2,303
Footwear-----	155	66	89
All other articles-----	5,107	436	4,670
Total-----	12	7	5
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	12	7	5
Total-----	12	7	5
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers-----	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks-----	0	0	0
Handtools-----	0	0	0
Structures of base metal-----	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	548	266	282
Total-----	548	266	282
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof-----	0	0	0

Table 15.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	59	5	54
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery-----	0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	19,833	193	19,640
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof-----	15,033	2,963	12,070
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	1	1/	1/
Transformers-----	366	44	322
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	585	151	434
Portable electric hand tools-----	0	0	0
Electric household appliances-----	299	22	278
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	217	106	111
Television receivers-----	75,328	3,940	71,388
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes-----	109,256	12,092	97,164
Radio receivers and transceivers and parts thereof-----	64	13	51
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	85	8	78
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	16,438	1,873	14,565
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	8,222	569	7,653
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	3,806	1,247	2,558
Electrical capacitors-----	6,505	1,057	5,448
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	576	334	242
Voltage regulators-----	7	1	6
Electrical resistors-----	6	1	4
Electric lamps-----	258	70	188
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	102	57	45

See footnote at end of table.

Table 15.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	116,637	52,543	64,093
Electrical conductors-----	2,361	914	1,447
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	5,332	2,261	3,071
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	386	1	386
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----	90	7	83
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	20,410	2,872	17,539
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	402,263	83,346	318,917
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	604	41	563
Luggage-----	1,274	259	1,015
Flat goods-----	610	211	399
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	44	35	9
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	30	15	15
Scientific instruments-----	0	0	0
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	53,834	7,618	46,217
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	8,474	4,533	3,941
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	698	67	631
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	0	0	0
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions-----	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	60,409	3,785	56,624
Fishing tackle-----	151	19	131
Baseball and softball equipment-----	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	3,074	24	3,050
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	856	81	774
Jewelry-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	2,479	172	2,307
Total-----	132,537	16,860	115,676
Grand total-----	542,960	101,121	441,839

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table 16.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' shirts-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	0	0	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments-----	0	0	0
Gloves-----	0	0	0
Footwear-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers-----	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks-----	0	0	0
Handtools-----	0	0	0
Structures of base metal-----	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	113	18	96
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	113	18	96
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	67	20	47
Compressors and parts thereof-----			

Table 16.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	21	6	15
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery-----	4,431	261	4,171
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	793	129	664
Office machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and shafts; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	2,672	381	2,291
Transformers-----	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	2,427	168	2,260
Portable electric hand tools-----	0	0	0
Electric household appliances-----	0	0	0
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	523	53	471
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Television receivers-----	0	0	0
Radio receivers and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes-----	0	0	0
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors-----	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	0	0	0
Voltage regulators-----	0	0	0
Electric resistors-----	0	0	0
Electric lamps-----	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	0	0	0

Table 16.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	0	0	0
Electrical conductors-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	0	0	0
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	373	194	179
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	505,549	14,071	491,478
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----	0	0	0
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	516,858	15,283	501,576
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	0	0	0
Luggage-----	0	0	0
Flat goods-----	0	0	0
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	869	82	787
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	79	55	24
Scientific instruments-----	0	0	0
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	0	0	0
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	0	0	0
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	0	0	0
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	0	0	0
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions-----	261	39	223
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	0	0	0
Fishing tackle-----	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment-----	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	0	0	0
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	0	0	0
Jewelry-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	1,209	176	1,033
Grand total-----	518,180	15,476	502,704

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

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

Table 17.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Hong Kong under ISUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:			
Mushrooms and truffles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Forest products:			
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear:			
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	6,225	82	6,143
Women's, girls', and infants' coats and jackets-----	97	5	92
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	1,008	13	995
Men's and boys' shirts-----	15,110	262	14,848
Men's and boys' coats and jackets-----	135	5	130
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	0	0	0
Body-supporting garments-----	960	117	844
Gloves-----	0	0	0
Footwear-----	63	6	58
All other articles-----	223	17	206
Total-----	23,822	506	23,316
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Fabricated rubber and plastic products-----	3	1	3
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	3	1	3
Minerals and metals:			
Metallic containers-----	0	0	0
Locks and padlocks-----	32	16	17
Handtools-----	0	0	0
Structures of base metal-----	0	0	0
Nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus other than cast iron stoves-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous metal products and articles-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	43	16	27
Total-----	75	32	43
Machinery and equipment:			
Steam engines, turbines, and boilers; and gas generators and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	49	33	15
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Fans and blowers and parts thereof; and air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Compressors and parts thereof-----	0	0	0

