

**UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

**SPECIAL REPORT TO THE CONGRESS  
AND THE EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE BOARD**

**ON**

**IMPLICATIONS FOR U. S. TRADE OF  
GRANTING MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT  
TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**



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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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## C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Foreword-----	iv
Summary-----	1
The effects of the U.S. column 2 rates of duty upon imports from the People's Republic of China:	
Objectives of the analysis-----	4
Statistical procedures-----	5
Analysis and evaluation of the results-----	11
The 50 leading commodities imported by the United States from the People's Republic of China, 1974-----	12
The 50 leading commodities imported by 13 other industrial countries from the People's Republic of China, 1974-----	22
The 50 commodities with the greatest difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty-----	25
The commodities with less than 5 percentage points differ- ence between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty-----	27
An appraisal of United States-China trade: Exports and imports-----	33
Appendix A. Analytical tables-----	35
Statistical notes for appendix A-----	36
Appendix B. Imports from and exports to the People's Republic of China-----	87

### Appendix Tables

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974-----	45
Table A2.--The 50 leading commodities imported by the United States from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. im- ports from PRC and the world, PRC share of U.S. imports, 13 other industrial countries' imports from PRC and the world, PRC share of other industrial countries' imports, the differ- ence between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial coun- tries' imports from PRC and from the world, by SITC numbers, 1974-----	71

## CONTENTS--Continued

	<u>Page</u>
Table A3.--The 50 leading commodities imported by 13 other industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), other industrial countries' imports and U.S. imports from PRC, the difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, by SITC numbers, 1974-----	75
Table A4.--The 50 SITC commodities with the greatest difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, 13 other industrial countries' imports and U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China (PRC), 1974, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, 1974-----	78
Table A5.--The SITC commodities with less than 5 percentage points difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, U.S. imports and 13 other industrial countries' imports from the People's Republic of China (PRC), 1974, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, 1974-----	81
Table B1.--Twenty leading United States imports from China in descending order of value in 1948, with value and rank of each commodity in 1949 and 1950-----	88
Table B2.--Twenty leading United States imports from China in descending order of value in 1949 and 1950-----	89
Table B3.--Twenty leading United States exports to China in descending order of value in 1948, with value and rank of each commodity in 1949 and 1950-----	90
Table B4.--Twenty leading United States exports to China in descending order of value in 1949 and 1950-----	91
Table B5.--Composition of United States trade with China, by 1-digit Schedule A (imports) or Schedule B (exports) numbers, 1948-----	93
Table B6.--Imports of the major market-economy trading partners of the People's Republic of China, selected years 1961-1974-----	94

## CONTENTS--Continued

	<u>Page</u>
Table B7.--Exports of the major market-economy trading partners of the People's Republic of China, selected years 1961-1974-----	95
Table B8.--Twenty-five leading United States imports from the People's Republic of China in descending order of value in 1973, with value and rank of each commodity in 1974 and 1975-----	96
Table B9.--Twenty-five leading United States imports from the People's Republic of China in descending order of value in 1974 and 1975-----	98
Table B10.--Twenty-five leading United States exports to the People's Republic of China in descending order of value in 1973, with value and rank of each commodity in 1974 and 1975-----	100
Table B11.--Twenty-five leading United States exports to the People's Republic of China in descending order of value in 1974 and 1975-----	102
Table B12.--Composition of United States trade with the People's Republic of China, by 1-digit SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974-----	104
Table B13.--Composition of United States trade with the People's Republic of China, by 1-digit SITC numbers, 1975---	105

## Foreword

This report to Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board has been prepared pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440). It is a special report describing the implications for U.S. trade if the United States were to grant unconditional Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) treatment to the People's Republic of China (PRC).

In the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), the unconditional MFN rates appear in rate of duty column 1; the rates applicable to imports from designated Communist countries, including the People's Republic of China, appear in rate of duty column 2. The latter rates for the most part are the original statutory rates enacted in 1930. The rate policy involved was made effective by action initially taken by the President in 1951 and 1952 pursuant to section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which directed the President to take action to deny the benefit of trade-agreement concessions to imports from certain Communist nations or areas.

The rate differential between columns 1 and 2 varies greatly from item to item and sometimes is not present at all, as where imports from all sources have been historically free from duty or dutiable at the same rates. It is important to examine the differences in the relevant rates when evaluating actual or potential U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China.

## Summary

United States-China trade relations have been resumed with divided expectations. On the one hand, mainland China's vast population and rising industrial economy presage a large and diversified market for U.S. exports. On the other hand, the Chinese have often said that the "discriminatory" U.S. tariffs assessed on their products are a significant barrier to the development of trade. As there is little indication that the People's Republic of China (PRC) has departed from its traditional practice of maintaining a short-term balance of exports and imports, this allegation suggests that no appreciable increase in U.S. trade with China can be expected until this impediment has been removed.

A total of 227 SITC commodities exported by the People's Republic of China to 14 industrial countries were examined in this study. Since all of these countries except the United States now extend MFN treatment to China, the other 13 served as an import reference market against which to measure U.S. trade performance. A comparison of U.S. imports from the PRC with the imports of the 13 other industrial countries strongly suggests that China is exporting to the United States certain commodities--primarily those exported to this country in the period prior to the embargo--with little regard for differences in the tariff levels.

The Chinese reaction to the column 2 U.S. rates of duty is revealed by comparing the highest duties with those which differ least from or are the same as MFN rates. For 75 of the commodities examined, the duty on imports from China is more than 25 percentage points above the

column 1 rate (see tables A1 and A4). Imports of 30 of these commodities were valued at more than \$100,000 in 1974, and imports of 45 were valued at \$100,000 or less. Three of these high-tariff commodities showed imports of \$1 million or more, and nine of them showed no imports at all. A similar picture emerges for 69 commodities whose tariff differential is 10 percentage points or less (tables A1 and A5). Imports of 24 of these 69 were valued at more than \$100,000 in 1974, while 45 showed imports of \$100,000 or less. Eight of these products with relatively low tariff discrimination showed imports of \$1 million or more in 1974, while 30 of the 69 had no imports at all.

Even at the extreme end of the discriminatory tariffs, no definite pattern of trade emerges. Twelve of the 227 commodities examined have differences of 50 percentage points or more (see table A4). Only three of these had no imports recorded in 1974. All of the other nine showed imports entering at the very high rates, with a total value before payment of duties of \$857,000. At the other end of the scale, there are some products which in the U.S. tariff schedules are duty free or with tariff differential of less than 5 percentage points (table A5), and China exports some of these products to other Western industrial countries but not to the United States.

Fabrics, especially cotton, and textile manufactures are among the leading U.S. imports from China despite the relatively large disparity between the MFN and column 2 rates of duty assessed these products. For example, imports of unbleached woven cotton fabrics, for which the difference is 19.2 percentage points, ranked highest

in value in 1974 (\$23.6 million) and second in 1975 (\$27.1 million). In addition, the difference in rates applied to several cotton manufactures imported in large volume from the PRC exceeds 35 percentage points. Since China is not subject to export restraint actions, or quotas, under the multi-fiber arrangements bilaterally negotiated between other textile-exporting countries and the United States, this raises the question of whether the absence of quotas is not an important factor counteracting any effect of the higher tariffs.

It is possible that the Chinese are not maximizing their dollar earnings in trade with the United States. Some products with ready markets in other industrial countries, where tariffs are low, are exported to the United States where they are assessed very high duties. In some other cases, products with low duties in the U.S. market may be exported in volume to other industrial countries but not at all or in small quantities to the United States.

If the United States should extend MFN treatment to the PRC, the increase in U.S. imports because of lower tariffs would likely be small, at least in the short run. On the other hand, removal of the "discriminatory" aspect of the U.S. tariffs could result in a PRC decision to effect a more substantial increase in trade with the United States. In any event, U.S. trade with China will continue to be a very small share of total U.S. trade for many years to come.

The Effects of the U.S. Column 2 Rates of Duty Upon Imports  
From the People's Republic of China

Objectives of the analysis

This study focuses upon analyzing the existing flow of PRC exports to the United States (including goods not currently purchased) under the column 2 rates of duty now applied to China's products. What is the degree of discrimination and to what extent are United States-China trade relations a response to the differences between the column 1, or most-favored-nation, and column 2 tariff rates?

The question is approached on the micro level in that 227 commodities exported by the People's Republic of China to industrialized free-market economies are included in the survey: for each product classification, both column 1 and column 2 rates of duty are shown together with the current levels (1973 and 1974) of U.S. imports. On the other hand, the approach is designed primarily to determine the relationship between U.S. imports from China as an aggregate and the prevailing tariff structure. Hence, although basically descriptive, rather than predictive, in intent, the analysis provides conclusions which are useful in evaluating the potential economic effect of granting MFN status to the People's Republic of China.

Although it is not possible to isolate the tariff question from a number of other economic and political factors which may exert an influence upon United States-China trade relations, it can be assumed that if the difference between the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty is an important determinant of the level of imports from the

People's Republic of China, then the general trend, or overall pattern, of trade should reveal an inverse relationship between the difference in rates and the value of imports. The import values cannot be interpreted, however, in terms of only a rank ordering of the commodities or the ratio of these imports to U.S. imports from the world. These data must be analyzed and evaluated with reference to other markets for PRC exports: the PRC share of total U.S. imports of each commodity is compared with the PRC share of the combined imports of the commodity by 13 other industrial countries, all of which extend most-favored-nation treatment to China; alternatively, for each commodity the U.S. share of the 14 countries' imports from the People's Republic of China is compared with the U.S. share of their imports from the world. To evaluate the market shares, however, the ad valorem average of all U.S. rates of duty--ad valorem, specific, and/or compound--applicable to each commodity description is computed for both columns 1 and 2. This statistical procedure is a key factor in the analysis since it provides a direct measure of the differences between most-favored-nation and column 2 tariff treatment.

#### Statistical procedures

The People's Republic of China releases no international statistics from which a list of its exports can be drawn. Thus the first question to be considered was which countries' imports should serve as a basis for the selection of commodities. To cover only those goods imported by the United States since the resumption of trade with China in 1971

would beg the issue. On the other hand, an all-inclusive list would contain a number of products for which U.S. import demand is limited; i.e., lack of demand, rather than a restrictive tariff duty, would explain, or be the primary reason for, the low volume or absence of U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China. This problem was met in part by confining the import reference market to more advanced industrial countries; the composite list of commodities is comprehensive, however, in that the PRC exports to a total of 14 countries were included.

In addition to the United States, the countries covered are Canada, Japan, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Austria, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. <sup>1/</sup> The largest importer of PRC products, Hong Kong, is not included due to its unique trade relationship with mainland China: a large volume of the commodities entering Hong Kong from the People's Republic of China are reexported to other countries, i.e., shipped elsewhere in substantially the same condition as they were when imported (and, conversely, imports from various other countries are reexported to the PRC). For example, Hong Kong's imports from China were valued at \$1,178.1 million in 1974 (see table B6). In turn, its reexports to the world less reexports to the PRC (\$38.7 million) totalled \$1,362.4 million (table B7); however, data on the

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<sup>1/</sup> Industrial countries were selected from the group for which the United Nations compiles comprehensive trade statistics. The data were made available on computer tapes and programmed for use in the analysis of East-West trade by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

portion of this total initially imported from the People's Republic of China are not available on the commodity-by-commodity basis required. The result is almost certainly an undervaluation of the PRC products imported by the United States as well as other countries. In short, the import statistics given in this, or any, study of PRC trade should be regarded as, at best, reasonably accurate estimates.

Not all PRC commodities imported by the 14 countries are included in the study. As is demonstrated by the trade statistics of the seven in this group which are now among the major market-economy trading partners of the People's Republic of China (see tables B6 and B7), these imports are not significant when viewed in terms of total value; i.e., in the period 1971-1974 imports from China did not exceed 0.5 percent of the total imports of any of the seven countries with the exception of Japan, for which the PRC share averaged approximately 2.2 percent of imports from the world. Since China's exports to industrial countries consist of a large variety of products, the result is that for some classes of commodities the aggregated value of the annual imports of all 14 countries is extremely low. Hence, a minimum value was established in view of the objectives of the study--a value sufficiently low to permit inclusion of commodities not now imported by the United States under the column 2 rates of duty, but high enough to substantially reduce the number of commodities which would have a negligible potential for development in the U.S. market if most-favored-nation treatment were extended to the People's Republic of China.

The commodity classifications are based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (SITC) and consist of 5-digit "items" plus some 4-digit "subgroups" and 3-digit "groups." Because this combination of categories was used, two minimum levels were applied to imports from the PRC: a 5-digit item was included if the average value of the sum of the 14 countries' imports for 1973 and 1974 was \$250,000 or more; 4- and 3-digit product classes were included if the average value for the two years was at least \$500,000. An average value was used, rather than the aggregated value for 1974 alone (the last year for which 5-digit data for the 14 countries are available), because imports of a number of commodities were considerably larger in 1973 than in 1974. Hence, even though total imports from China by the 14 countries increased from \$1,829.5 million in 1973 to \$2,400.7 million in 1974--a continuation of an upward trend in total PRC exports (and PRC imports), valued in current dollars, which began in 1970 1/--many of the individual products or groups of products imported by the industrial countries have been subject to large fluctuations in value, with year-by-year changes also taking place in the composition of imports.

This phenomenon is noteworthy even among the major, or relatively high-value, imports. For example, U.S. imports from China rose from

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1/ The Cultural Revolution disrupted China's industrial production, which resulted in a decline in its foreign trade in 1967. The economy did not begin to recover until the latter half of 1969. For a summary discussion of the relationship between domestic changes and trends in trade in recent years, see Nai-Ruenn Chen, "China's Foreign Trade, 1950-74," in China: A Reassessment of the Economy, a compendium of papers submitted to the Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress, July 10, 1975, pp. 618-20.

\$64.9 million in 1973 to \$114.7 million in 1974 (see table B12); yet, of the 25 leading imports in 1973, 11 showed a decline in value, measured in current dollars, in 1974, seven to the extent that they had been displaced by other commodities in the top-ranking 25 (tables B8 and B9). The pattern continued in 1975: Although U.S. imports from the PRC increased an additional \$43.6 million, to a total of \$158.3 million (table B13), only 14 of the 25 leading imports in 1973 remained in this group in 1975; of the 11 displaced, imports of nine of these commodities had decreased in value between 1973 and 1975 (table B8). On the other hand, there was a marked increase in U.S. imports of some commodities in this period (tables B8 and B9).

Given this fluctuating pattern of trade, the question of which low-value commodities to include in the study--or, conversely, which to exclude in applying the minimum import levels--was resolved by averaging the 14 countries' imports of each commodity for the two years, 1973 and 1974 (table A1).

Two additional qualifications were made in preparing the list of commodities which appear in table A1:

(1) Most commodities were omitted if total U.S. imports of the product averaged less than \$1 million in 1973 and 1974, a further indicator that expansion of imports of the commodity would be limited even if most-favored-nation treatment were extended to the People's Republic of China. Exceptions have been made, however, if the product group is a relatively large import of the 13 other industrial countries; for example, their imports from China of roasted coffee substitutes (SITC 099.01) were \$3.7 million and \$9.2 million in 1973 and 1974, respectively, which

represented 13.4 percent of the total value of their imports of this commodity in 1973 and 36.9 percent in 1974.

(2) Commodities were omitted if the difference between the average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. column 1 rates of duty and the average ad valorem equivalent of the column 2 rates is less than 5 percentage points--the difference which, as a general rule, is considered negligible. A detailed explanation of the SITC-TSUS concordance, tariff averaging, and other statistical procedures used to analyze and evaluate the impact of the prevailing column 2 duties on United States-China trade is given in the section "Statistical Notes for Appendix A" (pp. 36-44).

Thus table A1 identifies the TSUS items and corresponding rates of duty applicable to 173 SITC commodities. In conjunction, the computed average ad valorem equivalents of each commodity's column 1 and column 2 rates provide a direct measure--albeit, an estimate--of the extent to which the U.S. tariffs now discriminate against imports from the PRC. These imports for 1973 and 1974 can be analyzed in relation to the difference in the tariff averages (column 2 less column 1): U.S. imports from the PRC can be evaluated as a percentage share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from the PRC or of total U.S. imports. Yet, although the table is a useful source of information about any one commodity or a selected group of products, the format does not lend itself to analysis of the basic question: What is the overall relationship between the prevailing rates of duty and United States-China trade relations? Specifically, is the column 2,

as compared to column 1, tariff treatment a significant deterrent to imports from the PRC and in turn--by reducing the dollars available to China--to the further development of the PRC as a U.S. export market? The data compiled for table A1 have therefore been used as the basis for studying the tariff issue in more detail.

#### Analysis and evaluation of the results

As one might expect, a direct negative correlation between the level of a tariff--in this case, the difference in percentage points between the average ad valorem equivalents of columns 1 and 2--and the level of the corresponding imports does not exist. Instead, the most to be expected is that an inverse relationship will emerge as a general pattern from among the large array of commodities covered in the study if the column 2 rates are exerting a significant effect on imports from the PRC.

In addition to computing tariff averages to permit a direct comparison of the difference between the level of the column 1 and column 2 rates, it was also necessary to establish some basis for comparing the current level of U.S. imports under the column 2 rates of duty with the level of imports under most-favored-nation treatment. To serve this purpose, U.S. imports from the PRC, expressed as a percentage share of the total U.S. imports of each commodity, are compared with the PRC share of the combined imports of the 13 other industrial countries covered in the study, all of which now grant MFN status to mainland China; in addition, the U.S. share of the 14 countries' imports, i.e., including

U.S. imports, from the PRC is compared with the U.S. share of their imports from the world. The latter set of ratios, for reasons explained below, is used more extensively. However, neither should be regarded as a comparison of U.S. imports under the prevailing rates with a projected, or predicted, level of imports if most-favored-nation treatment were extended to the PRC; i.e., the PRC share of other industrial countries' imports and the U.S. share of the 14 countries' imports are used only as proxies for the level of trade under column 1 rates of duty.

To evaluate the tariff-trade relationship, an analysis has been made from four points of reference: (1) the 50 leading U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China, (2) the 50 leading imports of 13 other industrial countries from China, (3) the 50 commodities with the greatest difference between the average ad valorem equivalents of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, and (4) the commodities with less than 5 percentage points difference between the average column 1 and 2 rates. Each approach contributes some answers to the tariff question which can serve as guidelines in determining the effect on imports if most-favored-nation treatment is extended to the People's Republic of China.

The 50 leading commodities imported by the United States from the People's Republic of China, 1974 (table A2).--In 1974 the United States purchased only 154 of the 227 PRC exports included in this study; i.e., U.S. imports of the remainder were either zero or valued at less than \$500.

Moreover, U.S. expenditures for its imports from China were made primarily for the products listed in table A2: these 50 commodities, valued at \$103.6 million (the sum of column 1), constituted 90.4 percent of the total value of U.S. imports from the PRC in 1974; the leading 25 commodities totalled \$91.1 million, 79.5 percent of the value of all U.S. imports from the PRC and 87.9 percent of the value of the U.S. imports from China covered in this table. However, this total--i.e., \$103.6 million--accounted for only 1.4 percent of U.S. imports of the 50 commodities from the world (the sum of column 2); the PRC share of U.S. imports of the leading 25 commodities was 2.2 percent. The ratio of imports from the PRC to imports from the world is listed for each commodity in column 3, which shows a range of less than 0.05 percent (leather footwear) to 49.9 percent (raw silk).

To provide a frame of reference with which to evaluate the PRC share of U.S. imports, the combined imports of the 13 other industrial countries are shown for the same commodities, 26 of which were among their leading imports from the People's Republic of China in 1974. <sup>1/</sup> For these countries the 50 commodities--with a value of \$953.7 million (the sum of column 4), or more than 9 times the total for the same U.S. imports from the PRC--accounted for only 41.7 percent of the value of all imports from China. More important in relation to U.S. performance, the PRC share of the 13 countries' imports of the

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<sup>1/</sup> The 13 other countries' 50 leading imports from the PRC are listed in table A3. Commodities in this table identified by an asterisk are also among the 50 leading U.S. imports from the PRC.

50 commodities (the sum of column 5) was 2.8 percent, or two times the PRC share of total U.S. imports of the 50 products. This represents a formidable difference, especially since the comparison is based upon the major imports and, in their coverage, more than 90 percent of the total imports of the United States from the People's Republic of China.

To determine whether the relatively low level of U.S. imports is attributable to the column 2 tariffs as compared to the MFN treatment accorded China by the 13 other countries, the difference between the average ad valorem equivalents of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty (table A2, columns 7, 8, and 9) must be analyzed for each commodity in relation to the difference in the level of imports.

As a measure of the latter, either of two sets of ratios can be used:

(1) The PRC share of U.S. imports (column 3) can be compared with the PRC share of other industrial countries' imports (column 6). Thus, inasmuch as these countries now grant most-favored-nation status to mainland China, the ratios in column 6 serve as proxies for the potential PRC share of U.S. imports if column 1 rates of duty are extended to products from the People's Republic of China.

(2) The U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from the PRC (column 10) can be compared with the U.S. share of their imports from the world (column 11). Both columns show the level of U.S. imports expressed as a ratio of the imports of the 14 countries (including the United States). This approach is often used to show the share of an export market which the United States has captured relative to the

shares commanded by other advanced industrial nations; i.e., it is used as a measure of U.S. export competitiveness. In this case, however, the market shares measure the level of U.S. demand for imports from the PRC under column 2 rates of duty (column 10) as compared to the average, or normal, U.S. import demand for each commodity.

It is always preferable to use, if possible, two different measures of trade performance in order to cross-check results. However, a preliminary survey shows that the two sets of ratios are, regardless of their difference in concept, highly correlated. For example, the PRC share of U.S. imports of unbleached woven cotton fabrics, 9.7 percent (column 3), is related to 11.1 percent (column 6) in approximately the same proportion as is 22.4 percent (column 10) to 24.8 percent (column 11). The coefficient of correlation for the 50 commodities is 0.94; 1/ i.e., the two sets of ratios correspond too closely to expect that one will add to an understanding of the tariff-trade relationship in ways which the other one does not. Therefore, the difference in the tariff averages (column 9) is analyzed by comparing only the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from the PRC with the U.S. share of their imports from the world. Columns 3 and 6 have been retained, however, as a useful source of information.

Before describing the results of the analysis, it is interesting to note the wide range in tariffs--specifically, the range in the difference between the column 1 and 2 tariff averages--which apply to

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1/ The reason for the high correlation is purely technical, or mathematical. Essentially, it is due to the low level of U.S. imports from the PRC; if these imports were zero, the two sets of ratios would be perfectly correlated.

the 50 leading U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China. For 11 of the commodities (identified by an asterisk), the average ad valorem equivalents of the U.S. column 1 and 2 rates of duty are the same or differ by less than 5 percentage points--an amount generally considered too small to act as a barrier, or further barrier, to imports. An additional 14 commodities have a difference between the averages of 5 through 14 percentage points. Thus, the averages of the MFN and column 2 rates applicable to half the 50 leading imports differ by less than 15 percentage points. For another 11 commodities, however, the difference ranges from 15.2 percent to 24.2 percent; for the remaining 14, from 27.4 percent to 52.7 percent.

If the leading 25 imports are considered separately, the difference between the tariff levels is somewhat smaller. This group includes 6 (of the 11) commodities with less than 5 percentage points difference between the average ad valorem equivalents of columns 1 and 2, plus 9 (of the 14) with less than 15 percentage points. Only five of the commodities are subject to average column 1 and 2 rates which differ by more than 25 percentage points. Inasmuch as these 25 commodities account for 87.9 percent of the value of imports from the PRC covered in the table, the smaller difference between the tariff averages suggests that the share imported from the PRC of individual products in this group, as compared to the other 25 commodities, would be larger. Yet the analysis which follows only marginally supports this evidence.

The overall results do not reveal a definite relationship between the tariff and trade levels.