Table 17.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Hong Kong under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens and parts thereof; and refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	195	36	159
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pulp and paper machinery; and bookbinding and printing machinery-----	0	0	0
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof-----	147,949	29,371	118,578
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment and parts thereof-----	151	33	117
Transformers-----	166	77	89
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	12,864	1,727	11,137
Portable electric hand tools-----	0	0	0
Electric household appliances-----	12,969	556	12,413
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	0	0	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus; and radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	77	38	40
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Television receivers-----	0	0	0
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes-----	9,351	159	9,192
Radio receivers and transmitters and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	2,341	341	2,000
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	15,448	92	15,356
Miscellaneous radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus-----	6,736	4,102	2,634
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts-----	7,396	1	7,395
Electrical capacitors-----	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	0	2,234	5,163
Voltage regulators-----	0	0	0
Electrical resistors-----	0	0	0
Electric lamps-----	25	11	13
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 17.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Hong Kong under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Semiconductors-----	82,249	38,573	43,677
Electrical conductors-----	1,418	577	841
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	21,137	6,599	14,539
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicles including automobile trucks and truck tractors, motor buses, passenger automobiles, special purpose motor vehicles, and snowmobiles-----	0	0	0
Motor vehicle parts, industrial vehicles, non self-propelled vehicles, and motorcycles-----	0	0	0
Nonmilitary airplanes (all types); parts of aircraft and spacecraft; and parachutes, including parts-----	0	0	0
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	751	360	391
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	321,274	84,918	236,356
Miscellaneous manufactures:			
Handbags-----	309	44	265
Luggage-----	468	69	399
Flat goods-----	2,334	679	1,655
Optical instruments, components and lenses-----	23	12	10
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	22	18	4
Scientific instruments-----	583	242	341
Balancing machines, and parts, and other drawing, measuring, and mathematical calculating instruments, and machines, n.s.p.f.-----	159	48	111
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	5,507	1,835	3,672
Photographic equipment and supplies-----	0	0	0
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	129	83	46
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	0	0	0
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	0	0	0
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	0	0	0
Ammunition and munitions-----	0	0	0
Game machines, except coin or disc operated-----	125,856	13,191	112,665
Fishing tackle-----	0	0	0
Baseball and softball equipment-----	0	0	0
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	17,073	163	16,911
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	9,127	407	8,720
Jewelry-----	5	3	3
All other articles-----	1,511	315	1,196
Total-----	163,106	17,108	145,998
Grand total-----	508,280	102,564	405,716
1/ Less than \$500.			

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

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

Table 18.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1979-82--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	22	5	17	4	1	3
Forest products-----	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:-----						
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	16,103	12,822	3,282	16,474	13,728	2,745
All other articles-----	1,553	902	651	616	404	212
Total-----	17,656	13,723	3,933	17,090	14,133	2,957
Minerals and metals:-----						
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	28,634	21,213	7,421	17,304	13,038	4,265
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	989	694	295	3,719	2,873	846
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	3,746	2,885	860	3,796	2,956	840
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	5,447	2,812	2,635	2,315	1,280	1,035
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	18,150	14,644	3,506	7,139	5,671	1,468
Other-----	303	178	125	335	259	76
Copper, wrought-----	12,011	8,064	3,947	6,187	4,266	1,921
Aluminum-----	41,977	29,078	12,899	22,551	16,398	6,153
Aluminum, unwrought-----	1,872	1,540	332	4,554	3,777	777
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	29,712	22,112	7,600	12,697	10,048	2,648
Aluminum foil-----	10,392	5,426	4,966	5,300	2,573	2,728
Nickel, wrought-----	21,556	11,803	9,752	6,757	4,286	2,471
Lead, unwrought-----	7,910	3,987	3,923	3,051	2,363	687
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	4,290	3,460	830	11,652	10,173	1,478
Titanium, wrought-----	3,527	2,603	924	4,338	3,297	1,041
Tungsten, unwrought-----	43	33	10	122	91	31
Tungsten, wrought-----	1,460	1,095	365	1,450	1,168	281
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	1,468	847	621	1,453	807	646
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	3,640	2,636	1,005	4,053	2,993	1,060
All other articles-----	35,310	24,735	10,575	22,392	15,426	6,966
Total-----	161,826	109,554	52,272	101,309	74,308	27,001
Machinery and equipment:-----						
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	17	15	2	339	217	122
Parts of steam turbines-----	6,050	5,571	479	4,246	4,160	86
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	10,937	6,646	4,290	1,189	841	348
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	1,749	959	790	1,272	739	533
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading-----						

See footnote at end of table.