Commodities were divided into groups according to the difference in their average rates and then analyzed in terms of the difference in trade ratios associated with them. The group of 11 commodities with tariff averages which differ by less than 5 percentage points is of particular interest: 1/ For two of the items, rosin and resin acids (SITC 599.64) and pepper and pimento (SITC 075.1), the U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from the PRC (column 10) is greater than the U.S. share of the 14 countries' imports from the world (column 11). For a third item, spirits of turpentine (SITC 599.63), the share of imports from the PRC is less by only 0.5 percentage points. For the remaining eight commodities, however, the ratios in column 11 exceed those in column 10 by 6 to as much as 37.2 percentage points. Stated another way, the U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from China ranges from only 12.9 percent (hand paintings, etc.) to 78.3 percent (tin and tin alloys) of the normal, or average, U.S. share of the 14 countries' imports of these eight commodities. 2/ This finding shows

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1/ Each commodity is identified by an asterisk in table A2.

2/ For each commodity the ratio in column 10 was divided by the ratio in column 11 and expressed as a percent. As a rule, the information provided by the difference in percentage points between the two ratios is not adequate. To illustrate using this group of 8 imports: for cinnamon (SITC 075.22), column 11 less column 10 is 37.2 percentage points (the largest absolute difference) and the ratio of column 10 to column 11 is 27.1 percent; for hand paintings (SITC 896.01), the values are 27.1 percentage points and 12.9 percent (the smallest relative share), respectively.

that U.S. imports from the PRC of a number of commodities are relatively small even if the difference between their MFN and column 2 rates is either zero or negligible. No evaluation of the tariff-trade relationship can be made, however, without comparing one group of commodities--as defined by the difference in tariff averages--with another group.

The trade ratios of the 14 products with a difference between their column 1 and column 2 rates of more than 25 percentage points show: For four of the commodities, the share which the United States imports from China is greater than its share of imports from the world (see below, p. 20). For the remaining ten commodities, the difference in the ratios, column 11 less column 10, ranges from 5.5 to 55.8 percentage points. The U.S. share of the industrial countries' imports from the PRC of these ten items is as low as 7.8 percent (linens and other textile furnishings) and no higher than 40.9 percent (knotted carpeting and rugs) of the U.S. share of their imports from the world.

The results of both analyses are similar--trade performance differs little whether the difference between the average column 1 and column 2 rates is less than 5 or more than 25 percentage points. For most of the commodities the U.S. share of imports from the PRC is considerably below the average U.S. share; i.e., column 10 is less than column 11. Yet the results also indicate a tendency for commodities with a difference in tariff averages of larger than 25 percentage points to be

associated with an even smaller U.S. share of the industrial countries' imports from the PRC relative to its share of the 14 countries' imports from the world. In this respect there appears to be a negative response, however weak, to the higher tariff rates.

On the other hand, for four of the commodities with a difference of more than 25 percentage points between the average column 1 and column 2 rates, the U.S. share of imports from China is larger than the U.S. share of imports from the world; this is the case for only two of the commodities with a difference in tariff averages of less than 5 percentage points. A group of 11 commodities from table A2 based upon this difference in trade ratios is shown below. The information listed is (1) each commodity and its rank among the 50 leading U.S. imports from the PRC, (2) the amount by which the average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. column 2 rates of duty exceeds the average of the column 1 rates (column 9), and (3) the amount by which the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from the PRC (column 10) exceeds the U.S. share of their imports from the world (column 11).

<u>Commodity description and rank</u>	<u>Difference in tariff averages (Col. 8 - Col. 7)</u>	<u>Difference in trade ratios (Col. 10 - Col. 11)</u>
Rosin and resin acids (3)	-	2.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured (8)	35.7	17.2
Base metals, n.e.s. (12)	20.5	5.2
Woven cotton fabrics, bleached, dyed, etc. (13)	20.6	1.8
Gloves, socks, etc., not knitted (19)	27.7	8.0
Pepper and pimento (22)	2.7	1.8
Vegetable alkaloids and their derivatives (27)	18.8	30.7
Plastic articles, n.e.s. (34)	43.4	15.8
Chromium and other metallic oxides, n.e.s. (35) <u>1/</u>	19.1	3.5
Precious and semi-precious stones, n.e.s. (36)	15.2	1.9
Headgear, knitted, etc. (37)	43.0	8.3

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1/ Antimony oxide is currently the primary U.S. import from China.

In particular, this table illustrates the wide range in the difference between the average column 1 and column 2 rates--from zero through 43.4 percentage points--associated with a higher-than-average U.S. share of imports from the People's Republic of China. As was the case with the analyses described above, no consistent pattern can be found.

Overall, the evidence strongly indicates that there is little, if any, relationship between the level of a tariff and the level of imports. Only a marginal effect can be discerned in that the U.S. share of imports from China of a number of commodities--especially those now subject to a large difference between the average column 1 and column 2 rates--is not only less than the average U.S. share, but is extremely small. Conversely, the larger share of some imports may be at least in part explained by the relatively small difference in their tariff averages (see pages 16 and 23). Yet it appears that other factors play a far more important role than does the difference in the tariff levels in determining the level of U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China.

Two observations suggest a basis for further research: First, the leading commodities imported by the United States from the PRC today are much the same as those imported from China prior to the embargo (see tables B1 and B2); it appears that United States-China trade has been resumed along traditional lines regardless of the rates of duty now applying to these products. Secondly, a number of the leading U.S. imports are fabrics, especially cotton, and textile manufactures. Examples and their ranks in table A2 include: woven cotton fabrics, unbleached (2); woven cotton fabrics, bleached, dyed, etc. (13); men's outerwear, not knitted (14); gloves, not knitted (19); and men's underwear, not knitted (20)--all items subject to export restraint actions, or quotas, under bilateral agreements between the United States and various foreign countries. Since the difference

between the average MFN and column 2 rates assessed these products ranges, for the examples listed, from 19.2 to as much as 35.2 percentage points, this raises the question of whether the absence of quotas on imports from the PRC is not an important factor counteracting any effect of the higher tariffs.

The remaining tables are discussed briefly, since the additional points of reference serve only to supplement--support or qualify--the results described above.

The 50 leading commodities imported by 13 other industrial countries from the People's Republic of China, 1974 (table A3).--The 50 leading imports of the other industrial countries which constitute the reference market totalled \$1,778.1 million, more than 17 times the value of the 50 leading U.S. imports in 1974 (table A2, column 1) and 77.8 percent of these 13 countries' imports from the PRC. If total imports from China are compared, the combined purchases of the 13 countries were more than 20 times the value of U.S. imports in 1974. The difference in the multipliers--20 as compared to 17--reflects the larger variety of China's products which they purchase as compared to the United States.

Twenty six of the other industrial countries' imports are also among the 50 leading U.S. imports. Attention was focused upon these commodities and two questions were considered: First, do the U.S. rates assessed this group of products correspond more closely to the column 1 rates inasmuch as the same commodities are among the leading imports of countries which now extend most-favored-nation treatment to the PRC? Stated another way, is the difference between the tariff

averages less than for the other 24 of the 50 leading U.S. imports which do not correspond? Or, second, does an analysis of the 26 commodities suggest other factors which contribute to their appearing on both lists?

Of this group of products, six have a difference between U.S. tariff averages of zero to less than 5 percentage points; for another nine, the difference ranges from 5 to 14 percentage points; for the remaining 11, from 19.2 to 42.2 percentage points. For the 24 U.S. imports not included in table A3, the number in each tariff range is 5, 5, and 10, respectively, with the difference between the average column 1 and column 2 rates of the remaining 4 ranging from 42.8 to 52.7 percentage points. Thus, the difference in the averages of the corresponding products is somewhat smaller, reflecting the fact that of the 26 commodities, 20 are among the leading 25 U.S. imports. The results again suggest that the tariff levels may to some extent explain the large imports of these products (see above, p. 16). Yet a higher U.S. share of imports from the PRC is not consistently related to a smaller difference in the rates of duty. Although 1:1 correspondence is not expected, no pattern of tariff-trade relationships emerges.

A survey of the U.S. import ratios of these 26 commodities suggests another factor which may explain, or in part explain, the correspondence of imports. For the group as a whole, the U.S. share of imports from the PRC relative to the U.S. share of imports from the world, or average

U.S. share, varies widely. However, the five commodities with a U.S. share of the 14 countries' imports from the world of less than 10 percent are of special interest: The small average share suggests a limited market for China's exports. Yet for two of these products, rosin and resin acids and bleached or dyed woven cotton fabrics, the U.S. share of imports from the PRC exceeds the average U.S. share; for the remaining three, the U.S. share of imports from China is 90.5 percent (raw silk), 83.6 percent (fine animal hair, other than wool), and 94.7 percent (dehydrated vegetables, etc.) of the average U.S. share of industrial countries' imports. The difference in the tariff averages assessed four of the commodities ranges from zero through 14 percentage points; for one (bleached woven cotton fabrics), the difference is 20.6 percentage points. All rank among the leading 25 U.S. imports. In contrast, however, the tariff averages of 6 of the 26 corresponding U.S. imports differ by more than 35 percentage points; 2 of these commodities are among the leading 25.

In summary, the analysis suggests that a smaller difference between the average U.S. rates contributes to a higher level of imports; the tariff influence is, however, minimal. The evidence more strongly indicates that China is encouraging export of these products, regardless of the level of the U.S. tariff.

Of the remaining commodities covered in this table, crude petroleum and coal are purchased only by Japan; however, U.S. import

demand for the latter is negligible. <sup>1/</sup> For 12 additional commodities, the U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from the world is also less than 5 percent; yet even for the remaining 10, with higher average U.S. shares, imports range from less than 0.05 percent to only 1 percent of the 14 countries' imports from the PRC. Some of the reasons for this low level of imports are described in the following sections.

The 50 commodities with the greatest difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty (table A4).--The difference between the tariff averages of products included in this table ranges from 84.9 percentage points (distilled alcoholic beverages) to 31.9 percentage points. Average rates of an additional 25 of China's exports covered in the study differ by more than 25 percentage points.

Twelve of the leading 50 U.S. imports are included in table A4, 4 of which are among the leading 20. As noted above (p. 20), for three of the commodities--unmanufactured tobacco, miscellaneous plastic articles, and fabric headgear--the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from the PRC exceeds the U.S. share of their imports from the world. For the other nine, however, the U.S. share from China is considerably below the average U.S. share of each respective product.

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<sup>1/</sup> Aside from the question of China's willingness to supply crude petroleum to other industrial countries in the future, a demand question also exists with respect to Chinese oil in that it has a higher wax content than does Middle East crude oil. Thus other countries, like Japan at present, would be required to undertake investment to adapt refineries. An added problem is that, due to its high ratio of wax, Chinese oil hardens under 24-33 degrees C., precluding transport without special equipment or prior processing.

Thus, the U.S. share of industrial countries' imports of knotted carpeting and rugs from China is 3.8 percent or--measured in relative terms--only 40.9 percent of the average U.S. share, which is 9.3 percent. For men's outerwear and for porcelain or china houseware, the relative import shares are 37 percent and 35.7 percent, respectively. For the remaining six commodities, the U.S. share of the 14 countries' imports from the PRC is less than one-fourth the average U.S. share, ranging from 24.8 percent to as low as 7.8 percent of the portion that the United States imports from the world.

Comparing these nine commodities with the other leading 50 U.S. imports (table A2)--i.e., those with a smaller difference in tariff averages--two observations can be made:

(1) Overall, the trade performance--as measured by the relative U.S. share of imports from China--of the other commodities is much better. The exceptions are primarily food products, imports to which the United States applies stringent processing and packaging, or container, regulations. 1/

(2) Four (of the nine in table A4) are textile products, articles of clothing and household furnishings. Although the trade performance of most similar items with less difference in average U.S. rates is better,

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1/ Although some problems have arisen with respect to product quality (e.g., a large shipment of frozen shrimp was rejected due to spoilage in November 1974), most food imports from the PRC meet or exceed the minimum U.S. quality standards. The problem is primarily one of complying with the complex FDA regulations--registration of low-acid canned foods, including the location of each processing plant, etc. Perhaps most important, lack of understanding of this highly competitive U.S. market--inadequate promotion, unattractive packaging and labelling, a fluctuating supply available for export--has limited the expansion of U.S. food imports from China. For a detailed discussion, see Suzanne R. Reynolds, "Foodstuffs from China," U.S.-China Business Review, Vol. 2, No. 1 (January-February 1975), pp. 39-51.

the exceptions suggest other factors play an equally important role in determining the level of imports in this group.

For 13 of the remaining commodities covered in table A4, the U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from the world is less than 5 percent, indicating an extremely limited market for imports from the People's Republic of China. <sup>1/</sup> In contrast, however, the large share which the United States normally imports of several of the products suggests that the high tariff differences, rather than limited import demand, are currently a barrier to further entry of China's exports in these markets. <sup>2/</sup>

The commodities with less than 5 percentage points difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty (table A5)<sup>3/</sup>.--The 50 products in this table may be divided into three groups: (1) the leading U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China--a total of 11, 6 of which are among the leading 25;

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<sup>1/</sup> The average U.S. share of the 14 countries' total imports from the world is 19 percent, indicating that a 5-percent share may be regarded as a limited U.S. import market. There are, however, notable exceptions: The U.S. share of industrial countries' imports of raw silk was 2.1 percent in 1974, but the U.S. share of imports from China was 90.5 percent of this average share. The value of purchases from China was \$2.6 million, making it the tenth ranking U.S. import from the PRC.

<sup>2/</sup> Although the average U.S. share of imports of woven silk fabrics is not large (8 percent), it is interesting to compare U.S. imports from China of the fabric with imports of raw silk (see footnote 1). The difference in the average tariff rates is 51 percent and 14 percent, respectively; the U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from the PRC is 3.7 percent (woven silk fabrics) and 90.5 percent (raw silk) of the U.S. share of their imports from the world.

<sup>3/</sup> At least with respect to the commodities in this table, a small difference between the average ad valorem equivalents of the column 1 and column 2 rates is also associated with a low column 2 tariff: for 34 of the commodities, the average column 2 equivalent is less than 5 percent; for the remaining 16, the average column 2 rates range from 5 percent (which applies to five commodities) to only 9 percent.

(2) products in which China's export potential under favorable--including zero--column 2 rates of duty has not been realized; and (3) products for which the total U.S. demand is limited. TSUS numbers corresponding to the SITC commodity descriptions are included since these items were not covered in table A1.

To some extent groups one and two are overlapping. In particular, only limited advantage has been taken of the potential U.S. market for China's food products. 1/ Examples are crustacea and molluscs (primarily shrimp), tea, and cinnamon which, nonetheless, ranked 5, 18, and 26, respectively, among U.S. imports from the PRC in 1974. Like cinnamon, other spices--anise, cumin, fennel, etc.--were imported in large quantities from China prior to the embargo; yet this commodity group (SITC 075.25) is not now among the leading U.S. imports.

Most products in group two are of two basic types--crude materials (SITC 200 numbers) and chemicals (SITC 500 numbers):

Crude animal products were China's largest export to the United States in the preembargo period, ranking two in 1948 and one in 1949 and 1950 (see table B1). The major U.S. imports in this classification were bristles, primarily hog bristles, and birds' feathers or down; and trade in these particular commodities has to a large extent resumed its traditional importance (see table A2, p.71). Yet table A5 shows that the U.S. share from China of a number of animal-and-plant-material imports is--despite low rates of duty--far below the average U.S. share.

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1/ See p. 26, footnote 1.

Several metals are also classified as crude materials and are of special interest. Antimony, one of the "ores and concentrates of non-ferrous base metals, n.e.s." (SITC 283.99), was previously an important U.S. import from China. PRC exports are now negligible, however, and the Republic of South Africa is, in terms of import value, the largest U.S. source. <sup>1/</sup> In addition, although tungsten (SITC 283.92) ranked 17 among U.S. imports from the PRC in 1974, the purchases--valued in current U.S. dollars--were less than one-fourth the levels of 1948-50. <sup>2/</sup> Viewed another way, the U.S. share of the 14 countries' imports from the PRC in 1974 was 5.8 percent, or only 20.4 percent of the U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from the world. As compared to antimony, which is duty free, the ad valorem equivalent of the column 2 rates of duty on tungsten (50 cents per pound on tungsten content of the ore) is 13.8 percent, or twice the level of the MFN rate; yet this difference is small in relation to the tariffs assessed many of the other leading U.S. imports from the PRC. Thus, among China's three traditional export metals, only the U.S. imports of tin (SITC 687.1) are now above the preembargo levels.

It is also interesting to note that although fluorspar (SITC 276.54) was among the 13 other industrial countries' leading imports from the PRC in 1974 (see table A3, p. 76), the United States imported none from China.

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<sup>1/</sup> In his study of The People's Republic of China: A New Industrial Power With a Strong Mineral Base (U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1975), K.P. Wang estimates that China has considerable antimony for export. He attributes the low exports to the low price the ore has commanded on the international market in recent years (pp. 72-73).

<sup>2/</sup> See table B1. U.S. imports from China of "ferroalloys, ores, and metals, n.e.s.," primarily tungsten ore, were valued at \$6.9 million in 1950 as compared to \$1.2 million from the PRC in 1974 (table A2, p. 72).

Inasmuch as the United States takes a large share of the 14 countries' total imports (40.1 percent in 1974), it appears that the Chinese have foregone this opportunity to increase dollar earnings.

The United States now imports relatively large amounts of some of the free or low-duty chemicals covered in this table. Examples are rosin and resin acids (SITC 599.64)--with a U.S. share of imports from the PRC which exceeded the average U.S. share (9.4 percent) in 1974--and spirits of turpentine (SITC 599.63)--for which the U.S. share from China was 7.5 percent, or 93.8 percent of the average share. On the other hand, U.S. imports of mercury (SITC 513.25) and arsenic trioxide (SITC 513.36) were negligible, although the United States buys a large share (more than 40 percent in 1974) of the 14 industrial countries' total imports of these items. The U.S. import market for mercury could be a quite important source of dollars for the PRC if current levels are maintained; U.S. imports were valued, for example, at \$13.9 million in 1974, and China is known to be a major producer.

Table A5 also illustrates the large number of China's exports for which U.S. demand is negligible. Thus, several products which are among other industrial countries' leading imports from the PRC--soybeans is a notable example--have little or no potential in the U.S. market.

In summary, although the U.S. share--and to a limited extent, the composition--of imports from the PRC will undergo some changes, the overall results are evident: the level of the tariff does not significantly affect the level of imports. The results do show a tendency to import less,

or none, of products with the greatest difference between the column 1 and column 2 rates of duty. In practice, either the Chinese are not offering the United States large amounts of the commodities to which the highest column 2 rates now apply or importers are limiting, or foregoing, their demand. Fabrics, especially cotton, and textile products appear to be the primary exception. It should be emphasized, however, that this response can be clearly discerned only with respect to very high column 2 rates or--since the two are usually identical--a very large difference between the column 2 and MFN tariff averages.

If high tariffs are avoided, the evidence does not indicate that, on the other hand, zero or low rates of duty encourage imports from China. Although the range of tariff differences applying to the leading 25 imports is slightly lower, the rates of duty associated with this group of products vary widely, and analytical results are conflicting. In addition, despite the zero or negligible column 2 rates assessed many of the products which China now exports, important U.S. markets remain largely unexploited.

Both the United States and other industrial countries import many of the same commodities from the People's Republic of China. If the products now purchased only or primarily by Japan--its closest trading partner among the countries covered--are excluded, marked similarities emerge. It appears that the Chinese are encouraging the export of certain commodities, largely those in which they have traditionally succeeded in foreign markets, regardless of the differences in tariffs

that are assessed these products. A comparison of U.S. import shares--from the PRC and from the world--serves to reinforce, if not confirm, this hypothesis.

Thus the results indicate that the column 2 rates now applied to products from the PRC do not substantially affect either the content or the level of the U.S. imports. If most-favored-nation treatment is extended to China, the economic effect is likely to be small. Even so, the difference in the tariffs will provide more dollars to the PRC with which to purchase U.S. exports, and political effects may serve to considerably increase United States-China trade.

An Appraisal of United States-China trade:  
Exports and Imports

Although U.S. imports from China have continued to increase, exports to the PRC have fluctuated widely. After reaching a total of \$689.1 million and \$806.9 million in 1973 and 1974, respectively (table B12), exports to China decreased to only \$303.6 million in 1975 (table B13). The difference is due primarily to the large U.S. sales of grain--primarily wheat and corn--in 1973 and 1974, followed by no sales of these commodities in 1975. Thus, although machinery and transport equipment and, second, crude (raw) materials were the most important exports in 1975, preliminary statistics for 1976 show that sales of both product groups have drastically declined, and U.S. exports to China have reached a level of only \$135.4 million. 1/ With imports at \$201.9 million, 2/ the United States has become a net importer in its trade with China. In the absence of an urgent need for grain, the PRC appears to be attempting to balance its trade with the United States, indicating that exporters will be assured a market in China only if U.S. imports from the PRC continue to increase substantially.

It is interesting to note the similarities between U.S. imports from the PRC in 1973-1975 (tables B8 and B9) and the imports from China prior to the embargo (tables B1 and B2). The major Chinese

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1/ Preliminary data furnished by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade.

2/ Preliminary data.

exports today are primarily those which have been traditionally exported. Comparable similarities can be noted between the commodities exported by the United States in the preembargo period and U.S. exports today (tables B3, B4, B10, B11).

Most interesting is a comparison of China's share of total U.S. imports and of total U.S. exports in 1948 (table B5) with the PRC share of total imports and exports in 1975 (table B13). U.S. purchases of China's products accounted for 1.67 percent of the total value of imports in 1948; imports from the PRC were only 0.16 percent of U.S. imports from the world in 1975. Thus, China's share in 1948 was more than nine times the PRC share in 1975. Similarly, exports to China in 1948 were 1.92 percent of total U.S. exports to the world as compared to 0.29 percent in 1975. A substantial increase in imports from and exports to the People's Republic of China would not be large within the context of total U.S. trade.

APPENDIX A  
ANALYTICAL TABLES

## Statistical Notes for Appendix A

This discussion of statistical procedures follows the format of table A1, but also relates to data included in tables A2, A3, A4, and A5.

The SITC classifications and corresponding TSUS items.--Use of the Standard International Trade Classification permits direct comparisons between U.S. imports and the imports of the 13 other industrial countries which comprise the reference market. However, since national import data are initially classified to facilitate the work of customs officials, whose concern is determining the duty to be charged, and then rearranged into a form suitable for economic analysis, some concordance problems arise, particularly in undertaking a study in which a commodity classification must be correlated with respect to both the value data and the tariff rate(s). This problem is compounded by the fact that U.S. imports are defined, or categorized, according to the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA), 1/ while other countries selected, with the exception of Canada, 2/ have adopted the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN), a

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1/ The TSUSA consists of the 5-digit TSUS "items" to which the rates of duty apply plus 2-digit "statistical suffixes" which may specify stages or types of processing of the 5-digit product or describe products that make up an "item." Thus differences between the U.S. import schedules and the SITC may occur at the 7-digit level as well as at the 5-digit level at which a product or group of products is named and the corresponding tariff specified.

2/ Canada has adopted a partial conversion of its national tariff schedules to the BTN.

classification system developed in 1955 for the express purpose of promoting international uniformity in defining the individual product or delimiting the group of products subject to a tariff duty. The SITC, Revised (1961) consists of the BTN items rearranged in a statistical order. Hence the two systems of classification, although serving different purposes, correspond closely or, for some groups of commodities, exactly to one another. In contrast, a far greater number of differences must be resolved when the SITC is used in conjunction with the TSUS, i.e., the 5-digit level of commodity classification at which a U.S. tariff duty is applied. Usually a SITC heading consists of two or more TSUS items, but a TSUS item may also be included in two or more commodity classifications of the SITC. To correlate the differences when "overlaps" occur, SITC coverage has been adjusted to conform to the U.S. data. The changes are of three types:

(1) The SITC coverage of U.S. imports includes one or more SITC commodity classes in addition to the heading designated; for example, 011.89 includes SITC 011.4 and 011.81, which are shown in parentheses (table A1, p. 45). For each of these "combinations" of commodity classifications, imports of the 13 other countries have been correlated with the U.S. data; thus, total industrial countries' imports from the PRC are the sum of the 13 countries' imports in 011.89, 011.4, and 011.81, plus U.S. imports in 011.89.