Table 18.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1979-82--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
machinery and parts thereof-----	95	40	55	61	32	29
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	2,846	1,223	1,623	5,650	1,995	3,654
Office machines and parts thereof-----	466	108	358	329	54	275
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	1,817	834	983	3,269	1,758	1,511
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----	19	10	9	68	28	40
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	6,034	3,794	2,239	10,425	4,850	5,574
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	388	147	241	474	212	261
Electrical capacitors-----	5,082	3,189	1,893	6,137	4,305	1,832
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	1,977	932	1,045	1,523	767	756
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	12,524	6,936	5,587	11,392	6,241	5,151
Semiconductors-----	63,968	40,403	23,565	56,401	38,506	17,895
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	19	17	2	36	31	5
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	14	3	11	2	1	1
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	15,170	10,424	4,746	9,372	6,831	2,542
Parts of aircraft and space-craft-----	82,595	21,586	61,008	7,440	1,771	5,669
All other articles-----	8,755	4,653	4,102	11,356	6,061	5,295
Total-----	220,522	107,491	113,030	130,979	79,400	51,580
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	7,627	4,047	3,580	4,854	2,817	2,038
Grand total-----	407,653	234,821	172,831	254,236	170,657	83,579

Table 18.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1979-82---Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1981				1982			
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Dutiable value	
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forest products-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:								
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	15,295	11,120	4,175	9,031	5,856	3,175		
All other articles-----	796	488	307	393	224	168		
Total-----	16,091	11,609	4,482	9,424	6,080	3,344		
Minerals and metals:								
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	17,214	12,206	5,008	15,469	12,446	3,023		
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	1,333	1,073	260	1,232	1,052	180		
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	5,042	3,003	2,038	529	437	92		
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	2,360	1,349	1,011	105	67	38		
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	8,260	6,658	1,603	13,187	10,650	2,538		
Other-----	219	124	96	416	241	176		
Copper, wrought-----	6,212	4,121	2,091	5,506	3,543	1,963		
Aluminum-----	66,778	50,397	16,380	183,586	127,724	55,862		
Aluminum, unwrought-----	9,163	7,459	1,704	8,513	6,863	1,649		
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	50,233	39,229	11,003	167,490	117,109	50,381		
Aluminum foil-----	7,382	3,709	3,673	7,583	3,752	3,831		
Nickel, wrought-----	5,767	3,167	2,599	13,551	7,519	6,033		
Lead, unwrought-----	3,568	2,736	833	3,390	2,493	898		
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	3,650	3,092	558	6,240	5,171	1,069		
Titanium, wrought-----	3,527	2,485	1,042	7,323	6,289	1,033		
Tungsten, unwrought-----	1,154	801	353	1,110	795	315		
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	1,621	1,049	571	503	167	336		
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	1,528	861	668	1,597	962	635		
All other articles-----	5,168	4,264	904	2,315	1,841	473		
Total-----	25,407	16,324	9,084	24,343	16,749	7,593		
Total-----	141,594	101,502	40,091	264,932	185,698	79,234		
Machinery and equipment:								
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	268	194	74	1,746	463	1,284		
Parts of steam turbines-----	2,974	2,638	336	1,340	1,300	40		
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	179	145	35	344	266	78		
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	2,221	1,351	869	2,503	1,470	1,033		
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading								