(2) SITC headings have been used which can be only partially concorded with the U.S. data. In each case, the combined imports of

the 14 countries were significant, but imports in the other 5-digit items comprising a 4-digit group were negligible or zero. The SITC was therefore matched with the TSUS item(s) which corresponded, or closely corresponded, with respect to product classification and required no U.S. tariff change to correlate with the BTN item(s); i.e., the result is a three-way correspondence between the commodity classifications of the SITC, BTN, and TSUS, 1/ although U.S. imports may be slightly undervalued or overvalued in the context of the SITC. The applicable SITC headings have 5-digit numbers enclosed in parentheses; an example is 054.81 (table A1, p. 46).

(3) The use of 3- and 4-digit classifications in part reflects the characteristics of an individual commodity or commodity group; for example, basic food products tend to be more homogeneous, and thus less subject to disaggregation, than are textile manufactures. However, several of these heading represent an aggregation of the 13 other industrial countries' imports to the level at which the SITC and TSUSA have complete 1:1 concordance. In this case, the sum of other countries' imports from the PRC are listed at the 5-digit level in table A1

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1/ The BTN item(s) corresponding with each SITC heading appears in United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Standard International Trade Classification, Revised, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 34 (New York, 1961). Although no approved concordance of the BTN and TSUS exists, reference was made to The Tariff Schedules of the United States Converted into the Format of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (9 vols.), a draft revision completed by the U.S. International Trade Commission in 1975 as part of an ongoing project to develop a harmonized international tariff classification system.

in conjunction with, i.e., opposite, each 5-digit subheading. The value of imports at the 3- or 4-digit level are the sum of the 5-digit classifications plus U.S. imports. Examples are 651.1, 651.4, 652.1, and 652.2 (table A1, pp. 54-56). All are representative of classifications within which differences between the SITC or BTN items and the TSUS items preclude a close approximation of the data at the 5-digit level.

The U.S. rates of duty and average ad valorem equivalents of columns 1 and 2.--Another question which arises in a study of this type is whether certain TSUS items (and their rates of duty) could be omitted in calculating the tariff averages for each SITC commodity classification. Some of the items probably are not produced in the People's Republic of China; i.e., in the absence of reliable statistics, estimated data on the resource base and level of technology indicate that either there is no production of specific items included in some of the SITC classifications or that the supply is likely to remain too limited for export. <sup>1/</sup> Hence their omission would be preferable were a statistical problem not created which cannot be resolved: although some, but not all, TSUS items may be separated from other U.S. import data covered by a SITC heading, concordance problems preclude any further disaggregation of the imports of the 13 other industrial countries which comprise the market reference group. To ensure comparability of data in using a market-share approach to evaluate the level

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<sup>1/</sup> A large number of studies analyzing China's economy or specific industries have been published since the resumption of U.S. trade relations with the PRC. Unfortunately, most of the information is not too helpful in determining the content of production or trade on an item-by-item basis.

of U.S. imports vis-a-vis the trade performance of other industrial countries (tables A2, A3, A4, A5), all TSUS items corresponding to an SITC commodity classification have been included. 1/ There are however, some exceptions:

(1) TSUS items were omitted if there were no U.S. imports from the world in 1974. Many of the products or product groups designated by these numbers are obsolete, or approaching obsolescence, with the advancement of technology or changes in demand. Although the data for 1973 include small imports of a few of these items, their rates of duty were excluded in computing the tariff averages to avoid biasing the results; i.e., the rate of duty could substantially affect the level of the average ad valorem equivalent of the column 1 and/or column 2 tariffs or, more important, the difference between the ad valorem equivalents of columns 1 and 2, whereas trade in the item would be small even in a free-trade world.

(2) TSUS items were omitted which apply to only one country, i.e., they are included in the TSUSA as a result of bilateral trade agreements. Hence these arrangements are discriminatory; yet, the competitive disadvantage applies equally to all other countries which produce the same or similar products for export. Therefore, although the TSUS numbers and applicable rates of duty (i.e., a single rate in column 1)

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1/ A few food products were in fact omitted on the assumption that there were no PRC exports. Of the SITC classifications involved, only one was later used in making a comparison of market shares; for this purpose the value of U.S. imports of the TSUS item was then added to the total of the 14 industrial countries' imports from the world (see table A3, footnote 13).

have been excluded, the value of U.S. imports in these items was not subtracted from the total of the various SITC commodities to which they correspond. Examples are "Canadian articles," duty-free items under an agreement implemented by the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, and several of the leading U.S. imports from the Philippines. Products under the latter agreement were subject to preferential rates which were gradually increased until the Philippines assumed most-favored-nation status on July 4, 1974. 1/

(3) For two categories "organic chemicals" (SITC 512) and "inorganic chemicals" (SITC 514), TSUS numbers were included only if the items were among mainland China's exports to the United States in 1973, 1974, or 1975. 2/ This approach, while not desirable, was considered preferable to computing a tariff average of all duty rates encompassed by each classification since very few are applicable. For example, SITC 512 covers 288 TSUS items, only 26 of which define commodities imported by the United States from the People's Republic of China during this three year period. Under the circumstances, using all the rates would be likely to produce a more distorted result.

Many of the commodity classifications of the SITC which appear in table A1 include a range of TSUS items or several individual numbers.

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1/ Unmanufactured tobacco (SITC 121) was one of the products to which the preferential rates applied and is also one of the leading U.S. imports from the PRC (see tables B8 and B9). Because a total of 20 TSUS items under the U.S.-Philippines agreement were omitted from this SITC classification, table A1 shows both total U.S. imports for 1973 and 1974 and, in parentheses, the totals less imports of Philippine tobacco (table A1, p.48).

2/ Imports in 1975 were added to broaden product coverage--an additional 10 TSUS items in SITC 512 and 4 more in SITC 514.

For this reason only the lowest and highest, rather than all, ad valorem and specific rates of duty have been listed opposite each SITC heading when more than two rates of either type are applicable. However, all the compound--or combination of specific and ad valorem--duties have been listed. Each specific and compound tariff was converted to the ad valorem equivalent of both its column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, 1/ and a simple average ad valorem equivalent of all the TSUS rates of duty in each column was computed for each SITC commodity classification. Items for which the rates are zero or the same in both columns 1 and 2 were included.

There is little basis in theory for using a simple average of the ad valorem (or ad valorem equivalent) rates of duty rather than an average of duties weighted by the value of imports. However, a weighted average incorporates, and therefore directly reflects, the actual movement of trade. For example, high value or high volume imports in association with low duties are given large weight, and high duties which restrict imports have small weight. Hence, whereas the objective is to provide a measure of the extent to which a column 2 tariff, or the difference in the two tariff rates, reduces trade,

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1/ The objective was to determine the difference between the ad valorem equivalents of columns 1 and 2, rather than the response of a non-MFN country to discriminatory treatment. Therefore, the value and quantity data for imports from the PRC and other countries subject to column 2 rates were excluded in computing the ad valorem equivalent of specific duties or of the specific-rate portion of compound duties. In short, the same MFN countries were used in calculating the ad valorem equivalent of both the column 1 and column 2 rates to avoid biasing the results.

weighting tends as a rule to distort the results. Use of the simple average for the most part resolves this problem, although another still remains in that the individual TSUS items differ in relative importance. One rate of duty may cover a relatively large group of significant imports while another refers to a narrowly defined product. Only a complete restructuring of tariff schedules could alleviate distortions of this type.

Another observation, rather than problem, should be noted: simple averaging will generally result in a higher ad valorem equivalent of the rates than averaging weighted by the value of imports. This does not mean, however, that a simple average, although preferable for the purposes of this study, is necessarily the "correct" average. 1/

The import data, 1973 and 1974.--Three columns of imports are given for each year, with each commodity or commodity group meeting the criteria discussed above: (1) total industrial countries' imports from the PRC, or the sum of the imports by 14 countries (including the United States); (2) U.S. imports from the world; and (3) U.S. imports from the PRC. Thus, if (1) China's exports to the 14 countries averaged a specified minimum value for the two years (see p. 8) and (2) U.S. imports from the world averaged at least \$1 million, then (3) U.S. imports from the PRC

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1/ In a paper on Tariff Averaging in International Comparisons, Jan Tumlrir and Ladislav Till, the Director and Chief Statistician, respectively, of the Trade Intelligence Division, GATT, conclude: "Although we know that simple averaging yields generally higher estimates than averaging weighted by actual imports, the discrepancy between their results does not establish a confidence interval: we cannot say whether the 'true' average lies inside or outside, i.e., we do not even know the direction of the bias inherent in each method."

(including zero imports) of the commodity are shown in table A1. However, commodities with less than 5 percentage points difference between the average ad valorem equivalents of columns 1 and 2 have been excluded. Fifty were omitted for this reason, although among them are several for which, in addition, total U.S. imports averaged less than \$1 million.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
			Percent		Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
011.6 Edible offals of special animals, fresh, chilled, or frozen.	10680, 10685	2.5%; 0.5¢/lb	2.9	30%; 6¢/lb	34.8	1,922	3,351	-	1,321	2,768	-
011.89 Meat, poultry, and edible (and 011.4, offals, n.e.s., 011.81) fresh, chilled, or frozen.	10510, 10540 10560 10650-10660 10670, 10675 10765	Free-10%; Free-5¢/lb	5.2	10%-20%; 6¢/lb-10¢/lb	12.9	34,556	9,272	192	35,460	12,778	356
013.8 Other prepared (and 012.9) or preserved meat and edible offals.	10582, 10584 10735 10745-10760 10770, 10775	5%-10%; 1.5¢/lb-5¢/lb	5.8	20%-30%; 3¢/lb-10¢/lb	16.2	1,930	523,356	62	3,033	511,066	18
025 Eggs-----	11950-11960 11970	Free-5.5¢/lb; Free-3.5¢/doz	4.2	Free-11¢/lb; Free-10¢/doz	10.8	9,902	6,682	76	11,881	5,908	138
031.1 Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen.	11010-11035 11040-11070 11340	Free-6%; Free-2.5¢/lb	1.1	Free-25%; Free-20¢/lb	6.5	6,207	713,334	114	5,654	628,672	96
031.2 Fish, salted, dried or smoked, but not further prepared.	11110-11192	Free-12.5%; Free-0.6¢/lb	1.9	25%; 1¢/lb-3¢/lb	10.1	34,038	35,459	42	26,280	41,074	126
032.01 Prepared or preserved fish (including caviar and substitutes).	11201-11248 11252, 11254 11262-11335 11350-11360	Free-35%; Free-1¢/lb	9.9	20%-45%; 1.25¢/lb	24.7	736	116,452	116	754	158,891	115
032.02 Crustacea and molluscs, prepared or preserved.	11401, 11405 11420, 11425 11434, 11436 11445, 11455	Free-14%; Free-3¢/lb	6.0	Free-35%; Free-8¢/lb	16.2	5,889	51,195	91	6,598	72,201	734
045.9 Cereals, unmilled, n.e.s.	12657, 13015 13020, 13040 18270	Free-2.5%; Free-0.4¢/lb	1.3	10%; 0.25¢/lb-2¢/lb	7.4	7,453	1,604	-	7,558	2,550	-
048.3 Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, vermicelli, and similar products.	18235, 18236	0.5¢/lb-0.7¢/lb	1.7	2¢/lb-3¢/lb	6.9	2,324	11,423	51	1,956	15,593	192
053.2 Fruit, fruit peel, parts of plants, preserved by sugar.	15405, 15410 15430-15460 (15490) 3/	7%-20%; 2.5¢/lb-4¢/lb; 7¢/lb + 10%	12.5	20%-40%; 8¢/lb-25¢/lb; 9.5¢/lb + 40%	32.1	1,538	4,909	22	1,535	3,754	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
			Percent		Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
053.6 <sup>4/</sup> Fruit preserved by freezing, or otherwise preserved or prepared, n.e.s.	14614, 14624; 14644, 14668; 14670, 14673; 14675, 14696; 14697, 14699; 14726, 14729; 14736, 14748; 14750, 14754; 14777, 14780; 14785, 14835; 14865, 14877; 14878, 14886; 14898, 14915; 14924, 14928; 14960, 15000; 15214, 15218; 15222, 15230; 15234, 15238.	3%-35%; 0.1¢/lb-9.5¢/lb; 3.5¢/lb + 5%; 7¢/lb + 10%	16.0	35%-40%; 0.5¢/lb-9.5¢/lb; 9.5¢/lb + 40%	29.5	797	93,416	128	668	114,325	171
053.9 <sup>4/</sup> Nuts, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	14502, 14560	28%; 3.5¢/lb	16.7	35%; 25¢/lb	36.8	10,174	748	76	11,845	951	28
054.2 Beans, peas, lentils and other leguminous vegetables, dried.	14009-14026; 14035, 14045; 14046	Free-1.5¢/lb	3.5	Free-3¢/lb	10.7	18,976	6,087	10	19,760	30,124	204
054.5 (and 054.61) Vegetables, fresh--except potatoes and tomatoes--and frozen.	13510, 13514; 13516; 13520-13590; 13592, 13594; 13610, 13620; 13622, 13630; 13640; 13660-13680; 13690-13710; 13740, 13750; 13766-13800; 14410, 14430; 14840, 16107; 16173	Free-25%; Free-5¢/lb; 5¢/lb + 25%	15.5	Free-50%; Free-5¢/lb; 10¢/lb + 45%	28.7	3,984	86,410	122	3,137	68,092	160
054.62 Vegetables in temporary preservative.	14110, 14145; 14842, 14846	8%; 0.7¢/lb; 15¢/gal.	5.8	35%; 3¢/lb; 20¢/gal.-30¢/gal.	16.6	2,345	3,467	-	3,806	4,294	-
(054.81) <sup>5/</sup> Roots and tubers, fresh or dried.	13600	12.5%	12.5	50%	50.0	21,462	2,806	-	18,166	2,977	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
			Percent		Percent						
055.1 Vegetables, de- (and hydrated (ex- 055.41, 055.42, 055.44) 5/ flours of legu- minous vege- tables, fruits, and roots and tubers.	14030, 14040 14050-14075 14412, 14852 14854, 15200 15205, 16175	7%-35%; 1.2¢/lb-5¢/lb; 3.2¢/lb + 10%	16.8	20%-35%; 2.5¢/lb-5¢/lb; 10¢/lb + 45%	25.4	8,895	12,650	182	11,925	13,415	847
055.5 Vegetables, pre- served or pre- pared, n.e.s.	14105, 14115 14120, 14125 14130, 14135 14150-14160 14165-14181 14420, 14554 14844, 14848 14850, 14856 18215	7.5%-17.5%; 0.75¢/lb- 5¢/lb; 20¢/gal.- 30¢/gal.; 3.2¢/lb + 10%	11.8	35%-50%; 2¢/lb-15¢/lb; 20¢/gal.- 30¢/gal.; 10¢/lb + 45%	28.5	17,952	160,772	400	32,363	161,872	287
061.6 Natural honey----	15570	1¢/lb	2.5	3¢/lb	7.5	10,649	4,244	222	9,816	10,315	293
062.01 Sugar confection- ery, not con- taining cocoa.	15710, 18232	5%-7%	6.0	20%-40%	30.0	473	40,365	60	409	56,112	53
072.32 Cocoa butter (fat or oil).	15635	3%	3.0	25%	25.0	1,312	32,042	-	1,816	55,960	-
075.29 Thyme, saffron, bay leaves, and other spices.	16129 16135-16141 16167, 16169 16201-16211 16215	Free-7.5%; Free-1¢/lb	3.2	Free-25%; Free-5¢/lb	11.6	2,036	4,944	13	2,821	7,427	26
081.12 Fodder roots, hay, lupines, vetches, and similar forage products.	18430	Free	-	\$5/short ton	13.9	2,816	2,020	-	4,664	2,195	-
081.19 Vegetable prod- ucts of a kind used for animal food, n.e.s.	18475	7.5%	7.5	20%	20.0	1,714	10,341	-	2,304	9,070	-
081.2 Bran and other byproducts, (and 047.01) 7/ including flours, from the working of cereal grains.	13160, 13165 13172, 18410 18440, 18447	Free-2.5%; Free-0.45¢/lb	2.1	10%; 0.1¢/lb- 0.5¢/lb	8.2	805	16,801	-	679	13,777	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1975			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
			Percent		Percent						
081.4 Meat meal (including tannage) and fish meal, unfit for human consumption.	18454, 18455	Free-5%	2.5	Free-20%	10.0	1,303	22,566	-	599	22,714	-
081.93 Beet-pulp, bagasse and such wastes.	18420, 18425	Free	-	\$4.45/short ton	5.3	838	6,808	-	1,457	8,133	-
099.01 Roasted coffee substitutes, etc.	16035	1.5¢/lb	8.6	4¢/lb	22.9	3,609	395	-	9,225	744	-
099.04 Sauces; mixed seasonings.	18245, 18246 49342	6%-16%	9.8	25%-35%	31.7	516	7,560	54	1,006	7,362	83
099.09 Other miscellaneous food preparations.	14548, 18211 18290, 18295	6%-17%; 7¢/lb	11.1	20%-35%; 7¢/lb	22.8	1,592	14,398	228	1,603	17,768	189
112.2 Cider and fermented beverages, n.e.s.	16715-16725 16750	3¢/gal.- 25¢/gal.; 26¢/gal. + \$1.85/proof gal. on ethyl alcohol con- tent.	17.1	5¢/gal.- \$1.25/gal.; 70¢/gal. + \$5/proof gal. on ethyl al- cohol content.	50.8	327	6,134	14	826	7,881	25
112.4 Distilled alcoholic beverages.	16790, 16805-16890	\$3.75/proof gal.; 42¢- \$2.50/gal.	26.9	\$5/proof gal.; \$5/gal.	111.6	784	650,301	134	695	687,601	101
121 Tobacco, unmanufactured (including scrap tobacco and tobacco stems).	17010, 17015 17020, 17025 17028, 17032 17040, 17045 17050, 17060	Free- \$1.548/lb	30.2	Free-\$2.925/ lb	65.9	4,572	191,275 (178,468)8/	456	7,832	254,624 (245,779)8/	2,641
212 Fur skins, undressed.	12300, 12350 12410	Free-18.5%	6.2	Free-50%	16.7	11,419	78,332	91	11,596	78,843	40
221.8 Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels, n.e.s. (excluding flour and meal).	16161, 17521 17524, 17536 17539, 17545 17551, 17557	Free-1¢/lb	2.0	Free-2¢/lb	7.8	6,331	18,403	10	5,306	31,353	39

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
		Percent		Percent		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
261.2 Unreliable cocoons and cocoon wastes; frisons; silk thread waste and silk noils.	30812, 30820	Free-7%	3.5	Free-35%	17.5	15,393	1,998	40	6,470	2,060	163
261.3 Raw silk (not thrown).	30804, 30806	Free-7%	3.5	Free-35%	17.5	272,188	5,961	4,394	134,682	5,162	2,576
262.1 Sheep's and lambs' wool, greasy or fleece-washed.	30600, 30611, 30621, 30622, 30631	Free-25.5¢/clean lb.	5.5	Free-34¢/clean lb.	14.4	3,776	54,999	32	3,084	24,199	-
262.3 Fine animal hair other than wool, not carded or combed.	30600, 30641-30643, 30651-30653, 30661-30663	Free-13¢/clean lb.	4.7	Free-37¢/clean lb.	15.5	41,251	7,693	1,450	26,192	5,414	1,331
265.1 Flax and flax tow and waste.	19260, 30412-30418	6%; Free-0.46¢/lb	1.5	20%; 1¢/lb-3¢/lb; \$3/ton	6.7	4,653	3,174	-	5,103	3,159	-
276.22 Natural graphite	51721-51731	Free-7.5%; Free-0.4¢/lb	3.4	10%-30%; 1.65¢/lb	20.0	1,313	4,385	329	1,674	5,376	348
276.24 Magnesite and dolomite. (and 276.23)	52261, 52264, 53101, 53104	6%; 0.19¢/lb; \$2.62/ton-\$5.25/ton	4.6	30%; 0.75¢/lb; \$10.50/ton-\$21/ton	19.8	1,145	14,645	-	3,577	19,149	-
276.3 Salt (including salt put up for retail sale, salt liquors and sea water).	42092-42096	Free-5%; Free-0.008¢/lb	3.0	20%; 0.07¢/lb-0.11¢/lb	20.8	9,487	12,554	-	10,415	14,428	-
276.52 Mica (including splittings and waste).	51624-51661, 51681	Free-6%	2.0	Free-25%; Free-4¢/lb	8.1	109	2,321	-	428	2,511	-
276.54 Felspar, fluor-spar, etc.	52221-52233, 52237-52245	Free-7.5%; Free-\$8.40/ton	4.8	Free-30%; Free-\$8.40/ton	11.9	8,956	57,724	-	12,056	65,896	-
276.93 Natural barium sulphate and natural barium carbonate.	47202, 47204, 47210, 47212	Free-6%; Free-\$3.25/ton	9.3	Free-30%; Free-\$7.50/ton	27.6	2,208	8,528	-	4,541	9,865	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
			Percent		Percent						
276.95 Natural steatite; talc.	52331-52335	6%; 0.02¢/lb- 0.2¢/lb	2.4	35%; 0.25¢/lb- 1¢/lb	15.8	8,450	1,658	-	11,360	2,234	11
283.3 Bauxite and concentrates of aluminum.	52117, 60106	Free	-	\$1/ton	5.2	4,250	159,135	-	4,427	176,721	31
283.7 Ores and concentrates of manganese.	91107	Free	-	1¢/lb on manganese content.	26.7	1,202	41,389	-	1,919	45,136	-
283.92 Ores and concentrates of tungsten.	60154	25¢/lb on tungsten content.	6.9	50¢/lb on tungsten content.	13.8	16,431	23,461	288	18,921	43,068	1,095
291.91 (and 899.94) Human hair, unworked and dressed or otherwise worked; waste of human hair.	18650	4%	4.0	20%	20.0	2,175	596	36	2,938	462	56
291.92 Bristles and brush-making hair and their wastes.	18630, 18660	11%; 0.75¢/lb	5.6	30%; 3¢/lb	15.4	32,002	13,354	5,144	38,707	12,456	5,925
291.96 Birds' feathers, etc.	18610, 18615	5%-15%	10.0	20%	20.0	24,584	17,133	1,931	22,370	17,427	2,142
291.99 Other materials of animal origin, n.e.s.	18460-18465 19020, 19040	Free-4%	.8	Free-20%	6.0	759	7,621	-	697	3,325	-
292.2 Natural gums, resins, balsams and lacs.	18810-18824 18836, 18838	Free-3.7%	.5	Free-10%; Free-0.5¢/lb	5.8	681	32,637	-	985	75,499	-
292.3 Vegetable materials of types primarily used for plaiting (e.g., for baskets and rugs).	19280 22205-22225	Free-8.5%	2.5	Free-35%; Free-1.25¢/lb	11.9	3,071	5,822	13	4,273	7,623	18

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973					1974	
		Range of rates	Average	Range of rates	Average	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	
			ad valorem equivalent 1/		ad valorem equivalent 1/							1,000 dollars
292.4 Plants, seeds, flowers and parts of plants, n.e.s. of types primarily used in perfumery or pharmacy, or in insecticides or fungicides.	16103, 16105, 16151-16157, 16190-16196, 16213, 19205, 19240, 19310, 43505, 43530, 43535, 43540, 43555, 43565, 43575, 43910, 43930, 49302, 49355, 49356, 86700	Free-10%; Free-6¢/lb	1.7	Free-25%; Free-25¢/lb	6.7	10,311	21,178	484	12,933	29,727	934	
292.91 Vegetable saps and extracts, pectic substances, and mucilages and thickeners derived from vegetable products.	19207, 19230, 19245, 19325, 43510, 43570, 45502, 45504, 45530, 45532, 49304	Free-7.5%; Free-90¢/lb; \$3.60/lb of anhydrous morphine content; 0.5¢/lb + 6%; 2¢/lb + 6%	10.2	Free-25%; Free-\$2.40/lb \$18/lb of anhydrous morphine content; 2¢/lb + 25%; 8¢/lb + 25%	33.9	2,484	21,277	18	7,407	28,787	321	
292.92 Vegetable materials used primarily as stuffing or padding.	30408, 30438, 30440	Free-4%; Free-0.5¢/lb	3.7	Free-20%; Free-1¢/lb	11.4	367	5,056	-	322	4,617	-	
431.42 <sup>9/</sup> Beeswax and other insect waxes.	49402, 49404, 49408	Free-7.5%	2.5	Free-30%	10.0	267	2,401	5	371	5,279	37	
512 <sup>10/</sup> Organic chemicals.	40350, 40360, 40712, 40772, 40775, 40785, 40830, 40845, 40870, 40880, 42506, 42530, 42536, 42552, 42586, 42694, 42752, 42995, 43749, 43764, 43772, 46040, 46075, 46080, 49321, 49322, 49368	Free-16%; Free-17¢/lb; 1.4¢/lb + 10%; 1.7¢/lb + 12.5%; 2.8¢/lb + 9%; 1.5¢/lb + 9.5%; 3.5¢/lb + 22.5%; 1.5¢/lb + 7.5%	9.1	Free-50%; Free-50¢/lb; 7¢/lb + 40%; 7¢/lb + 45%; 6¢/lb + 30%	33.3	13,435	638,758 (217,352) <sup>11/</sup>	37	30,940	1,387,862 (426,483) <sup>11/</sup>	854	
513.55 Titanium oxides--	47370	7.5%	7.5	30%	30.0	346	27,537	-	467	24,694	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
		Percent		Percent		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
513.69 (and 513.67) Chromium and other metallic oxides and hydroxides, n.e.s.; inorganic bases, n.e.s.	41750, 41954 41960, 41972 42190, 42260 42280, 42300 47310, 47314 47316, 47324	Free-16%; Free-0.3¢/lb; 0.6¢/lb + 7.5% 9¢/lb + 6% 10¢/lb on molybdenum content + 3%	6.0	Free-40%; Free-2¢/lb; 3¢/lb + 35% 22¢/lb + 25% 50¢/lb on molybdenum content + 15%	25.1	1,168	28,418	373	2,384	46,322	537
514 10/ Inorganic chemicals, except elements, oxides, and halogen salts.	41718, 41754 41770, 42004 42028, 42162 42172, 42272 42300, 47206	4%-6%; 0.3¢/lb-3¢/lb 0.4¢/lb + 10%	5.6	25%; 0.75¢/lb-6¢/lb 1¢/lb + 25%	18.5	5,964	94,750 (13,567) 11/	114	8,808	128,144 (17,700) 11/	314
531.01 (and 531.02) Synthetic organic dyes, natural indigo, and colour lakes.	40602-40670	16%-20%; 1.5¢/lb + 10% 2.8¢/lb + 18%	16.5	3¢/lb + 20%; 7¢/lb + 45%	39.3	1,509	103,749	-	2,951	105,782	142
533.1 Colouring materials, n.e.s.	47328, 47346 47372, 47374 47384-47390	4%-10%; 0.43¢/lb-2.7¢/lb; 0.43¢/lb + 3.5%	4.8	25%-30%; 1.75¢/lb-8¢/lb; 1.75¢/lb + 15%	17.6	468	8,291	-	748	8,560	-
533.33 Artists' colours--	47404-47408	12%; 0.7¢/piece + 4%; 0.62¢/piece + 6%	16.1	70%; 2¢/piece + 40%; 1.25¢/piece + 40%	69.1	314	2,511	-	466	2,380	-
541.1 Vitamins and provitamins.	43782-43786	2%-4%	3.3	10%-25%	20.0	375	32,667	53	1,312	52,440	15
541.3 Antibiotics-----	43730, 43732	2%-5%	3.5	10%-25%	17.5	574	33,002	-	1,127	41,906	-
541.4 Vegetable alkaloids and their derivatives.	43700-43704 43708, 43712 43713 43716-43724	Free-5%; Free-37.5¢/lb; 5¢/oz	5.9	Free-25%; Free-\$1.25/lb; 20¢/oz	24.7	374	31,310	-	1,636	46,173	780
541.7 Medicaments-----	43600, 43801 43802, 44000 47540	4%-5%; 0.2¢/gal.	3.8	25%; 0.5¢/gal.	20.1	1,511	13,530	31	1,838	20,272	70
541.91 Bandages, prepared.	49505	6%	6.0	20%	20.0	1,609	1,249	-	3,028	1,499	8
551.1 Essential oils and resinoids.	45202-45280	Free-12.5%	1.3	Free-25%	9.7	14,679	57,690	1,573	36,457	103,699	4,788

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
			Percent		Percent						
571.3 Pyrotechnic products.	75515, 75520	16%; 12¢/lb	14.2	40%; 12¢/lb	26.2	9,374	11,802	3,188	11,685	5,989	967
599.51 Starches and inulin.	13250, 13255	0.55¢/lb-1¢/lb	11.7	1.5¢/lb-2.5¢/lb	29.5	511	3,708	3	3,333	3,905	6
599.55 Gelatin and derivatives, etc. (and 599.59) and prepared glues, n.e.s.	45506 45516-45524 45536-45542	8.5%; 0.8¢/lb + 4%; 1.3¢/lb + 5%; 2¢/lb + 6%; 0.25¢/lb + 3.5%; 0.8¢/lb + 5%	7.5	25%; 5¢/lb + 12%; 7¢/lb + 20%; 2¢/lb + 25%; 8¢/lb + 25%; 2.5¢/lb + 20%	30.2	4,363	19,377	1,255	6,700	42,424	1,189
611.92 Leather of goat and kid skins.	12152, 12157 12160	4%-6%	5.0	10%-30%	21.7	1,172	17,158	12	467	15,091	-
611.99 Leather, n.e.s.	12115, 12150 12157	5%-6%	5.3	25%	25.0	9,877	10,213	487	5,879	16,466	29
613 Fur skins, tanned or dressed.	12420-12480 18620	2.5%-15%	7.1	25%-40%	30.6	25,095	11,867	197	34,360	11,959	102
631.21 Plywood and veneered panels; inlaid wood.	24010-24030 24034, 24038 24040, 24054 24058, 24060	7.5%-20%	14.5	40%-50%	41.3	2,867	391,895	-	2,782	290,287	4
632.72 Household utensils of wood.	20645, 20647 20695, 20697 79005, 79008	7%-14%; 10¢/gross	9.4	33-1/3%-35%; 20¢/gross	31.8	216	42,444	52	417	41,116	49
632.73 Domestic or decorative articles of wood, n.e.s.	20435-20450 20700	7.5%-16-2/3%; 2¢/lb + 4%	9.3	33-1/3%-60%; 5¢/lb + 20%	37.4	1,446	23,041	60	1,640	22,742	150
632.89 Match splints (and 631.85)12/ manufactures, n.e.s.	20075 20085-20095 20665-20687 20697, 20700	Free-20%	7.8	Free-50%	22.9	481	134,016	146	1,079	142,506	173

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
			Percent		Percent		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
641.21 Uncoated printing and writing paper in rolls or sheets.	25205, 25210 25245 25257-25263 25267, 25275	1%-6%; 0.3¢/lb + 1.5%; 1.5¢/lb + 5%; 1.2¢/lb + 3.5%; 0.5¢/lb + 1.5%; 0.08¢/lb + 2%; 0.7¢/lb + 3.5%	5.3	5%-30%; 3¢/lb + 15%; 6¢/lb + 20%; 5¢/lb + 15%; 4¢/lb + 15%; 0.25¢/lb + 10%	26.0	134	60,629	-	947	89,945	-
641.5 Paper and paper-board in rolls or sheets, n.e.s.	25115 25125-25135 25149, 25151 25215-25230 25240, 25242 25250, 25255 25270, 25273 25277, 25279 25284, 25286 25290	Free-10%; 1.2¢/lb + 3.5%; 0.6¢/lb + 2%; 1¢/lb + 3.5%; 0.8¢/lb + 2.5%; 2.5¢/lb + 3%; 1.5¢/lb + 5%; 1.2¢/lb + 3.7%; 1¢/lb + 3.5%; 1¢/lb + 2.5%; 0.6¢/lb + 3%; 0.5¢/lb + 2%	4.4	10%-30%; 5¢/lb + 15%; 3¢/lb + 15%; 6¢/lb + 20%; 6¢/lb + 15%	25.6	507	21,350	-	1,442	26,920	41
641.7 Hand-made papers--	25305	0.5¢/lb + 2.5%	3.0	3¢/lb + 15%	18.3	1,091	1,286	-	1,621	1,360	-
642.92 Copying and (and other paper, 642.93) cut to size.	25613, 25615 25630	1%-7.5%	4.5	5%-30%	21.7	523	7,295	1	1,463	9,553	-
651.1 Silk yarn and thread. 13/	30830-30851 30860, 30866 30875, 30890	8.5%-13.5%	10.5	20%-65%	45.0	14/(18,796)	958	267	14/(12,610)	604	97
Silk yarn, non-waste (651.11).						1,530			5,181		
Silk yarn, waste, non-noil (651.12).						16,483			7,229		
Silk yarn, from noil (651.13).						482			51		
Silk yarn at retail (651.14).						29			40		
Silk-worm gut, etc. (651.15).						5			12		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding: TSUS numbers:	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974			
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem: equiv- alent 1/ Percent	Range of rates	Average ad valorem: equiv- alent 1/ Percent	Total indus- trial coun- tries' imports: from PRC 2/ 1,000 dollars	U.S. imports from world 1,000 dollars	U.S. imports from PRC 1,000 dollars	Total indus- trial coun- tries' imports: from PRC 2/ 1,000 dollars	U.S. imports from world 1,000 dollars	U.S. imports from PRC 1,000 dollars	
651.4 Cotton yarn and thread.13/	30060, 30100 30110, 30120	3.4%-15.93%; 15/ 3.6¢/lb + 13%;	11.4	5.3%-40%; 15/ 10¢/lb + 32%;	23.5	16/ 5,691	17,543	-	16/ 10,815	15,726	-	
Grey (un- bleached)	30130, 30140 30190, 30200	3.6¢/lb + 16.25%; 4¢/lb + 8%		10¢/lb + 37%; 10¢/lb + 25%								
cotton yarn in bulk (651.3)17/	30210, 30220 30230, 30240 30250, 30260 30280, 30290					4,788			9,346			
Bleached, dyed, etc. cotton yarn in bulk (651.41).	30320, 30320					890			1,461			
Cotton yarn: at retail (651.42).						13			8			
(651.64 and 651.74)18/	Yarns of discon- tinuous manmade fibers, not for retail sale.	31040-31060 31090, 31091	22%; 20¢/lb; 3.1¢/lb + 11%; 3¢/lb + 12.5%; 12¢/lb + 15%	19.4	55%; 50¢/lb; 12.5¢/lb + 45%; 13.5¢/lb + 50%; 45¢/lb + 65%	64.0	5,590	22,631	-	5,630	13,904	-
652.1	Woven cotton fabrics, un- bleached.13/	31921, 31923 31925, 32000 32010, 32020	5.9%-18.82%; 15/ 17¢/lb; 7.5% + 0.25%	18.3	10.35%-40%; 15/ 10% + 0.35% for each no.;	37.5	19/ 93,145	174,420	6,629	19/ 105,299	242,956	23,607
	Grey cotton gauze (652.11).	32030, 32040 32050, 32060 32070, 32080 32090, 32300	for each no. ; 5¢/lb + 7.5% + 0.25% for each number;		10¢/lb + 10% + 0.35% for each number; 10¢/lb + 41.5%;							
	Unbleached cotton terry fabrics (652.12).	32310, 32320 32330, 32340 32360, 32370 32380, 32600 32610, 32620	5¢/lb + 27.5%; 3.8¢/lb + 17.11% 18.82%; 3.8¢/lb + 19.01% 20.72%;		10¢/lb + 31% 34.15%; 10¢/lb + 34.5% 37.65%; 10¢/lb + 41% 44.15%;		13			62		
	Other woven cotton fabrics, unbleached (652.13).	32630, 32650 32660, 32680 32910, 32930 34630, 34632 35780	3.8¢/lb + 21%; 3.8¢/lb + 20.91% 22.62%; 3.8¢/lb + 22.9%		10¢/lb + 44.5% 47.65%; 10¢/lb + 51.5%; 10¢/lb + 36% 39.15%; 10¢/lb + 46.5%		5					
						82,836			78,921			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)	Average ad valorem equiv- alent 1/	U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)	Average ad valorem equiv- alent 1/	1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Percent	Range of rates	Percent	Total indus- trial coun- tries' imports from PRC 2/ <u>1,000</u> dollars	U.S. imports from world <u>1,000</u> dollars	U.S. imports from PRC <u>1,000</u> dollars	Total indus- trial coun- tries' imports from PRC 2/ <u>1,000</u> dollars	U.S. imports from world <u>1,000</u> dollars	U.S. imports from PRC <u>1,000</u> dollars
652.2 Woven cotton	31901-31907	7.8%-38%; 15/	19.3	13.35%-70%; 15/	39.9	20/ 18,013	135,683	606	20/ 20,191	114,135	1,967
fabrics,	32100, 32110	25¢/sq. yd.;		10¢/1b + 34%-							
bleached,	32120, 32130	5.8¢/1b + 19.01%-		37.15%;							
dyed,	32140, 32150	20.72%;		10¢/1b + 37.5%-							
etc. 13/	32160, 32170	3.8¢/1b + 20.91%-		40.65%;							
Cotton	32180, 32190	22.62%;		10¢/1b + 44.5%;							
gauze,	32200, 32210	3.8¢/1b + 22.9%;		10¢/1b + 37%-							
bleached,	32220, 32230	3.8¢/1b + 22.81%-		40.15%;							
etc.	32240, 32250	24.52%;		10¢/1b + 40.5%-							
(652.21).	32260, 32270	3.8¢/1b + 24.8%;		43.65%;		5			10		
Bleached	32280, 32290	3.8¢/1b + 22.41%-		10¢/1b + 47.5%;							
cotton	32400, 32410	24.12%;		10¢/1b + 44%-							
terry	32420, 32430	3.8¢/1b + 24.31%-		47.15%;							
fabrics	32440, 32450	26.02%;		10¢/1b + 47.5%-							
(652.22).	32460, 32470	3.8¢/1b + 26.3%;		50.65%;		334			496		
Pile and	32480, 32490	3.8¢/1b + 24.61%-		10¢/1b + 54.5%;							
chenille	32500, 32510	26.32%;		10¢/1b + 47%-							
cotton	32520, 32530	3.8¢/1b + 26.51%-		50.15%;							
fabrics	32540, 32550	28.22%;		10¢/1b + 50.5%-							
(652.23).	32560, 32570	3.8¢/1b + 28.5%		53.65%;		3,055			7,905		
Other	32580, 32590			10¢/1b + 57.5%;							
woven	32700, 32710			10¢/1b + 42%-							
cotton	32720, 32730			45.15%;							
fabrics,	32740, 32800			10¢/1b + 45.5%-							
bleached	32810, 32820			48.65%;							
(652.29).	32830, 32840			10¢/1b + 52.5%;		14,013			9,813		
	32850, 32860			10¢/1b + 52%-							
	32870, 32880			55.15%;							
	32890, 33020			10¢/1b + 55.5%-							
	33030, 33040			58.65%;							
	33100, 33110			10¢/1b + 62.5%							
	33120, 33130										
	33140, 33150										
	33160, 33170										
	33180, 33190										
	33210, 33240										
	34605, 34610										
	34615, 34620										
	34622, 34624										
	34635, 34640										
	34645, 34670										
	35705, 36411										
	36412										

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
			Percent		Percent						
653.11 (and 653.12) Fabrics, woven, of non-noil and noil silk.	33710-33750 33760-33790	10.5%-17.5%	13.4	60%-80%	64.4	65,606	22,262	455	43,812	18,305	123
653.52 Fabrics of discontinuous synthetic weaves, other than pile.	33810, 33815 33830	15¢/lb + 25%; 15¢/lb + 15%; 13¢/lb + 22.5%	26.0	60¢/lb + 70%; 50¢/lb + 70%; 45¢/lb + 70%	89.1	2,820	31,351	-	2,145	36,711	-
653.61 Fabrics of continuous regenerated weaves, nonpile.	33830, 35780	12.5%; 13¢/lb + 22.5%	19.2	25%; 45¢/lb + 70%	53.3	538	25,104	7	442	22,379	3
653.62 Fabrics of discontinuous regenerated weaves, nonpile	33830	13¢/lb + 22.5%	25.8	45¢/lb + 70%	81.5	4,085	2,075	1	6,517	2,586	-
(654.06) <sup>21/</sup> Embroidery-----	35210, 35220 35310, 35350	21%-30%	23.6	90%	90.0	349	2,069	1	459	2,283	1
655.62 Netting of rope, twine, or cordage.	35535-35545	Free-17.5%; 25¢/lb + 32.5%	17.0	Free-45%; 45¢/lb + 65%	40.6	160	3,274	-	539	5,825	-
655.72 Hat bodies, except of wool felt and fur felt.	70225 70235-70240	6.25%-10%; 85¢/doz + 8.5%; 6¢/doz + 5%	8.8	25%; \$3/doz + 50%; 25¢/doz + 25%	36.2	3,282	2,670	268	5,135	4,385	769
656.1 Bags and sacks of textiles.	38545-38555	14%; 0.2¢/lb + 1.5%; 0.25¢/lb + 2.5%; 12¢/lb + 15%	11.2	40%; 1¢/lb + 10%; 1¢/lb + 15%; 45¢/lb + 65%	44.0	1,161	1,311	-	2,368	1,165	-
656.62 (and 656.69) Blankets and travelling rugs of cotton and other textiles, n.e.s. (except wool and fine hair).	36305, 36340 36345, 36385	12.5%-34%; 6¢/lb; 12.5¢/lb + 15%	21.6	30%-90%; 14.25¢/lb; 45¢/lb + 65%	62.3	511	1,137	1	925	1,415	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
			Percent		Percent		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
656.91 Linens and other furnishing articles of textile fabrics.	36301-36305 36320-36335 36350-36360 36380-36390 36500-36654 36660-36684 36715, 36730 36740, 36745 36755, 36760 36765, 38595	4%-42.5%; 14¢/lb; 5¢/sq. ft.; 12.5¢/lb + 15% 33¢/lb + 10%; 7¢/lb + 12.5%; 25¢/lb + 17%	17.7	25%-90%; 12¢/sq. ft.; 45¢/lb + 65%; 44¢/lb + 55%	60.5	29,240	57,802	159	34,937	78,493	332
656.92 (and 656.2) Made-up canvas goods and other textile products, n.e.s.	38520-38530 38561, 38604 38608 38620-38650 38720, 38730 38830, 38840 38920, 38930 38950-38970	6%-40%; 25¢/lb + 19%; 33¢/lb + 10%; 15¢/lb + 25%; 25¢/lb + 15%	17.2	25%-90%; 45¢/lb + 65%; 44¢/lb + 55%	57.8	1,109	31,913	164	1,212	31,380	87
657.5 Carpeting and rugs, knotted.	36005-36015 36065-36080	5.5%-16.5%; 7.5¢/sq. ft.	12.8	30%-60%; 30¢/sq. ft.	55.0	13,034	42,598	1,335	17,863	47,890	671
657.6 Carpeting and rugs, unknotted.	36025-36048 36105-36156	Free-30%; 5¢/sq. ft.	12.4	16%-90%; 12¢/sq. ft.	45.0	5,037	59,855	53	6,425	51,428	30
657.7 Tapestries-----	36405 36415-36435	Free-15%; 37.5¢/lb + 9%; 37.5¢/lb + 7%; 12¢/lb + 15%	14.3	Free-65%; 50¢/lb + 50%; 50¢/lb + 60%; 45¢/lb + 65%	52.4	1,977	5,225	313	1,596	4,356	193
657.8 Mats, screens, etc. of vegetable plaiting materials.	22210 22230-22236 22250-22257	3%-20%	8.9	16%-50%	30.8	5,518	8,455	249	8,237	8,619	353
(661.32) <sup>22/</sup> Building or monumental stone, worked.	51374-51384 51424, 51441 51444 51457-51481 51524-51534 51554-51564	2.5%-13.5%; 25¢/cu. ft.	8.7	13%-60%; \$1/cu. ft.	35.8	4,723	28,550	65	3,853	30,745	52

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Percent	Range of rates	Percent	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
						1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
665.8 (and 665.2) Household, hotel, and restaurant glass and glass articles, n.e.s.	54033-54051 54611-54644 54652-54659 54721 54751-54805 74110, 74130 74135, 74150	3.5%-50%; 12.5¢/gross	16.7	20%-85%; 50¢/gross	55.8	1,533	102,312	158	1,691	110,952	199
666.4 Porcelain or china houseware.	53341-53377 53494 92311-92315	17.5%-45%; 10¢/doz pcs. + 45%; 10¢/doz pcs. + 48%; 10¢/doz pcs. + 55%; 10¢/doz pcs. + 36%; 5¢/doz pcs. + 18%; 5¢/doz pcs. + 22.5%; 5¢/doz pcs. + 30%; 5¢/doz pcs. + 17.5%	34.9	70%; 10¢/doz pcs. + 70%	71.8	4,537	91,578	800	5,607	97,107	673
666.5 Coarse ceramic houseware.	53311-53338 53431-53487 53531 92301-92307	2.5%-15%; 5¢/doz pcs. + 14%; 10¢/doz pcs. + 21%; 5¢/doz pcs. + 10.5%; 5¢/doz pcs. + 12.5%; 10¢/doz pcs. + 25%; 5¢/doz pcs. + 11%; 6¢/doz pcs. + 17%; 5¢/doz pcs. + 15%; 2¢/doz pcs. + 10%	15.8	15%-60%; 10¢/doz pcs. + 50%	46.4	798	120,074	128	761	137,325	163