Table 18.--U.S. Imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1979-82--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1981			1982		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
machinery and parts thereof-----	80	63	17	271	153	118
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----						
Office machines and parts thereof-----	3,261	1,396	1,865	5,614	3,676	1,938
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	291	219	72	580	218	361
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----						
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	2,789	1,574	1,215	2,287	1,234	1,053
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	30	13	17	40	31	10
Electrical capacitors-----	9,683	4,531	5,152	2,987	2,018	970
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----						
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	618	286	333	235	119	116
Semiconductors-----	7,888	5,735	2,153	5,275	3,772	1,503
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----						
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	1,792	831	961	821	395	425
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	5,058	2,654	2,404	1,807	902	904
Parts of aircraft and space-craft-----	27,348	16,581	10,767	25,057	13,323	11,734
All other articles-----	42	23	20	17	7	10
Total-----	88	50	38	174	92	82
Miscellaneous manufactures-----						
	16,876	12,186	4,690	12,376	9,139	3,238
	1,669	1,220	449	501	298	203
	13,590	9,963	3,627	16,017	8,723	7,294
Total-----	96,746	61,652	35,093	79,991	47,598	32,393
Miscellaneous manufactures-----						
	2,081	1,436	645	4,020	2,818	1,202
Grand total-----						
	256,511	176,199	80,312	358,367	242,194	116,172

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table 19.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1982

Source	Value	Percent of total
	<u>Million dollars</u>	
Grand total-----	358.4	100.0
Top 10 countries, total-----	348.3	97.2
Japan-----	134.8	37.6
Canada-----	110.3	30.8
Mexico-----	32.7	9.1
West Germany-----	22.5	6.3
Malaysia-----	15.7	4.4
Italy-----	9.0	2.5
Singapore-----	9.0	2.5
Greece-----	5.4	1.5
France-----	5.3	1.5
Switzerland-----	3.6	1.0
All other-----	10.1	2.8

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

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

Table 20.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	185	96	89
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	116	80	35
Other-----	70	15	54
Copper, wrought-----	70	30	40
Aluminum-----	132,067	88,345	43,722
Aluminum, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	132,067	88,345	43,722
Aluminum foil-----	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought-----	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought-----	448	119	329
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	352	94	258
Total-----	133,122	88,684	44,438
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	10	10	1
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 20.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982 --Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----			
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors-----	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	0	0	0
Semiconductors-----	3	1	1
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	1,611	104	1,507
Total-----	1,624	116	1,508
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	11	3	7
Grand total-----	134,757	88,803	45,954

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table 21.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	2	1	1
Total-----	2	1	1
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	10,198	8,073	2,125
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	1,232	1,052	180
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	529	437	92
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	101	66	35
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	8,003	6,300	1,703
Other-----	333	219	115
Copper, wrought-----	5,362	3,460	1,902
Aluminum-----	41,450	32,688	8,762
Aluminum, unwrought-----	8,513	6,863	1,649
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	29,815	24,234	5,581
Aluminum foil-----	3,121	1,590	1,531
Nickel, wrought-----	2,053	1,824	230
Lead, unwrought-----	3,390	2,493	898
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought-----	7,233	6,211	1,022
Tungsten, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought-----	55	48	7
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	637	201	436
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	201	117	84
All other articles-----	16,236	10,504	5,732
Total-----	86,815	65,618	21,196
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	1,580	387	1,194
Parts of steam turbines-----	1,340	1,300	40
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	340	264	77
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	1,689	1,020	669
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	271	153	118
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	5,490	3,642	1,848
Office machines and parts thereof-----	323	157	167
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	1,966	1,017	949

Table 21.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts	13	5	8
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers	1	1/	1/
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	34	17	17
Electrical capacitors	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	743	326	417
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	0	0	0
Semiconductors	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock	174	92	82
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts	214	151	63
Parts of aircraft and space-craft	262	97	165
All other articles	8,779	4,116	4,663
Total	23,219	12,742	10,477
Miscellaneous manufactures	220	111	108
Grand total	110,255	78,473	31,782

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table 22.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	4	1	3
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	4	1	3
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	0	0	0
Other-----	0	0	0
Copper, wrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum-----	4	4	1/
Aluminum, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	4	4	1/
Aluminum foil-----	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought-----	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought-----	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	960	761	199
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	2,109	1,721	388
All other articles-----	236	146	90
Total-----	3,313	2,632	680
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	3	2	1
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	15	13	1
Office machines and parts thereof-----	230	53	176
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	321	217	104

See footnote at end of table.