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
			Percent		Percent		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
666.6 Ornaments and furnishing goods of porcelain, china or other ceramic materials, n.e.s.	53411, 53421 53491, 53497	4%-13.5%	9.0	20%-70%	45.0	4,575	16,444	19	4,674	23,328	2
667.3 Precious and semi-precious stones, n.e.s.	52011 52035-52061 74115	Free-21%	5.9	Free-50%	21.1	3,987	87,944	394	3,313	94,936	520
671.5 Ferro-alloys, n.e.s. (excluding pig iron).	60725-60731	Free-10%; 0.5¢/lb-2¢/lb on silicon content; 0.625¢/lb on chromium content; 10¢/lb on molybdenum content + 3%; 0.46¢/lb on manganese content + 3.5%; 21¢/lb on tungsten content + 6%	4.7	25%-30%; 3¢/lb; 2¢/lb-8¢/lb on silicon content; 2.5¢/lb on chromium content; 50¢/lb on molybdenum content + 15%; 1.875¢/lb on manganese content + 15%; 60¢/lb on tungsten content + 25%	20.9	-	150,561	-	3,478	248,733	-
689.5 Base metals, n.e.s.	62815, 62825 62835-62850 62890, 62915 62920 62960-63202 63210, 63214 63218-63232 63250 63258-63268 63284, 63300 64432, 65800	Free-18%; Free-1¢/lb; 1.5¢/lb + 10%	6.7	Free-45%; Free-15¢/lb; 1.875¢/lb + 15%; 2.125¢/lb on lead content	27.2	6,389	125,416	229	7,086	156,205	2,049
694.21 Iron or steel nuts, bolts, etc.	64640, 64642 64649, 64654 64656 64658-64672	Free-12.5%; Free-0.5¢/lb	5.8	25%-45%; 0.6¢/lb-1¢/lb	22.6	336	217,358	11	957	469,957	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973					1974	
		Range of rates	Average	Range of rates	Average	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	
			ad valorem equivalent 1/		ad valorem equivalent 1/							1,000 dollars
696.05 Clippers, cleavers, etc.	64991, 65003; 65061, 65063; 65083, 65085; 65111, 65113	10%-20%; 2¢ each + 8.5%; 1¢/each + 6%; 4¢/each + 9.5%	13.5	45%-60%; 8¢/each + 45%; 15¢/each + 45%; 20¢ each + 45%	69.2	246	5,847	21	365	7,419	33	
697.21 Iron or steel domestic utensils.	65385-65397	4%-8.5%; 1¢/lb + 2.5%	5.0	20%-40%; 5¢/lb + 30%	33.8	431	74,072	29	858	64,968	88	
698.11 Locks and keys--	64680-64692	9.5%-11%; 6¢/doz + 4%; 9¢/doz + 4%; 18¢/doz + 5%; 40¢/doz + 5%; 30¢/doz + 4%; 40¢/doz + 4%; 15¢/doz + 4.25%; 21¢/doz + 5%; 32¢/doz + 4%	7.7	45%; 35¢/doz + 20%; 50¢/doz + 20%; 75¢/doz + 20%; \$1 doz + 20%; \$1.50/doz + 20%; \$2/doz + 20%; 70¢/doz + 20%; \$2/doz + 10%	33.6	350	20,944	6	584	22,839	3	
711.42 Gas and jet turbines for aircraft.	66046	5%	5.0	35%	35.0	103	216,778	-	618	234,422	-	
714.91 Duplicating, addressing, etc. machines.	66820, 67610, 67630	5%-6%	5.7	25%-35%	28.3	276	93,117	-	316	115,752	-	
729.52 Electrical measuring and controlling equipment, n.e.s.	68622, 68624, 71205, 71210, 71215-71225, 71247, 71249	4%-25% 46¢/each + 7%; \$1.12 each + 17.5%	10.3	25%-50%; \$4.50 each + 65%	45.2	281	150,731	-	340	175,961	-	
734.92 Aircraft parts--	69460	5%	5.0	27.5%	27.5	585	358,288	-	1,413	386,267	-	
812.42 Lamps and lighting fittings of base metal.	65330-65339	5%-19%	9.6	40%-45%	43.8	873	60,143	7	778	55,406	10	
812.43 Portable electric lamps.	68370, 68380	13.75%-35%	24.4	35%-40%	37.5	233	6,479	5	457	7,342	53	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)	U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)	1973			1974				
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
			Percent		Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
821 Furniture 13/--- (and Chairs and 895.11) other seats and parts (821.01). Mattresses and similar stuffed fur- nishings (821.03). Furniture and parts, n.e.s. (821.09). Filing cabi- nets and similar office accessories of base metal (895.11).	36305, 36375 72702-72706 72710-72780 85070	Free-34%	11.1	Free-90%	44.9	23/ 6,807	402,438	236	23/ 8,608	448,510	281
						887			1,552		
						276			407		
						5,408			6,366		
						-			2		
831 Travel goods and handbags.	70604-70608 70620-70640 70647, 70660 72605, 75660 79165	5%-21%; 10.5¢/lb + 8.5%	12.6	35%-90%; 50¢/lb + 40%	47.9	3,223	214,620	169	3,802	208,595	131
841.11 Men's outerwear, not knitted.	38000-38005 38009-38018 38033-38039 38051, 38063 38066, 38075 38084, 38490	7.5%-42.5%; 25¢/lb + 21%; 37.5¢/lb + 21%; 25¢/lb + 27.5%	20.7	35%-90%; 33¢/lb + 45%; 50¢/lb + 50%; 45¢/lb + 65%	55.9	16,860	241,184	106	32,192	270,660	1,401
841.12 Women's outer- wear, not knitted.	37654, 37656 38200-38205 38209-38218 38233, 38242 38260, 38263 38272, 38281 38287, 73730	7.5%-42.5%; 25¢/lb + 21%; 37.5¢/lb + 21%; 25¢/lb + 27.5%	20.2	35%-90%; 33¢/lb + 45%; 50¢/lb + 50%; 45¢/lb + 65%	57.9	14,324	388,421	184	26,099	395,122	433

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
			Percent		Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
841.13 Men's underwear, not knitted.	37805, 37820 37825, 37845 37855, 37865 38000-38004 38021-38030 38039, 38048 38063, 38066 38084	2.5%-42.5%; 37.5¢/lb + 10.5%; 12.5¢/lb + 13.5%; 25¢/lb + 21%; 37.5¢/lb + 21%; 25¢/lb + 27.5%	20.6	10%-90%; 50¢/lb + 50%; 10.5%; 33¢/lb + 45%	55.7	7,636	128,074	19	18,968	186,975	975
841.14 Women's underwear, not knitted.	37805, 37820 37825, 37845 37855, 37865 38200, 38204 38221-38233 38272, 38281	8%-42.5%; 37.5¢/lb + 10.5%; 12.5¢/lb + 13.5%; 25¢/lb + 27.5%	20.2	37.5%-90%; 50¢/lb + 50%; 45¢/lb + 65%	57.6	3,032	7,899	2	5,234	13,359	39
841.21 Handkerchiefs---	37004-37040 37048-37092	3%-25%; 1¢ each + 10% 0.5¢ each + 7.5%; 4¢ each + 40% 2¢ each + 20% 1¢ each + 24% 5¢/lb + 35%; 25¢/lb + 16%; 3¢/lb + 20%	21.8	27%-60%; 4¢ each + 40% 1¢ each + 50% 10¢/lb + 34%; 10¢/lb + 45%; 10¢/lb + 47%; 10¢/lb + 57%; 10¢/lb + 44%; 10¢/lb + 55%; 10¢/lb + 67%; 45¢/lb + 65%	50.6	5,278	6,181	170	8,051	6,956	57
841.22 Shawls, scarves, etc., not knitted.	37204-37220 37240-37245 37255-37265 37275, 37280 37275, 37280	7.5%-30%; 25¢/lb + 21%; 37.5¢/lb + 21%; 25¢/lb + 14%	18.6	35%-90%; 33¢/lb + 45%; 50¢/lb + 50%; 45¢/lb + 65%;	64.3	347	15,406	1	625	21,252	-
841.26 Gloves, socks, etc., not knitted.	70405, 70435 70440, 70470 70490	25%-30%; 37.5¢/lb + 15%; 25¢/lb + 27.5%	26.6	25%-90%; 50¢/lb + 50%; 45¢/lb + 65%	54.3	713	7,637	427	1,844	16,033	988
841.3 Leather clothing and accessories.	70535-70564 70569-70578 70590, 73454 73505, 79160 79170, 79175	5%-30%; \$5/doz pairs- \$7/doz pairs	24.9	25%-50%; \$10/doz pairs- \$18/doz pairs	56.2	7,324	179,893	109	13,459	206,145	125

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974			
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	
			Percent		Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
841.41	Gloves, etc., knitted, nonelastic.	70410-70430 70445, 70450 70460, 70465 70475, 70485 70495	10%-50%; 37.5¢/lb + 50%; 50%; 37.5¢/lb + 18.5%; 25¢/lb + 32.5%	31.6	40%-90%; 50¢/lb + 50%; 45¢/lb + 65%	67.5	5,133	15,401	136	7,426	14,787	165
841.42	Socks, etc., knitted, nonelastic.	37410, 37415 37425-37465	10%-42.5%; 37.5¢/lb + 12%; 25¢/lb + 35%	24.9	30%-90%; 50¢/lb + 50%; 45¢/lb + 65%	69.2	1,920	3,271	-	3,351	4,818	-
841.43	Underwear, knitted, nonelastic.	37805-37815 37835, 37850 37860, 37870 38000-38006 38057, 38061 38081, 38200 38204, 38206 38278	10%-42.5%; 25¢/lb + 32.5%; 25¢/lb + 35%; 37.5¢/lb + 20%; 37.5¢/lb + 30%; 37.5¢/lb + 6.5%	29.7	40%-90%; 45¢/lb + 65%; 50¢/lb + 50%	67.7	8,941	265,475	87	18,185	329,233	112
841.44	Outerwear, knitted, nonelastic.	36657, 36710 36750, 37210 37215 37225-37235 37250, 37270 37305-37320 37325, 37330 38000-38006 38045 38057-38061 38072, 38081 38200-38206 38239 38248-38258 38269, 38278 38610, 38810 38820, 38910 38940	10%-42.5%; 37.5¢/lb + 10%; 12.5¢/lb + 16%; 37.5¢/lb + 32%; 37.5¢/lb + 30%; 37.5¢/lb + 20%; 25¢/lb + 32.5%; 37.5¢/lb + 30%; 37.5¢/lb + 20%; 25¢/lb + 32.5%; 37.5¢/lb + 10.5%; 12¢/lb + 16%; 37.5¢/lb + 15.5%; 37.5¢/lb + 15%; 25¢/lb + 25%	24.3	37.5%-90%; 50¢/lb + 50%; 45¢/lb + 60%; 50¢/lb + 75%; 45¢/lb + 65%	64.9	12,624	811,673	125	18,595	746,981	617

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)	U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)	1973			1974					
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	
			Percent		Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
841.53	Headgear, knitted, crocheted, or of textile fabric other than felt.	70205, 70210 70254, 70256 70275-70295 70310, 70315	10%-21%; 35¢/lb + 18%; 37.5¢/lb + 25%; 25¢/lb + 21%; 37.5¢/lb + 21%; 25¢/lb + 20%; 40¢ each + 8%	22.3	37.5%-65%; 44¢/lb + 45%; 50¢/lb + 50%; 33¢/lb + 45%; 45¢/lb + 65%; \$2 each + 75%	65.3	1,119	10,395	131	2,046	13,356	513
841.59	Headgear, n.e.s.	70360-70375	6%-12.5%; 10¢/lb + 8.5%	8.9	25%-50%; 50¢/lb + 40%	39.8	1,574	10,589	9	2,291	13,059	6
842.01	Furskin clothing and accessories.	70530 79105-79119	8.5%-18.5%	12.3	35%-50%	47.5	3,940	16,553	35	3,788	19,839	16
851.01	Footwear, rubber or plastic.	70051-70055	6%-37.5%	20.3	25%-75%	46.3	341	241,666	67	744	255,978	32
851.02	Footwear, leather.	70005-70045 70060-70068	Free-20%; Free-17¢/pair	9.6	10%-35%	22.5	4,359	800,104	64	7,102	845,813	366
851.04) <sup>24/</sup>	Footwear, n.e.s.	70070-70080 70085	7%-12.5%	9.9	35%	35.0	3,534	8,587	48	4,202	28,511	29
864.22	Clocks, n.e.s.	71520-71533	57¢ each + 8.5% + 3.5¢/jewel; 13.5¢ each + 16% + 6.25¢/jewel; 25¢ each + 16% + 6.25¢/jewel; 37.5¢ each + 16% + 6.25¢/jewel; 75¢ each + 16% + 6.25¢/jewel; \$1.12 each + 16% + 6.25¢/jewel	24.1	\$4.50 each + 65% + 25¢/jewel; 55¢ each + 65% + 25¢/jewel; \$1 each + 65% + 25¢/jewel; \$1.50 each + 65% + 25¢/jewel; \$3 each + 65% + 25¢/jewel	102.6	3,310	1,865	-	2,733	2,424	-
891.11	Sound recorders, phonographs, etc.	67850, 68532 68540	5%-5.5%	5.3	35%	35.0	302	759,335	67	332	720,761	38

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
			Percent		Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
891.42 String musical instruments, non-keyboard.	72504, 72506	17%; 25¢ each + 7%	12.3	40%; \$1.25 each + 35%	38.8	824	23,394	24	965	31,298	105
891.82 Accordions, including mouth organs.	72514-72518	7%-8%	7.3	40%	40.0	462	5,058	15	677	6,093	40
891.83 Wind musical instruments, n.e.s.	72520-72526	Free-30%	11.2	40%	40.0	497	12,918	31	653	15,547	28
893 (and 629.3, 629.98) <sup>25/</sup> Articles of plastic, n.e.s.	70584-70586 74125 77005-77080 77203-77242 77270, 77280 77285, 77297 77310, 77325 77425-77460 79000, 79007 79039, 79045 79047	4%-35%; 2.5¢/lb + 4.5%; 10¢/lb + 8.5%; 10.5¢/lb + 8%; 8¢/lb + 10.5%	9.9	25%-80%; 15¢/lb + 25%; 50¢/lb + 40%; 40¢/lb + 50%	53.3	1,644	352,619	87	1,737	424,332	544
894.22 Dolls-----	73720	17.5%	17.5	70%	70.0	324	68,038	11	457	89,794	19
894.23 Toys, n.e.s-----	73240-73252 73510, 73511 73707-73715 73725 73735-73760 73790, 77305	Free-28%	15.3	Free-80%	60.1	5,125	175,734	181	5,492	202,089	145
894.24 Indoor game equipment.	73405-73442	5.5%-20%	10.0	30%-50%; 2¢/pack + 20%	41.1	860	57,409	84	986	50,012	30
894.25 Christmas decorations, etc.	54581-54587 73765, 73770 74815, 77295	6%-20%	12.6	35%-70%	57.1	533	21,667	28	696	18,245	6
894.42 Outdoor sports goods, n.e.s. (excluding fishing and hunting equipment).	73445, 73450 73456-73497 73509, 73512 73517-73520	Free-14%	6.8	Free-45%	28.7	3,712	183,391	6	3,525	198,473	44

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973			1974		
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
		Percent		Percent		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
895.21 Fountain pens (and 895.22) and penholders etc.; pen nibs and nib points.	76005-76032 76036-76048	8.5%-20% 5¢/gross- 7.5¢ gross; 2¢ each + 13.5%; 18¢/gross + 16%; 8¢/gross + 7%; 12.5¢/gross + 10%; 25¢/gross + 7.5%	14.4	40%-45%; 20¢/gross- 25¢/gross; 6¢ each + 40%; 45¢/gross + 40%; 25¢/gross + 20%; 50¢/gross + 30%	40.9	541	16,291	1	348	20,356	8
895.23 Pencils, crayons, etc.	51434 76050-76065	5%-8%; 0.5¢/gross- 4¢/gross; 8.5¢/gross + 5%	4.2	25%-40%; 6¢/gross- 20¢/gross; 50¢/gross + 30%	21.9	828	2,653	4	963	3,221	-
895.91 Inks, other than printing inks.	47420-47426	2%-4%	2.7	10%-15%	11.7	541	2,626	-	868	3,118	-
897.11 Jewelry of precious metal.	74005, 74010 74055, 74070 74566	12%-27.5%	17.2	65%-110%	83.0	963	67,600	133	892	78,422	122
897.12 Gold, silver, etc. ware.	60527, 60528 60446, 64710 65005, 65007 65035, 65037 65051, 65053 65160, 65272 65360-65380 65605-65635 74550	8.5%-25%; 0.41¢/leaf; 4¢/each + 8.5%; 1¢ each + 7.5%; 0.5¢ each + 6%	14.4	50%-65%; 0.825¢/leaf; 16¢ each + 45%; 8¢ each + 45%; 2¢ each + 45%	59.3	230	30,065	111	954	33,446	81
897.14 Articles incorporating pearls or precious or semi-precious stones, n.e.s.	74010	12%	12.0	80%	80.0	2,389	3,854	30	2,176	8,935	79

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)	U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)	1973			1974				
		Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	U.S. imports from PRC
			Percent		Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
899.1 Carved or moulded goods, 13/	51394, 68007	5%-15%	8.1	15%-50%	33.0	26/ (1,366)	11,840	80	26/ (2,032)	10,056	120
Mother of pearl goods (899.12)	72615, 74120										
Ivory goods (899.13)	77420, 79210										
Horn, hoof, etc. goods, carved (899.15)	79230										
Other carved or moulded goods (899.11, 899.14, 899.16-899.18)	79240-79260										
899.21 Plaits and similar products.	70380-70395	2%-9%	5.3	15%-90%	43.8	1,500	2,125	78	1,928	2,551	6
899.22 Basketwork and other articles of plaiting materials, n.e.s.	20405	4%-25%	13.5	25%-50%	45.4	23,557	26,783	1,883	39,184	35,077	2,631
	22240-22244										
	22260-22264										
	70610-70614										
	73110										
899.24 Brooms and brushes of nonvegetable materials, mops, paint rollers, etc.	75040-75080	4%-16%; 0.4¢ each; 0.4¢ each + 8.5%; 0.4¢ each + 17.5%; 0.4¢ each + 5%	11.0	40%-50%; 2¢ each + 50%; 1¢ each + 50%	49.4	2,952	30,874	41	4,134	34,193	73
899.41 Umbrellas and sunshades.	75105	20%	20.0	40%	40.0	336	20,591	28	479	20,664	17
899.91 Articles made from gut, etc.	19025, 79220	Free-17%	11.3	Free-40%	26.7	376	2,272	-	275	2,776	-
	79222										
899.92 Feather goods, n.e.s.	74840	7%	7.0	60%	60.0	448	9,903	9	404	8,498	18
899.93 Artificial flowers, etc.	74820, 74821	8.5%-42.5%	24.0	60%-90%	76.7	2,540	77,216	68	3,700	63,977	361
	77460										

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

SITC No. and commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. rates of duty (column 1 rates)		U.S. rates of duty (column 2 rates)		1973		1974			
		Range of rates	Average: ad valorem equivalent 1/	Range of rates	Average: ad valorem equivalent 1/	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world	Total industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/	U.S. imports from world		
		Percent		Percent		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		
899.95 Wigs, switches, etc.	79070, 79275	7%	7.0	35%	35.0	406	77,251	130	434	58,018	72
899.97 Vacuum flasks, etc.	79059-79063	22.5%; 4¢ each + 20%; 7.5¢ each + 20%; 10¢ each + 20%; 16¢ each + 20%	22.7	55%; 15¢ each + 45%; 30¢ each + 45%; 37.5¢ each + 45%; 45¢ each + 45%	55.0	484	885	7	538	1,183	5

1/ Specific and compound rates of duty were converted to their ad valorem equivalents. Average of the ad valorem and/or ad valorem equivalent rates of duty applicable to the TSUS item(s) corresponding to each SITC commodity is not weighted.

2/ Sum of imports of Canada, Japan, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

3/ TSUS 15490 not included in listing range of rates or in computing the averages because the specific mixture of items in a shipment must be known to determine tariff. U.S. imports from the PRC included in 1973 data; U.S. imports from PRC were zero in 1974.

4/ SITC coverage of U.S. imports in 053.6 includes "fruit, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.," items which are included in SITC coverage of the 13 other industrial countries' imports in 053.9. The result is relative overvaluation of U.S. imports in 053.6 and relative undervaluation of U.S. imports in 053.9. Commodity descriptions for 053.6 and 053.9 have been adjusted to reflect this difference between the TSUSA and SITC.

5/ Not all commodities covered in 054.81 can be concorded with U.S. imports due to differences between the SITC and TSUSA, i.e., TSUS items were omitted if only partially allocable to 054.81 since U.S. rates of duty could not therefore be assigned. U.S. imports may be accordingly undervalued in terms of this commodity classification.

6/ SITC coverage of U.S. imports also includes 055.43, not listed because imports by the 14 countries from the PRC are zero but included in value of U.S. imports from world.

7/ SITC coverage of U.S. imports also includes 046.02 and parts of 046.01 and 047.02, not listed because imports by the 14 countries from the PRC are zero but included in value of U.S. imports from world.

8/ Sum of imports classified by TSUS numbers listed. (Difference is TSUS items subject to preferential rates under U.S.-Philippines agreement which expired in 1974.)

9/ SITC coverage of U.S. imports also includes 431.41, not listed because imports by the 14 countries from PRC are zero but included in value of U.S. imports from world.

10/ Due to the large number of TSUS items in this SITC classification, the TSUS numbers, range of rates, and ad valorem tariff averages cover only items imported by the United States from PRC in 1973, 1974, and 1975.

11/ Sum of imports classified by TSUS numbers listed. See above, footnote 10.

12/ SITC coverage of U.S. imports also includes 631.81 and 632.82, not listed because imports by the 14 countries from the PRC are zero but included in value of U.S. imports from world.

13/ U.S. import data cannot be further disaggregated; i.e., TSUS coverage of items in this commodity group does not harmonize with the SITC at the 5-digit level. All subgroups, or all including imports from the PRC by other industrial countries covered in the study, are listed.

14/ Sum of U.S. imports from the PRC plus the five 5-digit subgroups (13 other industrial countries' imports from the PRC). Total may be slightly understated: coverage of imports by Canada does not include 651.12, 651.13, and 651.15; by Norway, 651.13 and 651.15; and by the Netherlands, 651.15.

15/ Range includes TSUS items with single column 1 and column 2 rates, e.g., 14.5 percent and 40 percent, respectively, and items to which a range of rates applies; i.e., 30110 (corresponding to SITC 651.4) is used to designate 30110-30119 for which column 1 rates graduate from 4.84-6.28 percent and column 2 rates range from 8-10.7 percent, with an average rate of 5.56 percent and 9.35 percent, respectively.

16/ Sum of U.S. imports from the PRC (zero in 1973 and 1974) plus the three 5-digit subgroups (13 other industrial countries' imports from the PRC).

17/ SITC coverage of U.S. imports includes 651.3. For comparability of coverage, the combined imports of 12 other industrial countries in 651.3 were added to imports in 651.41 and 651.42 (Canada's imports in 651.41 include 651.3).

Table A1.--Column 1 and column 2 U.S. rates of duty, imports of 14 industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from all countries, and U.S. imports from the PRC, by SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974--Continued

18/ Commodities covered in 651.64 and 651.74 approximate but do not completely correspond with U.S. imports due to differences between the SITC and TSUSA. SITC coverage of U.S. imports in 651.64 includes 651.74; i.e., the TSUS does not make a distinction between discontinuous synthetic and discontinuous regenerated fibers. Other industrial countries' imports consist primarily of the latter.

19/ Sum of U.S. imports from the PRC plus the three 5-digit subgroups (12 other industrial countries' imports from the PRC) plus Austria's imports from the PRC in 652.1, 3,664 thousand dollars in 1973 and 2,709 thousand dollars in 1974. (Like U.S. imports, Austria's imports are published only at the 4-digit level.)

20/ Sum of U.S. imports from the PRC plus the four 5-digit subgroups (13 other industrial countries' imports from the PRC).

21/ Items included in 654.06 approximate but do not completely correspond with U.S. coverage of imports due to differences between the SITC and TSUSA. U.S. imports from the PRC and world are the remainder after subtracting U.S. imports in all other 5-digit classifications in commodity group 654.0 from total U.S. imports from the PRC and world, respectively, in 654.0.

22/ Items included in 661.32 approximate but do not completely correspond with U.S. coverage of imports due to differences between the SITC and TSUSA. U.S. imports from the PRC and world may be overvalued in terms of this classification because some items in SITC 661.31, "paving and flagstones of natural stone," cannot be separated from U.S. imports in SITC 661.32.

23/ Sum of U.S. imports from the PRC plus the three 5-digit subgroups (13 other industrial countries' imports from the PRC) plus other countries' imports from the PRC in 895.11, included in SITC coverage of U.S. imports in 821. SITC 821.02 is not listed because imports by the 14 countries from the PRC are zero; but items covered in this subgroup are included in the value of U.S. imports from the world.

24/ Items included in 851.04 approximate but may not completely harmonize with U.S. coverage of imports due to differences between the SITC and TSUSA. U.S. imports from the PRC and world, respectively, were computed by subtracting imports of items in the U.S. data corresponding to the coverage in SITC 851.03 from total U.S. imports in 851.0 less U.S. imports in 851.01 and 851.02.

25/ SITC coverage of U.S. imports also includes 629.99, not listed because imports by the 14 countries from the PRC are zero but included in value of U.S. imports from world.

26/ Sum of U.S. imports from the PRC plus the eight 5-digit subgroups (other industrial countries' imports from the PRC).

Source: Total (14) industrial countries' imports from PRC and U.S. imports from PRC, 1973 and 1974: United Nations computer tapes programmed by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade, supplemented by adjusted data in United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, World Trade Annual, 1973, Vols. I-V (New York, 1975) and World Trade Annual, 1974, Vols. I-V (New York, 1976).