Table 22.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----	0	0	0
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	2,976	2,009	968
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	50	26	24
Electrical capacitors-----	5,275	3,772	1,503
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	69	61	8
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	0	0	0
Semiconductors-----	413	373	40
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	12,120	8,964	3,156
Parts of aircraft and space-craft-----	7	6	2
All other articles-----	4,165	3,507	658
Total-----	25,644	19,002	6,642
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	3,715	2,650	1,065
Grand total-----	32,671	24,285	8,387

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table 23.--U.S. imports for consumption from West Germany, under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	8,943	5,792	3,151
All other articles-----	391	223	168
Total-----	9,334	6,016	3,318
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	20	13	7
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	20	13	7
Other-----	0	0	0
Copper, wrought-----	24	23	1
Aluminum-----	623	305	318
Aluminum, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	0	0	0
Aluminum foil-----	623	305	318
Nickel, wrought-----	6,845	3,248	3,597
Lead, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	3,641	2,825	816
Titanium, wrought-----	8	3	4
Tungsten, unwrought-----	1,110	795	315
Tungsten, wrought-----	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	821	540	280
Total-----	13,090	7,753	5,338
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	20	4	16
Office machines and parts thereof-----	4	1	4
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 23.--U.S. Imports for consumption from West Germany, under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----			
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors-----	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	8	8	1/
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	0	0	0
Semiconductors-----	7	4	3
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	53	46	7
Total-----	92	62	30
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	0	0	0
Grand total-----	22,516	13,831	8,685

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table 24.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	0	0	0
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	0	0	0
Other-----	0	0	0
Copper, wrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	0	0	0
Aluminum foil-----	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought-----	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought-----	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0

Table 24.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----			
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors-----	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	0	0	0
Semiconductors-----	15,733	8,838	6,895
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	15,733	8,838	6,895
Miscellaneous manufactures-----			
Grand total-----	15,733	8,838	6,895
1/ Less than \$500.			

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

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

Table 25.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Italy under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	2,333	1,868	464
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	2,333	1,868	464
Other-----	0	0	0
Copper, wrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum-----	4,288	3,616	672
Aluminum, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	4,288	3,616	672
Aluminum foil-----	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought-----	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought-----	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	2,333	1,868	464
Total-----	8,954	7,353	1,601
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0

Table 25.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Italy under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----			
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors-----	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	0	0	0
Semiconductors-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	1	1	1/
Parts of aircraft and space-craft-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	1	1	1/
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	0	0	0
Grand total-----	8,955	7,354	1,601

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table 26.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	0	0	0
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	0	0	0
Other-----	0	0	0
Copper, wrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	0	0	0
Aluminum foil-----	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought-----	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought-----	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0

Table 26.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----			
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors-----	151	76	75
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	1,807	902	904
Semiconductors-----	7,089	3,472	3,617
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----			
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	9,047	4,451	4,596
Miscellaneous manufactures-----			
	0	0	0
Grand total-----	9,047	4,451	4,596
<u>1/</u> Less than \$500.			

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

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

Table 27.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Greece under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	2,712	2,385	327
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	2,712	2,385	327
Other-----	0	0	0
Copper, wrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	0	0	0
Aluminum foil-----	0	0	0
Nickel, wrought-----	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought-----	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	2,712	2,385	327
	5,425	4,771	654
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0

Table 27.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Greece under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----			
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors-----	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	0	0	0
Semiconductors-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	0	0	0
Grand total-----	5,425	4,771	654

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

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

Table 28.--U.S. Imports for consumption from France under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	0	0	0
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	0	0	0
Other-----	0	0	0
Copper, wrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum-----	149	111	38
Aluminum, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	0	0	0
Aluminum foil-----	149	111	38
Nickel, wrought-----	4,653	2,447	2,206
Lead, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought-----	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	165	46	119
Total-----	4,967	2,604	2,363
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	0	0	0

Table 28.--U.S. Imports for consumption from France under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----			
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	10	9	1
Electrical capacitors-----	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	0	0	0
Semiconductors-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	316	96	220
Total-----	325	104	221
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	0	0	0
Grand total-----	5,292	2,708	2,584

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

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

Table 29.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Switzerland under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	0	0	0
Forest products-----	0	0	0
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	0	0	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products: Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	0	0	0
Minerals and metals:			
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	0	0	0
Shapes and plates of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Pipe and tubing of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Wire and wire products of iron or steel, all grades-----	0	0	0
Sheets and strip of iron or steel, all grades, including tin mill products-----	0	0	0
Other-----	0	0	0
Copper, wrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum-----	3,476	1,654	1,823
Aluminum, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	0	0	0
Aluminum foil-----	3,476	1,654	1,823
Nickel, wrought-----	0	0	0
Lead, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, unalloyed-----	0	0	0
Titanium, wrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, unwrought-----	0	0	0
Tungsten, wrought-----	0	0	0
Hinges, fittings and mountings, n.s.p.f.-----	0	0	0
Interchangeable tools for hand-tools or for machine tools-----	4	4	1
All other articles-----	91	53	38
Total-----	3,572	1,711	1,861
Machinery and equipment:			
Parts of steam generating boilers-----	0	0	0
Parts of steam turbines-----	0	0	0
Internal combustion engines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Pumps and compressors, and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Lifts, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials, except gas-operated metalworking appliances-----	0	0	0
Office machines and parts thereof-----	0	0	0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	5	5	1/
	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 29.--U.S. Imports for consumption from Switzerland under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1982--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----	27	26	2
Motors and generators; and miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers-----	0	0	0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment; and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	0	0	0
Electrical capacitors-----	0	0	0
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	0	0	0
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	0	0	0
Semiconductors-----	0	0	0
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	0	0	0
Parts for rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	0	0	0
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle parts-----	0	0	0
Parts of aircraft and space-craft-----	0	0	0
All other articles-----	0	0	0
Total-----	32	31	2
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	2	1	1
Grand total-----	3,606	1,743	1,863

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

APPENDIX C

**ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO CENSUS-REPORTED 807.00/806.30
STATISTICS IN 1982**

Table 30.--Tariff item 807.00: ISUSA items deleted 1/ from
Census statistics, 1982

ISUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
192.2100	: CANADA	121,738	19,366	102,372
270.2580	: JAPAN	57,339	56,727	612
270.8500	: U KING	1,420	1,012	408
273.6000	: CANADA	1,064	14	1,050
310.6038	: U KING	218,849	139,019	79,830
385.7540	: CANADA	9,721	3,277	6,444
466.3000	: CANADA	5,115	2,661	2,454
612.7260	: CANADA	52,107	37,508	14,599
657.3520	: CANADA	132,476	21,971	110,505
657.8000	: CANADA	54,687	7,254	47,433
660.6100	: U KING	36,401,171	164,730	36,236,441
660.7300	: MEXICO	168,262	124,528	43,734
	: U KING	69,433	54,543	14,890
	: NETHLDS	186,245	138,109	48,136
	: FR GERM	1,431,208	41,788	1,389,420
666.0020	: AUSTRAL	18,360	4,295	14,065
674.5360	: CANADA	390,060	80,233	309,827
678.4800	: CANADA	4,967,000	1,419,500	3,547,500
682.6100	: CANADA	9,014	2,566	6,448
688.1400	: MEXICO	839	336	503
692.0310	: CANADA	80,280	57,931	22,349
692.3390	: CANADA	23,190	3,093	20,097
692.3406	: U KING	2,792,760	131,912	2,660,848
692.3450	: CANADA	29,800	29,500	300
692.3460	: FR GERM	385	95	290
	: ITALY	451,907	63,532	388,375
	: JAPAN	1,548,154	364,158	1,183,996
694.4148	: FRANCE	22,156,725	7,543,696	14,613,029
694.4155	: JAPAN	25,533,401	939,320	24,544,081
	: FRANCE	200,174,976	50,815,167	149,359,809
694.6200	: JAPAN	8,796,796	376,327	8,420,469
	: CANADA	706,069	139,758	566,311
	: MEXICO	3,722,391	2,254,900	1,467,491
	: ITALY	136,587	41,137	95,450
	: ISRAEL	133,509	42,035	91,474
	: KOR REP	3,715,104	3,095,927	619,177
712.5200	: JAPAN	1,927,840	133,390	1,794,450
800.0035	: CANADA	4,308,650	1,587,602	2,721,048
	: HAITI	74,485	43,371	31,114
	: DOM REP	7,890	326	7,564
	: IRELAND	2,978	1,971	1,007
	: CHINA T	10,184	9,668	516
806.2040	: CANADA	6,866	3,180	3,686
	: MEXICO	9,104	7,675	1,429
	: FR GERM	44,651	40,116	4,535
	: MALAYSA	8,821	7,016	1,805
	: PHIL R	57,081	52,548	4,533
	: JAPAN	879	265	614
854.1000	: DENMARK	1,664,183	297,354	1,366,829

See footnote at end of table.