U.S. imports from world, 1973 and 1974: United Nations, ESA/STAT, World Trade Annual, 1973, Vols. I-V (New York, 1975), and World Trade Annual, 1974, Vols. I-V (New York, 1976).

Note 1.--Hyphen denotes that U.S. rate of duty is zero or, in the value columns, the imports of the commodity were less than \$500 (including zero).

Note 2.--Imports are general imports (imports for immediate consumption and entries into Customs bonded warehouses), customs value (as appraised by U.S. Customs Service).

Table A2.--The 50 leading commodities imported by the United States from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from PRC and the world, PRC share of U.S. imports, 13 other industrial countries' imports from PRC and the world, PRC share of other industrial countries' imports, the difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, by SITC numbers, 1974

SITC No.	Commodity description	1	2	3	4	5	6	Average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. rates of duty		9	10	11
		U.S. imports from PRC	U.S. imports from world	PRC share of U.S. imports (1 ÷ 2)	Other industrial countries' imports from PRC $\frac{1}{2}$	Other industrial countries' imports from world $\frac{1}{2}$	PRC share of other industrial countries' imports (4 ÷ 5)	Column 1	Column 2	Difference (8 - 7)	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC $\frac{1}{1+(1+4)}$	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world $\frac{1}{2+(2+5)}$
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
652.1	Woven cotton fabrics, unbleached-	23,607	242,956	9.7	81,692	738,387	11.1	18.3	37.5	19.2	22.4	24.8
*687.1	Tin and tin alloys, unwrought----	9,396	294,481	3.2	33,882	766,808	4.4	<u>2/</u>	.2	.2	21.7	27.7
*599.64	Rosin and resin acids, etc-----	7,876	22,346	35.2	59,816	214,643	27.9	5.0	5.0	-	11.6	9.4
*896.06	Antiques, n.e.s-----	7,005	96,245	7.3	23,265	191,800	12.1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	-	23.1	33.4
*031.3	Crustacea and molluscs, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, or dried-----	5,984	586,500	1.0	61,121	845,123	7.2	1.5	3.0	1.5	8.9	41.0
291.92	Bristles and brush-making hair and their wastes-----	5,925	12,456	47.6	32,782	60,905	53.8	5.6	15.4	9.8	15.3	17.0
551.1	Essential oils and resinoids-----	4,788	103,699	4.6	31,649	338,722	9.3	1.3	9.7	8.4	13.1	23.4
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured (including scrap tobacco and tobacco stems)-----	2,641	254,624	1.0	5,191	1,285,575	.4	30.2	65.9	35.7	33.7	16.5
899.22	Basketwork and other articles of plaiting materials, n.e.s-----	2,631	35,077	7.5	36,553	94,720	38.6	13.5	45.4	31.9	6.7	27.0
261.3	Raw silk (not thrown)-----	2,576	5,162	49.9	132,106	244,603	54.0	3.5	17.5	14.0	1.9	2.1
291.96	Birds' feathers, etc-----	2,142	17,427	12.3	20,228	91,957	22.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	9.6	15.9
689.5	Base metals, n.e.s-----	2,049	156,205	1.3	5,037	502,109	1.0	6.7	27.2	20.5	28.9	23.7
652.2	Woven cotton fabrics, bleached, dyed, etc-----	1,967	114,135	1.7	18,224	1,332,809	1.4	19.3	39.9	20.6	9.7	7.9
841.11	Men's outerwear, not knitted-----	1,401	270,660	.5	30,791	2,005,666	1.5	20.7	55.9	35.2	4.4	11.9
262.3	Fine animal hair, other than wool, not carded or combed-----	1,331	5,414	24.6	24,861	82,784	30.0	4.7	15.5	10.8	5.1	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A2.--The 50 leading commodities imported by the United States from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from PRC and the world, PRC share of U.S. imports, 13 other industrial countries' imports from PRC and the world, PRC share of other industrial countries' imports, the difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, by SITC numbers, 1974--Continued

SITC No.	Commodity description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		U.S. imports from PRC	U.S. imports from world	PRC share of U.S. imports (1 ÷ 2)	Other industrial countries' imports from PRC 1/	Other industrial countries' imports from world 1/	PRC share of other industrial countries' imports (4 ÷ 5)	Average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. rates of duty		Difference (8 - 7)	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC [1 ÷ (1 + 4)]	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world [2 ÷ (2 + 5)]
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
599.55 3/	Gelatin and derivatives, etc., and prepared glues, n.e.s-----	1,189	42,424	2.8	5,511	170,698	3.2	7.5	30.2	22.7	17.7	19.9
283.92	Ores and concentrates of tungsten--	1,095	43,068	2.5	17,826	108,319	16.5	6.9	13.8	6.9	5.8	28.4
*074.1	Tea-----	1,017	79,346	1.3	13,358	430,497	3.1	2/	2/	-	7.1	15.6
841.26	Gloves, socks, etc., not knitted--	988	16,033	6.2	856	19,110	4.5	26.6	54.3	27.7	53.6	45.6
841.13	Men's underwear, not knitted-----	975	186,975	.5	17,993	650,582	2.8	20.6	55.7	35.1	5.1	22.3
571.3	Pyrotechnic products-----	967	5,989	16.1	10,718	26,150	41.0	14.2	26.2	12.0	8.3	18.6
*075.1	Pepper and pimento, whether or not ground-----	961	59,042	1.6	1,230	81,083	1.5	4.5	7.2	2.7	43.9	42.1
292.4	Plants, seeds, flowers, and parts of plants, n.e.s., of types primarily used in perfumery or pharmacy, or in insecticides or fungicides-----	934	29,727	3.1	11,999	112,866	10.6	1.7	6.7	5.0	7.2	20.8
512	Organic chemicals-----	854	1,387,862	.1	30,086	9,549,023	.3	4/ 9.1	4/ 33.3	24.2	2.8	12.7
055.1 5/	Vegetables, dehydrated (excluding leguminous vegetables); flours of leguminous vegetables, fruits, and roots and tubers----	847	13,413	6.3	11,078	164,700	6.7	16.8	25.4	8.6	7.1	7.5
*075.22	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers-----	808	10,393	7.8	5,067	10,003	50.7	.3	1.1	.8	13.8	51.0
541.4	Vegetable alkaloids and their derivatives-----	780	46,173	1.7	856	224,937	.4	5.9	24.7	18.8	47.7	17.0
655.72	Hat bodies, except of wool felt and fur felt-----	769	4,385	17.5	4,366	7,067	61.8	8.8	36.2	27.4	15.0	38.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A2.--The 50 leading commodities imported by the United States from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from PRC and the world, PRC share of U.S. imports, 13 other industrial countries' imports from PRC and the world, PRC share of other industrial countries' imports, the difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, by SITC numbers, 1974--Continued

SITC No.	Commodity description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		U.S. imports from PRC	U.S. imports from world	PRC share of U.S. imports (1 + 2)	Other industrial countries' imports from PRC $\frac{1}{1}$	Other industrial countries' imports from world $\frac{1}{1}$	PRC share of other industrial countries' imports (4 ÷ 5)	Average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. rates of duty Column 1	Equivalent rates of duty Column 2	Difference (8 - 7)	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC [1 ÷ (1 + 4)]	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world [2 ÷ (2 + 5)]
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	Percent	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
*896.01	Hand paintings, drawings, and pastels-----	760	195,784	0.4	18,057	434,600	4.2	2/	2/	-	4.0	31.1
032.02	Crustacea and molluscs, prepared or preserved-----	734	72,201	1.0	5,864	240,458	2.4	6.0	16.2	10.2	11.1	23.1
666.4	Porcelain or china houseware-----	673	97,107	.7	4,934	191,846	2.6	34.9	71.8	36.9	12.0	33.6
657.5	Carpeting and rugs, knotted-----	671	47,890	1.4	17,192	465,714	3.7	12.8	55.0	42.2	3.8	9.3
841.44	Outerwear, knitted, nonelastic----	617	746,981	.1	17,978	2,417,347	.7	24.3	65.0	40.7	3.3	23.6
893 6/	Articles of plastic, n.e.s-----	544	424,332	.1	1,193	2,321,308	.1	9.9	53.3	43.4	31.3	15.5
513.69 7/	Chromium and other metallic oxides and hydroxides, n.e.s.; inorganic bases, n.e.s-----	537	46,322	1.2	1,847	197,119	.9	6.0	25.1	19.1	22.5	19.0
667.3	Precious and semi-precious stones, n.e.s-----	520	94,936	.5	1,793	366,660	.5	5.9	21.1	15.2	22.5	20.6
841.53	Headgear, knitted, crocheted, or of textile fabric other than felt-----	513	13,356	3.8	1,533	66,039	2.3	22.3	65.3	43.0	25.1	16.8
841.12	Women's outerwear, not knitted----	433	395,122	.1	25,666	1,976,734	1.3	20.2	57.9	37.7	1.7	16.7
*262.51	Horsehair and horsehair waste, not carded or combed-----	396	3,683	10.8	3,285	15,452	21.3	1.0	5.0	4.0	10.8	19.2
851.02	Footwear, leather-----	366	845,813	8/	6,736	1,671,675	.4	9.6	22.5	12.9	5.2	33.6
899.93	Artificial flowers, etc-----	361	63,977	.6	3,339	33,525	10.0	24.0	76.7	52.7	9.8	65.6
011.89 9/	Meat, poultry, and edible offals, n.e.s., fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	356	12,778	2.8	35,104	595,721	5.9	5.2	12.9	7.7	1.0	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A2.--The 50 leading commodities imported by the United States from the People's Republic of China (PRC), U.S. imports from PRC and the world, PRC share of U.S. imports, 13 other industrial countries' imports from PRC and the world, PRC share of other industrial countries' imports, the difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, by SITC numbers, 1974--Continued

SITC No.	Commodity description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		U.S. imports from PRC	U.S. imports from world	PRC share of U.S. imports (1 ÷ 2)	Other industrial countries' imports from PRC 1/	Other industrial countries' imports from world 1/	PRC share of other industrial countries' imports (4 ÷ 5)	Average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. rates of duty	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports (8 - 7)	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports [1 ÷ (1 + 4)]	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports [2 ÷ (2 + 5)]	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
657.8	Mats, screens, etc. of vegetable plaiting materials-----	353	8,619	4.1	7,884	37,231	21.2	8.9	30.8	21.9	4.3	18.8
276.22	Natural graphite-----	348	5,376	6.5	1,326	18,798	7.1	3.4	20.0	16.6	20.8	22.2
*599.63	Spirits of turpentine, etc-----	336	2,184	15.4	4,164	25,193	16.5	5.0	5.0	-	7.5	8.0
*422.9	Fixed vegetable oils, n.e.s-----	333	29,504	1.1	7,917	161,890	4.9	2.2	5.2	3.0	4.0	15.4
656.91	Linens and other furnishing articles of textile fabrics-----	332	78,493	.4	34,605	530,157	6.5	17.7	60.5	42.8	1.0	12.9
292.91	Vegetable saps and extracts, pectic substances, and mucilage and thickeners derived from vegetable products-----	321	28,787	1.1	7,086	185,465	3.8	10.2	33.9	23.7	4.3	13.4
514	Inorganic chemicals, except elements, oxides, and halogen salts-----	314	128,144	.2	8,494	1,176,323	.7	4/ 5.6	4/ 18.5	12.9	3.6	9.8
061.6	Natural honey-----	293	10,315	2.8	9,523	90,522	10.5	2.5	7.5	5.0	3.0	10.2

1/ Sum of imports of Canada, Japan, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Austria, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland; i.e., imports of all countries listed in table A1, footnote 2, less U.S. imports.

2/ Free.

3/ SITC coverage of U.S. imports includes 599.59 due to differences between the TSUSA and SITC; for comparability of coverage, other industrial countries' imports from the PRC (column 4) and world (column 5) are sum of 599.55 and 599.59.

4/ Due to the large number of TSUS items in this SITC classification currently, or at any reasonably projected point in time, inapplicable to the PRC, only those items imported by the U.S. from the PRC in 1973, 1974, or 1975 were included in computing the average ad valorem equivalent of duty rates.

5/ SITC coverage of U.S. imports includes 055.41, 055.42, 055.43, and 055.44 due to differences between the TSUSA and SITC; for comparability of coverage, other industrial countries' imports from the PRC (column 4) and world (column 5) are sum of 055.1 and 055.41-055.44. No imports from PRC in 055.43.

6/ SITC coverage of U.S. imports includes 629.3, 629.98, and 629.99 due to differences between the TSUSA and SITC; for comparability of coverage, other industrial countries' imports from the PRC (column 4) and world (column 5) are sum of 893, 629.3, 629.98, and 629.99. No imports from PRC in 629.99.

7/ SITC coverage of U.S. imports includes 513.67 due to differences between the TSUSA and SITC; for comparability of coverage, other industrial countries' imports from the PRC (column 4) and world (column 5) are sum of 513.69 and 513.67.

8/ Less than 0.05 percent.

9/ SITC coverage of U.S. imports includes 011.4 and 011.81 due to differences between the TSUSA and SITC; for comparability of coverage, other industrial countries' imports from the PRC (column 4) and world (column 5) are sum of 011.89, 011.4, and 011.81.

Source: Other industrial countries' imports from world: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1974, Series D, Vol. XXIV (New York, 1975-1976), and United Nations, ESA/STAT, World Trade Annual, 1974, Vols. I-V (New York, 1976). All other data: see source note, table A1.

Note 1.--Asterisk denotes that the commodity was not included in table A1 because (1) the average of the U.S. column 2 (as well as column 1) rates of duty is less than 5 percent, or (2) regardless of the percent value of the average of the column 1 and 2 rates, the difference is less than 5 percentage points.

Note 2.--Averages of the ad valorem or ad valorem equivalent rates of duty are not weighted.

Table A3.--The 50 leading commodities imported by 13 other industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), other industrial countries' imports and U.S. imports from PRC, the difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, by SITC numbers, 1974

SITC No.	Commodity description	Other industrial countries' imports from PRC <u>1/</u>		U.S. imports from PRC		Average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. rates of duty			U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world
		Value	Rank <u>2/</u>	Value	Rank <u>2/</u>	Column 1	Column 2	Difference	Percent	Percent
		<u>1,000</u> dollars		<u>1,000</u> dollars		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
331.01	Crude petroleum-----	413,253	1	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 155.5	<u>5/</u> 0.7	<u>5/</u> 1.9	1.2	<u>6/</u>	18.5
*261.3	Raw silk (not thrown)-----	132,106	2	2,576	10	3.5	17.5	14.0	1.9	2.1
*652.1	Woven cotton fabrics, unbleached-----	81,692	3	23,607	1	18.3	37.5	19.2	22.4	24.8
221.4	Soybeans (excluding flour and meal)---	75,210	4	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 155.5	2.9	5.8	2.9	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>
*031.3	Crustacea and molluscs, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, or dried---	61,121	5	5,984	5	1.5	3.0	1.5	8.9	41.0
*599.64	Rosin and resin acids, etc-----	59,816	6	7,876	3	5.0	5.0	-	11.6	9.4
653.11 <u>7/</u>	Fabrics, woven, of non-noil and noil silk-----	43,689	7	123	74	13.4	64.4	51.0	.3	8.0
291.93	Guts, bladders, and stomachs of animals (other than fish)-----	38,181	8	4	144.5	<u>8/</u>	<u>8/</u>	-	<u>6/</u>	11.8
*899.22	Basketwork and other articles of plaiting materials, n.e.s-----	36,553	9	2,631	9	13.5	45.4	31.9	6.7	27.0
*011.89 <u>9/</u>	Meat, poultry, and edible offals, n.e.s., fresh, chilled, or frozen---	35,104	10	356	42	5.2	12.9	7.7	1.0	2.1
*656.91	Linens and other furnishing articles of textile fabrics-----	34,605	11	332	47	17.7	60.5	42.8	1.0	12.9
613	Furskins, tanned or dressed-----	34,258	12	102	81	7.1	30.6	23.5	.3	3.2
*687.1	Tin and tin alloys, unwrought-----	33,882	13	9,396	2	<u>8/</u>	.2	.2	21.7	27.7
*291.92	Bristles and brush-making hair and their wastes-----	32,782	14	5,925	6	5.6	15.4	9.8	15.3	17.0
055.5	Vegetables, preserved or prepared, n.e.s-----	32,076	15	287	51	11.8	28.3	16.5	.9	13.7
*551.1	Essential oils and resinoids-----	31,649	16	4,788	7	1.3	9.7	8.4	13.1	23.4
*841.11	Men's outerwear, not knitted-----	30,791	17	1,401	14	20.7	55.9	35.2	4.4	11.9
*512	Organic chemicals-----	30,086	18	854	24	<u>10/</u> 9.1	<u>10/</u> 33.3	24.2	2.8	12.7
011.3	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	27,414	19	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 155.5	.8	4.0	3.2	<u>6/</u>	2.5
051.72	Edible nuts--except coconuts, Brazil nuts, and cashew nuts--fresh or dried-----	26,557	20	175	59	7.0	8.1	1.1	.7	7.3
031.2	Fish, salted, dried or smoked, but not further prepared-----	26,154	21	126	72	1.9	10.1	8.2	.5	12.5
*841.12	Women's outerwear, not knitted-----	25,666	22	433	38	20.2	57.9	37.7	1.7	16.7
*262.3	Fine animal hair, other than wool, not carded or combed-----	24,861	23	1,331	15	4.7	15.5	10.8	5.1	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A3.--The 50 leading commodities imported by 13 other industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), other industrial countries' imports and U.S. imports from PRC, the difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, by SITC numbers, 1974--Continued

SITC No.	Commodity description	Other industrial countries' imports from PRC 1/		U.S. imports from PRC		Average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. rates of duty			U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world
		Value	Rank 2/	Value	Rank 2/	Column 1	Column 2	Difference	Percent	Percent
		1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
*896.06	Antiques, n.e.s-----	23,265	24	7,005	4	8/	8/	-	23.1	33.4
*291.96	Birds' feathers, etc-----	20,228	25	2,142	11	10.0	20.0	10.0	9.6	15.9
221.1	Groundnuts (peanuts), green (excluding flour and meal)-----	19,889	26	46	102	8.7	8.7	-	.2	.1
054.2	Beans, peas, lentils and other leguminous vegetables, dried-----	19,556	27	204	54	3.5	10.7	7.2	1.0	7.5
*652.2	Woven cotton fabrics, bleached, dyed, etc-----	18,224	28	1,967	13	19.3	39.9	20.6	9.7	7.9
054.81	Roots and tubers, fresh or dried-----	18,164	29	11/ 2	11/ 150.5	12.5	50.0	37.5	11/ 6/	11/ 1.2
841.43	Underwear, knitted, nonelastic-----	18,071	30	112	78	29.7	67.7	38.0	.6	27.7
*896.01	Hand paintings, drawings, and pastels-----	18,057	31	760	29	8/	8/	-	4.0	31.1
*841.13	Men's underwear, not knitted-----	17,993	32	975	20	20.6	55.7	35.1	5.1	22.3
*841.44	Outerwear, knitted, nonelastic-----	17,978	33	617	33	24.3	64.9	40.6	3.3	23.6
*283.92	Ores and concentrates of tungsten-----	17,826	34	1,095	17	6.9	13.8	6.9	5.8	28.4
042.2	Rice, glazed or polished, but not otherwise worked-----	17,525	35	3/	4/ 155.5	2.6	3.2	.6	6/	.5
*657.5	Carpeting and rugs, knotted-----	17,192	36	671	32	12.8	55.0	42.2	3.8	9.3
321.4	Coal (anthracite, bituminous)-----	13,432	37	3/	4/ 155.5	8/	8/	-	6/	1.0
*074.1	Tea-----	13,358	38	1,017	18	8/	8/	-	7.1	15.6
841.3	Leather clothing and accessories-----	13,334	39	125	73	24.9	56.2	31.3	.9	27.3
651.1	Silk yarn and thread-----	12,513	40	97	83	10.5	45.0	34.5	.8	1.7
276.54	Felspar, flourspar, etc-----	12,056	41	3/	4/ 155.5	4.8	11.9	7.1	6/	40.1
*292.4	Plants, seeds, flowers, and parts of plants, n.e.s., of types primarily used in perfumery or pharmacy, or in insecticides or fungicides-----	11,999	42	934	23	1.7	6.7	5.0	7.2	20.8
053.9 12/	Nuts, prepared or preserved, n.e.s-----	11,817	43	28	118.5	16.7	36.8	20.1	.2	13/ .2
025	Eggs-----	11,743	44	138	70	4.2	10.8	6.6	1.2	1.6
212	Furskins, undressed-----	11,556	45	40	105.5	6.2	16.7	10.5	.3	9.4
276.95	Natural steatite; talc-----	11,348	46	11	133	2.4	15.8	13.4	.1	4.7
*055.1 14/	Vegetables, dehydrated (excluding leguminous vegetables); flours of leguminous vegetables, fruits, and roots and tubers-----	11,078	47	847	25	16.8	25.4	8.6	7.1	7.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A3.--The 50 leading commodities imported by 13 other industrial countries from the People's Republic of China (PRC), other industrial countries' imports and U.S. imports from PRC, the difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, by SITC numbers, 1974--Continued

SITC No.	Commodity description	Other industrial countries' imports from PRC <sup>1/</sup>		U.S. imports from PRC		Average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. rates of duty			U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world
		Value	Rank <sup>2/</sup>	Value	Rank <sup>2/</sup>	Column 1	Column 2	Difference	Percent	Percent
		1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
421.4	Groundnut (peanut) oil-----	10,834	48	3	146.5	8.1	8.1	-	6/	.2
651.4	<sup>15/</sup> Cotton yarn and thread-----	10,815	49	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup> 155.5	11.4	23.5	12.1	<sup>6/</sup>	1.8
*571.3	Pyrotechnic products-----	10,718	50	967	21	14.2	26.2	12.0	8.3	18.6

<sup>1/</sup> Sum of imports of Canada, Japan, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Austria, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

<sup>2/</sup> Total of 227 SITC commodity classifications--or combinations of 2 or more classifications, when necessary to make other countries' coverage comparable to U.S. coverage of commodities--were ranked in descending order of value: 173 in table A1 plus 54 for which (1) the difference in the average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty is less than 5 percentage points and/or (2) the value of U.S. imports from all countries is, averaged for 1973 and 1974, less than \$1 million (and which therefore were excluded from table A1).

<sup>3/</sup> Less than \$500 (including zero).

<sup>4/</sup> Rank assigned 73 SITC commodity classifications for which value of U.S. imports from PRC in 1974 was less than \$500.

<sup>5/</sup> Average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. rates of duty (TSUS Nos. 47505, 47510) effective Feb. 1, 1975. Crude petroleum was duty free from May 1, 1973-Feb. 1, 1975.

<sup>6/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>7/</sup> Other industrial countries' imports in 653.11 and 653.12 were aggregated to correspond with SITC coverage of U.S. imports.

<sup>8/</sup> Free.

<sup>9/</sup> Other industrial countries' imports in 011.89, 011.4, and 011.81 were aggregated to correspond with SITC coverage of U.S. imports.

<sup>10/</sup> Only the rates of duty of those TSUS items imported by the United States from the PRC in 1973, 1974, or 1975 were used in computing the average ad valorem equivalent.

<sup>11/</sup> U.S. imports may be undervalued due to omission of TSUS items only partially allocable to SITC No. 054.81 (see table A1, footnote 5, for further explanation).

<sup>12/</sup> SITC coverage of other industrial countries' imports also includes "fruit, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.," resulting in relative undervaluation of U.S. imports. (Comparable TSUS items are included in SITC No. 053.6, resulting in relative overvaluation of U.S. imports in this classification.)

<sup>13/</sup> U.S. imports from world valued at 1,351 thousand dollars as compared to 951 thousand, the 1974 value of total U.S. imports given in table A1, p. 46. Difference is imports of TSUS 14509, "coconut meat, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.," omitted above on the assumption that PRC does not export this item, but included in computing U.S. share of imports from all countries because its value cannot be segregated and excluded from the imports of other industrial countries.