Table 30--Tariff item 807.00: TSUSA items deleted ^{1/} from
Census statistics, 1982--Continued

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
870.3000 : U KING		426	92	334
Total		322,422,180	70,452,499	251,969,681

^{1/} By the ITC from the compilation of Census statistics in app. B.

Table 31. --Tariff item 807.00: TSUSA items transferred to and reported under 806.30, 1/ 1982

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
422.3000	: FR GERM	73,269	41,868	31,401
423.0094	: FR GERM	58,647	19,549	39,098
618.0650	: CANADA	24,250	17,268	6,982
618.2000	: JAPAN	21,734	11,129	10,605
618.2565	: CANADA	1,640,644	1,347,573	293,071
	: BELGIUM	140,436	98,107	42,329
	: ITALY	134,296	114,208	20,088
	: JAPAN	12,876,202	8,172,509	4,703,693
618.4700	: CANADA	20,068	62	20,006
620.1040	: CANADA	97,461	80,563	16,898
620.2200	: CANADA	161,899	142,318	19,581
	: FR GERM	134,498	62,256	72,242
620.4200	: FRANCE	477,393	195,930	281,463
624.0330	: CANADA	64,795	47,227	17,568
624.0350	: CANADA	33,629	25,050	8,579
629.2000	: FR GERM	5,880	2,403	3,477
629.2800	: FR GERM	90,600	58,707	31,893
642.1500	: JAPAN	188,952	5,355	183,597
644.0900	: CANADA	189,106	95,008	94,098
	: NETHLDS	54,047	20,291	33,756
	: SWITZLD	120,976	49,482	71,494
644.1200	: FR GERM	29,188	20,281	8,907
646.5600	: CANADA	20,064	6,325	13,739
646.6340	: MEXICO	19,006	2,946	16,060
657.4020	: CANADA	141,757	19,098	122,659
	: MEXICO	53,910	31,458	22,452
	: U KING	427,005	397,141	29,864
660.1040	: CANADA	1,575,997	385,038	1,190,959
Total		18,875,709	11,469,150	7,406,559

1/ By the ITC in the compilation of Census statistics in app. B.

Table 32. --Tariff item 806.30: TSUSA items deleted 1/ from
Census statistics, 1982

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
383.8004	MEXICO	5,609	3,841	1,768
383.8620	HAITI	4,760	4,758	2
383.9290	MEXICO	1,632	1,224	408
417.4000	FR GERM	661,140	525,916	135,224
418.7400	U KING	33,000	26,400	6,600
660.7300	MEXICO	1,622,858	940,714	682,144
	U KING	4,905,638	3,793,481	1,112,157
	NETHLS	988,627	719,110	269,517
	FR GERM	8,290	1,239	7,051
680.4170	CANADA	3,695	3,549	146
694.6200	CANADA	103,159,865	20,737,790	82,422,075
	ITALY	10,249,979	1,513,400	8,736,579
	ISRAEL	1,242,073	567,215	674,858
	JAPAN	1,099,236	457,910	641,326
Total		123,986,402	29,296,547	94,689,855

1/ By the ITC from the compilation of Census statistics in app. B.

Table 33. --Tariff item 806.30: TSUSA items transferred to and reported under 807.00, 1/ 1982

TSUSA	Country	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added
256.8780	: MEXICO	425	1	424
376.2830	: HG KONG	26,197	1,864	24,333
461.4520	: JAPAN	8,375	6,465	1,910
660.7150	: CANADA	70,471	52,337	18,134
	: U KING	87,691	11,745	75,946
660.7160	: MEXICO	17,898	15,107	2,791
	: U KING	97,612	13,392	84,220
660.7165	: CANADA	1,298,369	919,515	378,854
	: U KING	1,982,440	693,022	1,289,418
710.8055	: CANADA	8,711	5,920	2,791
711.7840	: CANADA	61,552	31,843	29,709
	: FRANCE	14,740	6,505	8,235
	: JAPAN	198,216	42,456	155,760
772.1500	: JAPAN	7,780	1,782	5,998
Total		3,880,477	1,801,954	2,078,523

1/ By the ITC in the compilation of Census statistics in app. B.