<sup>14/</sup> Other industrial countries' imports in 055.1, 055.41, 055.42, 055.43, and 055.44 were aggregated to correspond with SITC coverage of U.S. imports. No imports of 055.43 by the industrial countries (including the United States) from the PRC.

<sup>15/</sup> Other industrial countries' imports in 651.4 and 651.3 were aggregated to correspond with SITC coverage of U.S. imports. In this case, 9,346 thousand dollars of the total value of their imports from the PRC in 1974 (10,815 thousand) was 651.3, "grey cotton yarn in bulk." (Value of 651.3 is the sum of only 12 countries' imports since Canada, like the United States, includes 651.3 under 651.4.)

Source: Other industrial countries' imports from world: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1974, Series D, Vol. XXIV (New York, 1975-1976), and United Nations, ESA/STAT, World Trade Annual, 1974, Vols. I-V (New York, 1976). All other data: See source note, table A1.

Note 1.--Asterisk denotes that the commodity was also one of the 50 leading U.S. imports from the PRC in 1974 (table A2).

Note 2.--Averages of the ad valorem and ad valorem equivalent rates of duty are not weighted.

Table A4.--The 50 SITC commodities with the greatest difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty,<sup>1/</sup> 13 other industrial countries' imports and U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China (PRC), 1974, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, 1974 <sup>2/</sup>

SITC No.	Commodity description	Average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. rates of duty		Other industrial countries' imports from PRC <sup>3/</sup>		U.S. imports from PRC		U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world	
		Difference	Column 1	Column 2	Value	Rank <sup>4/</sup>	Value	Rank <sup>4/</sup>	Percent	Percent
			Percent	Percent	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars			
112.4	Distilled alcoholic beverages--	84.7	26.9	111.6	594	197	101	82	14.5	50.1
864.22	Clocks, n.e.s-----	78.5	24.1	102.6	2,733	116	5/	6/ 155.5	7/	1.9
897.14	Articles incorporating pearls or precious or semi-precious stones, n.e.s-----	68.0	12.0	80.0	2,097	124	79	89	3.6	22.0
654.06 <sup>8/</sup>	Embroidery-----	66.4	23.6	90.0	458	206	1	153.5	.2	2.0
897.11	Jewelry of precious metal-----	65.8	17.2	83.0	770	179.5	122	75	13.7	17.7
653.52	Fabrics of discontinuous syn- thetic weaves, other than pile-----	63.1	26.0	89.1	2,145	123	5/	6/ 155.5	7/	2.9
653.62	Fabrics of discontinuous re- generated weaves-----	55.7	25.8	81.5	6,517	64	5/	6/ 155.5	7/	.8
696.05	Clippers, cleavers, etc-----	55.7	13.5	69.2	332	220	33	111	9.0	20.7
533.33	Artists' colors-----	53.0	16.1	69.1	466	204	5/	6/ 155.5	7/	13.7
899.92	Feather goods, n.e.s-----	53.0	7.0	60.0	386	213	18	127.5	4.5	75.2
899.93	Artificial flowers, etc-----	52.7	24.0	76.7	3,339	104	361	41	9.8	65.6
894.22	Dolls-----	52.5	17.5	70.0	438	209	19	125.5	4.2	45.7
653.11 <sup>9/</sup>	Fabrics, woven, of non-noil and noil silk-----	51.0	13.4	64.4	43,689	7	123	74	.3	8.0
894.23	Toys, n.e.s-----	46.8	13.3	60.1	5,347	75	145	67	2.6	24.1
841.22	Shawls, scarves, etc., not knitted-----	45.7	18.6	64.3	625	192.5	5/	6/ 155.5	7/	22.8
897.12	Gold, silver, etc. ware-----	44.9	14.4	59.3	873	172	81	88	8.5	43.9
651.64 <sup>10/</sup>	Yarns of discontinuous manmade fibers, not for retail sale--	44.6	19.4	64.0	5,630	71	5/	6/ 155.5	7/	2.0
894.25	Christmas decorations, etc-----	44.5	12.6	57.1	690	187	6	138.5	.9	22.4
841.42	Socks, etc., knitted, non- elastic-----	44.3	24.9	69.2	3,351	103	5/	6/ 155.5	7/	2.3
893 <sup>11/</sup>	Articles of plastic, n.e.s-----	43.4	9.9	53.3	1,193	156	544	34	31.3	15.5
841.53	Headgear, knitted, crocheted, or of textile fabric other than felt-----	43.0	22.3	65.3	1,533	139	513	37	25.1	16.8
656.91	Linens and other furnishing articles of textile fabrics--	42.8	17.7	60.5	34,605	11	332	47	1.0	12.9
657.5	Carpeting and rugs, knotted----	42.2	12.8	55.0	17,192	36	671	32	3.8	9.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A4.--The 50 SITC commodities with the greatest difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty,<sup>1/</sup> 13 other industrial countries' imports and U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China (PRC), 1974, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, 1974 <sup>2/</sup>--Continued

SITC No.	Commodity description	Average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. rates of duty		Other industrial countries' imports from PRC <sup>3/</sup>		U.S. imports from PRC		U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world	
		Difference	Column 1	Column 2	Value	Rank <sup>4/</sup>	Value	Rank <sup>4/</sup>	Percent	Percent
			Percent	Percent	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars		Percent	Percent
656.62 <sup>12/</sup>	Blankets and travelling rugs of cotton and other textiles, n.e.s. (except wool and fine hair)-----	40.7	21.6	62.3	924	167	1	153.5	.1	2.6
656.92 <sup>13/</sup>	Made-up canvas goods and other textile products, n.e.s-----	40.6	17.2	57.8	1,125	159	87	86	7.2	17.0
841.44	Outerwear, knitted, nonelastic--	40.6	24.3	64.9	17,978	33	617	33	3.3	23.6
665.8 <sup>14/</sup>	Household, hotel, and restaurant: glass and glass articles, n.e.s-----	39.1	16.7	55.8	1,492	141	199	55	11.8	16.7
899.21	Plaits and similar products-----	38.5	5.3	43.8	1,922	127	6	138.5	.3	44.2
657.7	Tapestries-----	38.1	14.3	52.4	1,403	147	193	56	12.1	36.2
841.43	Underwear, knitted, nonelastic--	38.0	29.7	67.7	18,071	30	112	78	.6	27.7
841.12	Women's outerwear, not knitted--	37.7	20.2	57.9	25,666	22	433	38	1.7	16.7
054.81 <sup>15/</sup>	Roots and tubers, fresh or dried:	37.5	12.5	50.0	18,164	29	2	150.5	<u>7/</u>	1.2
899.24	Brooms and brushes of nonvegetable materials, mops, paint rollers, etc-----	37.5	11.0	48.5	4,061	94	73	90	1.8	23.2
841.14	Women's underwear, not knitted--	37.4	20.2	57.6	5,195	77	39	107.5	.7	12.0
666.4	Porcelain or china houseware----	36.9	34.9	71.8	4,934	82	673	31	12.0	33.6
666.6	Ornaments and furnishing goods of porcelain, china, or other ceramic materials, n.e.s-----	36.0	9.0	45.0	4,672	86	2	150.5	<u>7/</u>	15.2
841.41	Gloves, etc., knitted non-elastic-----	35.9	31.6	67.5	7,261	61	165	62	2.2	15.1
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured (including scrap tobacco and tobacco stems)-----	35.7	30.2	65.9	5,191	78	2,641	8	33.7	16.5
841.11	Men's outerwear, not knitted----	35.2	20.7	55.9	30,791	17	1,401	14	4.4	11.9
842.01	Furskin clothing and accessories:	35.2	12.3	47.5	3,772	98	16	131	.4	6.2
841.15	Men's underwear, not knitted----	35.1	20.6	55.7	17,993	32	975	20	5.1	22.3
651.1	Silk yarn and thread-----	34.5	10.5	45.0	12,513	40	97	83	.8	1.7
653.61	Fabrics of continuous regenerated weaves, nonpile-----	34.1	19.2	53.5	439	208	3	146.5	.7	9.0
112.2	Cider and fermented beverages, n.e.s-----	33.7	17.1	50.8	801	178	25	121	3.0	56.8
656.1	Bags and sacks of textiles-----	32.8	11.2	44.0	2,368	118	<u>5/</u>	<u>6/</u> 155.5	<u>7/</u>	1.1
891.82	Accordions, including mouth organs-----	32.7	7.3	40.0	637	191	40	105.5	5.9	30.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A4.--The 50 SITC commodities with the greatest difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty,<sup>1/</sup> 13 other industrial countries' imports and U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China (PRC), 1974, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, 1974 <sup>2/</sup>--Continued

SITC No.	Commodity description	Average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. rates of duty		Other industrial countries' imports from PRC <sup>3/</sup>		U.S. imports from PRC		U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world	
		Difference	Column 1	Column 2	Value	Rank <sup>4/</sup>	Value	Rank <sup>4/</sup>	Percent	Percent
			Percent	Percent	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars		Percent	Percent
657.6	Carpeting and rugs, unknotted----	32.6	12.4	45.0	6,395	65	30	114.5	.5	4.6
899.97	Vacuum flasks, etc-----	32.3	22.7	55.0	533	200	5	142.5	.9	4.9
011.6	Edible offals of special animals, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	31.9	2.9	34.8	1,321	151	<u>5/</u> <u>6/</u>	155.5	<u>7/</u>	.9
899.22	Basketwork and other articles of plaiting materials, n.e.s-----	31.9	13.5	45.4	36,553	9	2,631	9	6.7	27.0

<sup>1/</sup> For all commodities listed, the combined value of imports from the PRC of 14 industrial countries, including the United States (see footnote 3), averaged a minimum of 250 thousand dollars in each 5-digit SITC "item" for 1973 and 1974 and a minimum of 500 thousand dollars in each 3- or 4-digit "group" or "subgroup" for the two years.

<sup>2/</sup> Two commodities for which the difference in the average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty falls within the range covered in this table were excluded (although included in the total ranked) because total U.S. imports of each averaged less than \$1 million in 1973 and 1974, indicating limited import demand regardless of the level of a tariff.

<sup>3/</sup> Sum of imports of Canada, Japan, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Austria, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland; i.e., imports of 14 industrial countries less U.S. imports from the PRC.

<sup>4/</sup> Total of 227 SITC commodity classifications--or combinations of 2 or more classifications, when required to make other countries' coverage comparable to U.S. coverage of commodities--were ranked in descending order of value: the 173 in table A1 plus 54 excluded from table A1 because (1) the difference in the average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty is less than 5 percentage points and/or (2) the value of U.S. imports is, averaged for 1973 and 1974, less than \$1 million.

<sup>5/</sup> Less than \$500 (including zero).

<sup>6/</sup> Rank assigned 73 SITC commodity classifications for which value of U.S. imports from PRC in 1974 was less than \$500.

<sup>7/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>8/</sup> U.S. imports are a close approximation but do not completely harmonize with the coverage of SITC 654.06 (see table A1, footnote 21, for further explanation).

<sup>9/</sup> U.S. imports include 653.12; other industrial countries' imports in 653.11 and 653.12 were aggregated to correspond with SITC coverage of U.S. imports.

<sup>10/</sup> SITC coverage of TSUS items and the corresponding rates of duty includes 651.74; for comparability of coverage, other industrial countries' imports are the sum of 651.64 and 651.74, with most imports consisting of the latter, "yarn of discontinuous regenerated fibers." (For further details, see table A1, footnote 18.)

<sup>11/</sup> U.S. imports include 629.3, 629.98, and 629.99; other industrial countries' imports in 893, 629.3, 629.98, and 629.99 were aggregated to correspond with SITC coverage of U.S. imports. No imports of 629.99 by the industrial countries (including the United States) from the PRC.

<sup>12/</sup> U.S. imports include 656.69; other industrial countries' imports in 656.62 and 656.69 were aggregated to correspond with SITC coverage of U.S. imports.

<sup>13/</sup> U.S. imports include 656.2; other industrial countries' imports in 656.92 and 656.2 were aggregated to correspond with SITC coverage of U.S. imports.

<sup>14/</sup> U.S. imports include 665.2; other industrial countries' imports in 665.8 and 665.2 were aggregated to correspond with SITC coverage of U.S. imports.

<sup>15/</sup> U.S. imports may be undervalued due to omission of TSUS items only partially allocable to SITC 054.81 (see table A1, footnote 5, for further explanation).

Source: Other industrial countries' imports from world: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1974, Series D. Vol. XXIV (New York, 1975-1976), and United Nations, ESA/STAT, World Trade Annual, 1974, Vols. I-IV (New York, 1976). All other data: See source note, table A1.

Note.--Averages of the ad valorem or ad valorem equivalent rates of duty are not weighted.

Table A5.--The SITC commodities with less than 5 percentage points difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, 1/ U.S. imports and 13 other industrial countries' imports from the People's Republic of China (PRC), 1974, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, 1974

SITC No.	Commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. imports from PRC		Other industrial countries' imports from PRC <sup>2/</sup>		U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world
			Value	Rank <sup>3/</sup>	Value	Rank <sup>3/</sup>	Percent	Percent
			<u>1,000 dollars</u>		<u>1,000 dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
011.3	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled, or frozen.	10640	4/	5/ 155.5	27,414	19	6/	2.5
031.3	Crustacea and molluscs, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, or dried.	11410, 11415 11430, 11440 11445	5,984	5	61,121	5	8.9	41.0
*042.1	Rice in the husk or husked, but not further prepared.	13050, 13055	5	142.5	3,290	106	.2	.1
042.2	Rice, glazed or polished, but not otherwise worked.	13130, 13133 13137	4/	5/ 155.5	17,525	35	6/	.5
044	Maize (corn), unmilled---	13030, 13035	4/	5/ 155.5	9,493	53	6/	.2
051.72	Edible nuts--except coconuts, Brazil nuts, and cashew nuts--fresh or dried.	13030, 13035 14501, 14512 14518, 14524 14526, 14530 14530, 14541 14546, 14550 14552, 14553 14555, 14558 14590	175	59	26,557	20	.7	7.3
*052.03	Grapes, dried (raisins)---	14766-14772	4/	5/ 155.5	826	177	6/	.3
052.09	Dried fruit, n.e.s-----	14612, 14622 14664, 14666 14693, 14874 14883, 14926	60	95	1,865	130	3.1	7.2
074.1	Tea-----	16050	1,017	18	13,358	38	7.1	15.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A5.--The SITC commodities with less than 5 percentage points difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, 1/ U.S. imports and 13 other industrial countries' imports from the People's Republic of China (PRC), 1974, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, 1974--Continued

SITC No.	Commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. imports from PRC		Other industrial countries' imports from PRC		U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world
			Value	Rank 3/	Value	Rank 3/	Percent	Percent
			1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars		Percent	Percent
075.1	Pepper and pimento, whether or not ground.	16171, 16177 16179, 16180 16183-16188	961	22	1,230	154	43.9	42.1
075.22	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers.	16113, 16117 16119	808	26	5,067	80	13.8	51.0
075.25	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway, and juniper.	16101, 16109 16125, 16127 16131, 16133	66	93	1,310	152	4.8	35.7
081.3	Oil-seed cake and meal and other vegetable oil residues.	18445, 18450 18452	4/	5/ 155.5	2,406	117	6/	.2
211.4	Goat skins and kid skins-	12020	4/	5/ 155.5	6,267	67	6/	2.7
211.9	Hides and skins, n.e.s---	12020, 30600 30650	4/	5/ 155.5	716	184	6/	14.8
*221.1	Groundnuts (peanuts), green (excluding flour and meal).	14520, 14548	46	102	19,889	26	.2	.1
*221.4	Soybeans (excluding flour and meal).	17548, 17549	4/	5/ 155.5	75,210	4	6/	6/
*221.7	Castor oil seed (excluding flour and meal).	17506	4/	5/ 155.5	1,543	138	6/	6/
242.3	Sawlogs and veneer logs-- non-conifer.	20035	4/	5/ 155.5	5,643	70	6/	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A5.--The SITC commodities with less than 5 percentage points difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, 1/ U.S. imports and 13 other industrial countries' imports from the People's Republic of China (PRC), 1974, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, 1974--Continued

SITC No.	Commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. imports from PRC		Other industrial countries' imports from PRC <u>2/</u>		U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world
			Value	Rank <u>3/</u>	Value	Rank <u>3/</u>	Percent	Percent
			1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars		Percent	Percent
262.51	Horsehair and horsehair waste, not carded or combed.	18640, 18655	396	39	5,285	107	10.8	19.2
262.59	Other coarse hair, not carded or combed.	18655	139	69	4,911	83	2.8	13.7
263.2	Cotton linters-----	30030	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	2,273	121	<u>6/</u>	3.4
*265.3	Ramie and ramie noils and waste.	30442	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	2,055	125	<u>6/</u>	.4
273.13	Granite, porphyry, sandstone, etc.	51361, 51371 51421, 51541	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	645	189	<u>6/</u>	1.7
270.21	Clay and similar refractory materials, n.e.s.	52141, 52154 52161-52184 52381	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	4,870	84	<u>6/</u>	.4
*276.51	Natural quartz and quartzite.	52121	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	876	171	<u>6/</u>	.7
283.99	Ores and concentrates of non-ferrous base metals, n.e.s.	60103, 60109 60121, 60166 60310	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	1,975	126	<u>6/</u>	9.9
291.11	Bones and horn-cores and their wastes.	45508, 45512 48040	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	726	183	<u>6/</u>	13.0
291.12	Horns, antlers, whalebone, etc. and their wastes.	19055, 19115 45514	64	94	1,607	137	3.8	51.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A5.--The SITC commodities with less than 5 percentage points difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, 1/ U.S. imports and 13 other industrial countries' imports from the People's Republic of China (PRC), 1974, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, 1974--Continued

SITC No.	Commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. imports from PRC		Other industrial countries' imports from PRC <sup>2/</sup>		U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world
			Value	Rank <sup>3/</sup>	Value	Rank <sup>3/</sup>	Percent	Percent
			<u>1,000 dollars</u>		<u>1,000 dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
291.93	Guts, bladders, and stomachs of animals (other than fish).	19058	4	144.5	38,181	8	<u>6/</u>	11.8
292.1	Plants and parts of plants of types primarily used in dyeing and tanning.	47005, 47010 47020, 47030 47040, 47050 47060, 47080	248	53	2,251	122	9.9	38.0
292.99	Materials of vegetable origin, n.e.s.	18248, 19205 19222, 19290	10	134.5	1,016	160	1.0	14.1
321.4	Coal (anthracite, bituminous).	52131	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	13,432	37	<u>6/</u>	1.0
331.01	Crude petroleum-----	47505, 47510	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	413,253	1	<u>6/</u>	18.5
332.62	Mineral waxes-----	49420-49424	110	79	5,539	73	1.9	15.2
332.9 <sup>7/</sup>	Natural asphalt and bitumen; pitch, resin, petroleum asphalt, petroleum coke, and other by-products of coal, lignite, petroleum, and oil shale, n.e.s., not chemicals.	40160, 40162 47535, 47565 47570, 52111	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	4,809	85	<u>6/</u>	20.1
*421.3	Cotton seed oil-----	17618	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	3,859	95	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>
*421.4	Groundnut (peanut) oil---	17638	3	146.5	10,834	48	<u>6/</u>	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A5.--The SITC commodities with less than 5 percentage points difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, 1/ U.S. imports and 13 other industrial countries' imports from the People's Republic of China (PRC), 1974, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, 1974--Continued

SITC No.	Commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. imports from PRC		Other industrial countries' imports from PRC <sup>2/</sup>		U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world
			Value	Rank <sup>3/</sup>	Value	Rank <sup>3/</sup>	Percent	Percent
			<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
422.9	Fixed vegetable oils, n.e.s.	17600, 17603 17620, 17640 17649, 17650 17658-17690 17825, 17830 49414	333	46	7,917	58	4.0	15.4
513.25	Mercury-----	63234	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	1,002	161	<u>6/</u>	40.9
513.36	Arsenic trioxide and acids of arsenic.	41762	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	447	207	<u>6/</u>	41.3
*599.54	Albumins, albuminates, and other albumin derivatives.	19010, 19015	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	1,372	149	<u>6/</u>	2.6
599.63	Spirits of turpentine----	18850	336	45	4,164	93	7.5	8.0
599.64	Rosin and resin acids, etc.	18850	7,876	3	59,816	6	11.6	9.4
667.2	Diamonds (other than industrial), not set or strung.	52011, 52032 52033	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u> 155.5	231	226	<u>6/</u>	18.4
687.1	Tin and tin alloys, unwrought.	62202-62206	9,396	2	33,882	13	21.7	27.7
892.11	Printed books, pamphlets, etc.	27005, 27010 27025	19	125.5	397	212	4.6	14.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A5.--The SITC commodities with less than 5 percentage points difference between the averages of the U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty, 1/ U.S. imports and 13 other industrial countries' imports from the People's Republic of China (PRC), 1974, and the U.S. share of the 14 industrial countries' imports from PRC and from the world, 1974--Continued

SITC No.	Commodity description	Corresponding TSUS numbers	U.S. imports from PRC		Other industrial countries' imports from PRC 2/		U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from PRC	U.S. share of industrial countries' imports from world
			Value	Rank 3/	Value	Rank 3/	Percent	Percent
			<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
896.01	Hand paintings, drawings, and pastels.	76503, 76520 76525, 76530	760	29	18,057	31	4.0	31.1
896.03	Original sculptures and statuary.	85120	3	146.5	308	223	1.0	38.3
896.06	Antiques, n.e.s-----	76620, 76625	7,005	4	23,265	24	23.1	33.4

1/ Total of 50 commodities for which the value of imports from the PRC of 14 industrial countries, including the United States (see footnote 2), averaged a minimum of 250 thousand dollars in each 5-digit SITC "item" for 1973 and 1974 and a minimum of 500 thousand dollars in each 3- or 4-digit "group" or "subgroup" for the two years, but which were not included in table A1 due to the small difference between the percent ad valorem equivalents of U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty.

2/ Sum of imports of Canada, Japan, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Austria, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland; i.e., imports of 14 industrial countries less U.S. imports from the PRC.

3/ Total of 227 SITC commodity classifications--or combinations of 2 or more classifications, when required to make other countries' coverage comparable to U.S. coverage of commodities--were ranked in descending order of value: the 173 in table A1 plus 54 excluded from table A1 because (1) the difference in the average ad valorem equivalent of U.S. column 1 and column 2 rates of duty is less than 5 percentage points and/or (2) the value of U.S. imports from all countries averaged less than \$1 million for 1973 and 1974.

4/ Less than \$500 (including zero).

5/ Rank assigned 73 SITC commodity classifications for which value of U.S. imports from PRC in 1974 was less than \$500.

6/ Less than 0.05 percent.

7/ U.S. imports include 276.1; other industrial countries' imports in 332.9 and 276.1 were aggregated to correspond with SITC coverage of U.S. imports.

Source: Other industrial countries' imports from world: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1974, Series D, Vol. XXIV (New York, 1975-1976), and United Nations, ESA/STAT, World Trade Annual, 1974, Vols. I-V (New York, 1976). All other data: See source note, table A1.

Note.--Asterisk denotes that value of U.S. imports of the commodity from all countries was less than \$1 million in 1974.

APPENDIX B

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Table B1.--Twenty leading United States imports from China in descending order of value in 1948, 1/ with value and rank of each commodity in 1949 and 1950

Commodity description	1948		1949		1950	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	
	dollars		dollars		dollars	
Vegetable oils and vegetable waxes, inedible <u>2/</u> -----	27,413	1	9,664	2	20,162	2
Animals and animal products, inedible, n.e.s. <u>3/</u> -----	26,238	2	21,064	1	32,038	1
Furs, undressed and dressed, and fur manufactures-----	9,107	3	4,011	7	5,924	6
Flax, hemp, and ramie, and manufactures-----	6,121	4	7,947	3	6,997	4
Wool, unmanufactured-----	6,031	5	6,046	5	18,385	3
Ferroalloys, ores, and metals, n.e.s. <u>4/</u> -----	4,102	6	4,221	6	6,872	5
Miscellaneous textile products <u>5/</u> ---	3,491	7	3,498	8	3,556	11
Tin-----	3,199	8	7,275	4	2,702	15
Hair, human and animal, and manufactures, n.e.s.-----	2,837	9	2,462	11	3,884	10
Cotton manufactures-----	2,669	10	3,220	10	4,695	8
Wool manufactures-----	2,496	11	3,439	9	5,631	7
Hides and skins, raw, except furs---	2,482	12	1,996	12	2,590	16
Nonferrous ores, metals, and alloys, n.e.s. <u>6/</u> -----	2,100	13	343	>20	551	>20
Explosives, fireworks, and ammunition-----	1,814	14	1,514	14	853	>20
Wood manufactures-----	1,306	15	1,503	16	1,173	>20
Silk and silk manufactures-----	1,078	16	1,442	17	3,408	13
Vegetables and preparations-----	1,078	17	1,712	13	1,613	17
Fruits and preparations-----	847	18	947	>20	678	>20
Clay and clay products-----	827	19	857	>20	540	>20
Cotton semimanufactures-----	824	20	711	>20	3,344	14

1/ "Miscellaneous articles, n.e.s.," with a value of 1,586 thousand dollars in 1948, not included.

2/ Principal import from China was tung oil.

3/ Major imports from China were bristles and feathers.

4/ Principal import from China was tungsten ore.

5/ Major imports from China were manufactures of straw--braids, mats, hats.

6/ Principal import from China was antimony, primarily in metal form.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, United States Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, Country of Origin by Subgroup, Report No. FT 120, calendar years 1948, 1949, and 1950.

Table B2.--Twenty leading United States imports from China in descending order of value in 1949 and 1950 <sup>1/</sup>

1949		1950	
Commodity description	Value	Commodity description	Value
	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>
	<u>dollars</u>		<u>dollars</u>
Animals and animal products, inedible, n.e.s--	21,064	Animals and animal products, inedible, n.e.s--	32,038
Vegetable oils and vegetable waxes, inedible--	9,664	Vegetable oils and vegetable waxes, inedible--	20,162
Flax, hemp, and ramie, and manufactures-----	7,947	Wool, unmanufactured-----	18,385
Tin-----	7,275	Flax, hemp, and ramie, and manufactures-----	6,997
Wool, unmanufactured-----	6,046	Ferroalloys, ores, and metals, n.e.s-----	6,872
Ferroalloys, ores, and metals, n.e.s-----	4,221	Furs, undressed and dressed, and fur manu-	
Furs, undressed and dressed, and fur manu-		factures-----	5,924
factures-----	4,011	Wool manufactures-----	5,631
Miscellaneous textile products-----	3,498	Cotton manufactures-----	4,695
Wool manufactures-----	3,439	Animal products, edible, n.e.s. <sup>2/</sup> -----	4,225
Cotton manufactures-----	3,220	Hair, human and animal, and manufactures,	
Hair, human and animal, and manufactures,		n.e.s-----	3,884
n.e.s-----	2,462	Miscellaneous textile products-----	3,556
Hides and skins, raw, except furs-----	1,996	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations <sup>3/</sup> --	3,423
Vegetables and preparations-----	1,712	Silk and silk manufactures-----	3,408
Explosives, fireworks, and ammunition-----	1,514	Cotton, semimanufactures-----	3,344
*Animal products, edible, n.e.s. <sup>2/</sup> -----	1,509	Tin-----	2,702
Wood manufactures-----	1,503	Hides and skins, raw, except furs-----	2,590
Silk and silk manufactures-----	1,442	Vegetables and preparations-----	1,613
*Spices-----	1,347	**Meat products-----	1,482
*Cocoa, coffee, and tea-----	1,186	**Nuts and preparations-----	1,481
*Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations <sup>3/</sup> --	969	Spices-----	1,406

<sup>1/</sup> "Miscellaneous articles, n.e.s.," with a value of 1,545 thousand dollars in 1949, not included; category was not among 20 leading U.S. imports from China in 1950.

<sup>2/</sup> Major imports from China were whole eggs, dried egg yolks, and egg albumen, dried.

<sup>3/</sup> Principal import from China was natural menthol.

\* Commodities not among the 20 leading U.S. imports from China in 1948.

\*\* Commodities not among the 20 leading imports in either 1948 or 1949.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, Report No. FT 120, calendar years 1949 and 1950.

Note.--For more detailed descriptions of commodities imported in 1948 as well as 1949 and/or 1950, see footnotes 2-6, table B1.

Table B3.--Twenty leading United States exports to China in descending order of value in 1948, 1/ with value and rank of each commodity in 1949 and 1950

Commodity description	1948		1949		1950	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	
	dollars		dollars		dollars	
Cotton, unmanufactured-----	64,025	1	29,824	1	28,000	1
Grains and preparations-----	37,305	2	6,770	2	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Books, maps, pictures, and other printed matter, n.e.s.-----	15,418	3	3,753	4	23	>20
Petroleum and products-----	13,947	4	2,241	9	394	7
Aircraft, parts, and accessories----	11,718	5	2,495	7	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Tobacco and manufactures-----	8,410	6	663	19	87	>20
Steel mill products-----	7,588	7	2,773	6	1,846	2
Paper, related products, and manu- factures-----	6,432	8	870	16	90	>20
Vehicles and parts, n.e.s.-----	6,056	9	60	>20	24	>20
Electrical machinery and apparatus--	5,619	10	1,875	10	479	6
Textile, sewing, and shoe machin- ery-----	5,193	11	682	18	132	17
Engines, turbines, and parts, n.e.s.:	4,900	12	1,282	13	81	>20
Industrial machinery, n.e.s.-----	4,609	13	1,636	11	299	10
Coal-tar products-----	4,475	14	2,943	8	954	4
Rubber (natural, allied gums, and synthetics) and manufactures-----	4,282	15	3,886	3	180	13
Medicinal and pharmaceutical prepa- rations-----	3,244	16	429	>20	1,818	3
Industrial chemicals-----	3,146	17	1,254	14	485	5
Firearms, ammunition, and pyrotech- nics-----	2,557	18	11	>20	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Automobiles, parts, and accessories--	2,329	19	613	20	79	>20
Scientific and professional equip- ment-----	1,972	20	262	>20	67	>20

1/ "Miscellaneous commodities, n.e.s.," with a value of 2,928 thousand dollars in 1948, not included.

2/ No U.S. exports to China.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, United States Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, Country of Destination by Subgroup, Report No. FT 420, calendar years 1948, 1949, and 1950.

Note 1.--Values do not include U.S. exports of foreign merchandise.

Note 2.--Two reasons for the large decrease in the value of exports in 1949 and 1950, both in absolute terms and relative to 1948, are (1) the U.S. introduced "special categories" in the publicly-released export statistics beginning in May 1949 (see note 2, table B4 for details); and (2) more important, the U.S. imposed selective controls on exports to mainland China in early 1949 which were gradually tightened until, by December 1950, virtually all shipments were banned. A reinforcing factor was that, beginning in 1949, China relied increasingly upon Soviet exports.

Table B4.--Twenty leading United States exports to China in descending order of value in 1949 and 1950 1/

1949		1950	
Commodity description	Value	Commodity description	Value
	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>
	dollars		dollars
Cotton, unmanufactured-----	29,824	Cotton, unmanufactured-----	28,000
Grains and preparations-----	6,770	Steel mill products-----	1,846
Rubber (natural, allied gums, and synthetics) and manufactures-----	3,886	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations-----	1,818
Books, maps, pictures, and other printed matter, n.e.s-----	3,753	Coal-tar products, exclusive of Special Category Type 1-----	954
*Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	3,440	Industrial chemicals (exclusive of medicinal chemicals, U.S.P. and N.F.), exclusive of Special Category Type 1-----	485
Coal-tar products, exclusive of Special Category 2/-----	2,943	Electrical machinery and apparatus, exclusive of Special Category Types 1 and 2-----	479
Steel mill products-----	2,773	Petroleum and products, exclusive of Special Category Type 2-----	394
Aircraft, parts, and accessories, exclusive of Special Category-----	2,495	**Oilseeds-----	351
Petroleum and products-----	2,241	**Chemical specialties, exclusive of Special Category Type 1-----	324
Electrical machinery and apparatus, exclusive of Special Category 2/-----	1,875	Industrial machinery, n.e.s-----	299
Industrial machinery, n.e.s-----	1,636	**Iron and steel manufactures-----	224
*Pigments, paints, and varnishes-----	1,550	Fertilizer and fertilizer materials-----	190
Engines, turbines, and parts, n.e.s-----	1,282	Rubber (natural, allied gums, and synthetics) and manufactures, exclusive of Special Category Type 2-----	180
Industrial chemicals (exclusive of medicinal chemicals, U.S.P. and N.F.)-----	1,254	**Nonmetallic minerals, including precious, n.e.s-----	169
*Metalworking machinery-----	921	Pigments, paints, and varnishes-----	164
Paper, related products, and manufactures-----	870	**Miscellaneous textile products-----	149
*Mining, well, and pumping machinery-----	810	Textile, sewing, and shoe machinery-----	132
Textile, sewing, and shoe machinery-----	682	**Office appliances-----	117
Tobacco and manufactures-----	663	**Naval stores, gums, and resins-----	113
Automobiles, parts, and accessories, exclusive of Special Category 2/-----	613	**Photographic and projection goods, exclusive of Special Category Type 1-----	111

See footnotes on following page.

Table B4.--Twenty leading United States exports to China in descending order of value in 1949 and 1950 <sup>1/</sup>--Continued

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1/ "Miscellaneous commodities, n.e.s., exclusive of Special Category," with a value of 7,303 thousand dollars in 1949 and of 288 thousand dollars in 1950, not included.

2/ The Special Category was included in the value for 1949; i.e., in a limited number of cases, value data identified as "special category" related to only one group of export commodities, although dollar value information on individual Schedule B classifications within the group was not publicly released. In 1950 the values of Special Category commodities were not shown separately by country of destination.

\* Commodities not included among 20 leading U.S. exports to China in 1948.

\*\* Commodities not included among 20 leading U.S. exports to China in 1948 or 1949.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, Report No. FT 420, calendar years 1949 and 1950.

Note 1.--Values do not include U.S. exports of foreign merchandise.

Note 2.--A list of Special Category commodities was initiated for security reasons effective with the export statistics for May 1949 and expanded in July 1949 and July 1950. Beginning in 1950 Special Category Type 1 was the designation applied to miscellaneous commodities assigned an arbitrary Special Category grouping number. Type 2 included "meaningful groupings of commodity classifications" or specific Schedule B classifications, making it possible to assign the value of the Special Category to a commodity group at some aggregated level, but without segregation by country of destination. As a general rule, only total dollar value information could be publicly released, without specifying the individual Schedule B classification, the customs district of exportation, or country of destination. (For further details, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1946-1963 [1965], pp. xxvi-xxx, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, September 1950, pp. 63-65.) While exports to individual countries were accordingly undervalued, in this case the sharp decline was due primarily to the U.S. trade embargo against China (see table B3, note 2).

Table B5.--Composition of United States trade with China, by 1-digit Schedule A (imports) or Schedule B (exports) numbers, 1948

Schedule A or B number	Commodity description	U.S. imports from China		U.S. imports from world		U.S. exports to China		U.S. exports to world	
		Value	Each commodity's share of total	Value	PRC share of each commodity and total <u>1/</u>	Value	Each commodity's share of total	Value	PRC share of each commodity and total <u>1/</u>
		<u>1,000</u> dollars	Percent	<u>1,000</u> dollars	Percent	<u>1,000</u> dollars	Percent	<u>1,000</u> dollars	Percent
00	Animals and animal products, edible-----	1,766	1.50	295,125	0.02	524	0.22	415,373	<u>2/</u>
0	Animals and animal products, inedible-----	37,933	32.29	393,425	.54	419	.18	126,724	<u>2/</u>
1	Vegetable food products and beverages-----	4,570	3.89	1,707,544	.06	37,496	15.64	2,159,552	0.30
2	Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood-----	28,535	24.30	780,169	.41	13,038	5.44	562,106	.10
3	Textile fibers and manufactures--	26,325	22.42	863,604	.38	65,946	27.50	1,359,066	.54
4	Wood and paper-----	1,934	1.65	987,388	.03	8,365	3.49	248,182	.07
5	Nonmetallic minerals-----	1,255	1.07	681,945	.02	16,028	6.68	1,368,071	.13
6	Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles-----	10,628	9.05	832,855	.15	12,280	5.12	1,124,631	.10
7	Machinery and vehicles-----	9	.01	153,722	<u>2/</u>	45,016	18.77	3,678,006	.36
8	Chemicals and related products---	2,376	2.02	112,071	.03	15,258	6.36	777,428	.12
9	Miscellaneous-----	2,109	1.80	230,545	.05	25,416	10.60	674,860	.20
	Total-----	117,440	100.00	7,038,393	1.67	239,786	100.0	12,493,999	1.92

1/ China's share of each commodity weighted by ratio of U.S. imports (or exports) of the commodity from (to) world to total U.S. imports from (or exports to) world.

2/ Less than 0.005 percent.

Source: Imports: U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, Country of Origin by Subgroup, Report No. FT 120, calendar year 1948; U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, Commodity by Country of Origin, Report No. FT 110, calendar year 1948.

Exports: U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, Country of Destination by Subgroup, Report No. FT 420, calendar year 1948; U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, Commodity by Country of Destination, Report No. FT 410, calendar year 1948.

Note.--Export values do not include foreign merchandise.

Table B6.--Imports of the major market-economy trading partners of the People's Republic of China, selected years 1961-1974

Year	Imports from the PRC, the world, and the PRC relative to the world	United States	Canada	United Kingdom	Fed. Rep. of Germany	France	Italy	Hong Kong	Japan	Aus- tralia
1961	PRC-----mil.\$--	0.4	3.2	86.4	39.7	15.9	12.3	180.0	30.9	6.9
	World-----mil.\$--	14,713.0	5,694.2	12,306.4	11,174.9	6,679.1	5,223.2	1,044.8	5,810.4	2,034.6
	PRC/world---percent--	1/	.1	.7	.4	.2	.2	17.2	.5	.3
1964	PRC-----mil.\$--	.5	8.7	68.9	51.7	30.8	23.8	344.8	157.8	22.6
	World-----mil.\$--	18,684.0	6,944.4	15,949.0	14,613.4	10,069.7	7,231.3	1,496.3	7,938.2	2,973.0
	PRC/world---percent--	1/	.1	.4	.4	.3	.3	23.0	2.0	.8
1966	PRC-----mil.\$--	.1	19.0	94.7	92.5	53.9	56.5	484.6	306.3	26.4
	World-----mil.\$--	25,618.4	9,126.8	16,671.1	18,358.9	11,842.5	8,571.3	1,767.0	9,523.5	3,196.8
	PRC/world---percent--	1/	.2	.6	.5	.5	.7	27.4	3.2	.8
1968	PRC-----mil.\$--	2/	21.7	82.3	85.3	53.3	48.0	400.9	224.2	30.5
	World-----mil.\$--	33,226.3	11,431.1	18,936.3	20,509.8	13,926.5	10,252.6	2,057.8	12,988.3	3,857.7
	PRC/world---percent--	1/	.2	.4	.4	.4	.5	19.5	1.7	.8
1970	PRC-----mil.\$--	2/	18.2	71.4	84.3	69.9	63.1	467.0	253.8	35.5
	World-----mil.\$--	39,951.6	13,348.5	21,723.7	29,814.0	18,922.4	14,939.2	2,905.1	18,882.7	4,482.5
	PRC/world---percent--	1/	.1	.3	.3	.4	.4	16.1	1.3	.8
1971	PRC-----mil.\$--	4.9	23.1	70.6	95.4	71.1	64.2	556.9	321.4	40.9
	World-----mil.\$--	45,562.8	15,458.4	23,943.7	34,341.3	21,137.2	15,968.1	3,387.1	19,711.7	4,632.1
	PRC/world---percent--	1/	.1	.3	.3	.3	.4	16.4	1.6	.9
1972	PRC-----mil.\$--	32.4	48.9	82.6	106.2	104.9	84.5	688.5	491.1	53.7
	World-----mil.\$--	55,563.4	18,922.7	27,859.5	39,763.4	26,715.1	19,282.1	3,895.1	23,470.7	4,555.6
	PRC/world---percent--	.1	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	17.7	2.1	1.2
1973	PRC-----mil.\$--	64.9	52.9	113.4	150.0	147.3	128.0	1,093.8	971.3	86.0
	World-----mil.\$--	69,475.7	23,315.9	38,843.5	54,495.6	37,054.5	27,792.8	5,630.9	38,313.4	6,811.8
	PRC/world---percent--	.1	.2	.3	.3	.4	.5	19.4	2.5	1.3
1974	PRC-----mil.\$--	114.7	62.3	150.1	192.8	182.2	116.7	1,178.1	1,307.3	121.2
	World-----mil.\$--	100,997.3	32,296.3	54,149.4	68,975.3	52,173.8	40,681.8	6,710.0	62,094.4	11,170.0
	PRC/world---percent--	.1	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	17.6	2.1	1.1

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

Source: 1961, 1964, 1966, 1968: U.S. Department of State, The Battle Act Report, Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, 17th Report to Congress (1964), 20th Report to Congress (1967), 22d Report to Congress (1969), 24th Report to Congress (1971), statistical tables 3D.

1970-1972: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1972-73 (New York, 1974).

1973-1974: United Nations, ESA/STAT, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1973 and Commodity Trade Statistics, 1974, Series D, Vols. XXIII and XXIV (New York, 1974-1976).

Table B7.--Exports of the major market-economy trading partners of the People's Republic of China, selected years 1961-1974

Year	Exports to the PRC, the world, and the PRC relative to the world	United States	Canada	United Kingdom	Fed. Rep. of Germany	France	Italy	Hong Kong		Japan	Australia
								Domestic	Reexports		
1961	PRC-----mil.\$-- : 1/	120.9	36.6	30.5	36.4	29.7	1.4	2/	16.6	161.5	
	World-----mil.\$-- : 20,962.1	5,656.4	10,752.3	12,903.9	7,221.6	4,182.9	514.3	2/	4,235.6	2,374.4	
	PRC/world---percent-- : 3/	2.1	.3	.2	.5	.7	.3	2/	.4	6.8	
1964	PRC-----mil.\$-- : 1/	126.3	49.9	25.4	49.6	18.5	2.3	8.2	152.8	153.0	
	World-----mil.\$-- : 26,488.8	7,699.4	12,782.2	16,502.7	8,992.7	5,956.3	774.8	237.3	6,673.7	3,036.0	
	PRC/world---percent-- : 3/	1.6	.4	.2	.6	.3	.3	3.5	2.3	5.0	
1966	PRC-----mil.\$-- : 1/	171.0	93.6	129.4	92.1	62.7	2.7	9.5	315.2	83.5	
	World-----mil.\$-- : 30,430.1	9,551.4	14,660.9	20,540.5	10,888.9	8,031.9	1,002.7	320.8	9,777.2	3,080.8	
	PRC/world---percent-- : 3/	1.8	.6	.6	.8	.8	.3	3.0	3.2	2.7	
1968	PRC-----mil.\$-- : 4/	151.0	69.8	174.1	87.7	61.1	1.4	5.9	325.5	89.3	
	World-----mil.\$-- : 34,635.9	12,584.4	15,365.3	25,200.5	12,672.3	10,183.2	1,390.7	353.4	12,972.7	3,403.0	
	PRC/world---percent-- : -	1.2	.5	.7	.7	.6	.1	1.7	2.5	2.6	
1970	PRC-----mil.\$-- : 4/	136.1	101.5	167.2	80.7	57.0	5.0	5.6	568.9	129.0	
	World-----mil.\$-- : 43,224.0	16,184.9	19,350.6	34,188.6	17,738.8	13,209.8	2,037.2	477.1	19,319.2	4,621.3	
	PRC/world---percent-- : -	.8	.5	.5	.5	.4	.2	1.2	2.9	2.8	
1971	PRC-----mil.\$-- : 4/	202.1	62.1	138.6	111.7	59.2	3.2	7.1	577.7	27.6	
	World-----mil.\$-- : 44,129.9	17,674.5	22,353.4	39,039.6	20,420.0	15,110.6	2,300.0	571.1	24,018.9	5,072.6	
	PRC/world---percent-- : -	1.1	.3	.4	.5	.4	.1	1.2	2.4	.5	
1972	PRC-----mil.\$-- : 63.5	261.2	73.2	165.2	59.6	76.9	3.9	14.6	608.9	46.4	
	World-----mil.\$-- : 49,778.2	20,177.8	24,344.3	46,207.7	25,841.5	18,547.8	2,732.8	744.7	28,591.1	6,305.7	
	PRC/world---percent-- : .1	1.3	.3	.4	.2	.4	.1	2.0	2.1	.7	
1973	PRC-----mil.\$-- : 689.6	287.8	191.1	309.9	89.9	76.3	9.5	43.2	1,041.5	139.0	
	World-----mil.\$-- : 71,338.8	25,207.3	30,534.7	67,436.9	35,661.5	22,222.9	3,783.7	1,267.7	36,931.4	9,311.0	
	PRC/world---percent-- : 1.0	1.1	.6	.5	.3	.3	.3	3.4	2.8	1.5	
1974	PRC-----mil.\$-- : 807.3	445.1	143.0	420.7	160.1	104.9	19.4	38.7	1,989.2	321.7	
	World-----mil.\$-- : 98,506.9	32,783.4	38,661.5	89,165.5	45,139.3	30,251.8	4,505.7	1,401.1	55,537.8	11,088.5	
	PRC/world---percent-- : .8	1.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.4	2.8	3.6	2.9	

1/ Less than \$50,000.

2/ Value of Hong Kong's reexports to PRC in 1961 not available; reexports to the Sino-Soviet bloc--which, it may be assumed, were primarily to the PRC--totalled \$17.0 million.

3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

4/ None.

Source: 1961, 1964, 1966, 1968: U.S. Department of State, The Battle Act Report, Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, 17th Report to Congress (1964), 20th Report to Congress (1967), 22d Report to Congress (1969), 24th Report to Congress (1971), statistical tables 3C.

1970-1972: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1972-73 (New York, 1974).

1973-1974: United Nations, ESA/STAT, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1973 and Commodity Trade Statistics, 1974, Series D, Vols. XXIII and XXIV (New York, 1974-1976).

Note.--Because of Hong Kong's large volume of transshipments, exports of domestically produced goods and reexports (commodities of foreign origin which entered as imports and which, at the time of exportation, were in substantially the same condition as when imported) are listed separately. The single column of statistics for the following countries include both domestic and foreign merchandise: United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Japan, and Australia. Values of U.S. reexports to the PRC were: 1972, \$0; 1973, \$484,000; and

Table B8.--Twenty-five leading United States imports from the People's Republic of China in descending order of value in 1973, with value and rank of each commodity in 1974 and 1975

SITC No.	Commodity description	1973		1974		1975	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	
		<u>dollars</u>		<u>dollars</u>		<u>dollars</u>	
687.1	Tin and tin alloys, unwrought--	7,801	1	9,396	2	39,761	1
652.1	Woven cotton fabrics, un-						
	bleached-----	6,629	2	23,607	1	27,060	2
896.06	Antiques, n.e.s-----	5,460	3	7,005	4	5,854	3
291.92	Bristles and brush						
	and their wastes-----	5,144	4	5,925	6	3,294	7
261.3	Raw silk (not thrown)-----	4,394	5	2,576	10	3,039	9
571.3	Pyrotechnic products-----	3,188	6	967	21	3,534	6
291.96	Birds' feathers, etc-----	1,931	7	2,142	11	2,964	10
899.22	Basketwork and other articles						
	of plaiting materials, n.e.s.:	1,883	8	2,631	9	5,842	4
551.1	Essential oils and resinoids---	1,573	9	4,788	7	2,497	15
262.3	Fine animal hair, other than						
	wool, not carded or combed---	1,450	10	1,331	15	724	>25
657.5	Carpeting and rugs, knotted----	1,335	11	671	>25	830	>25
599.64	Rosin and resin acids, etc-----	1,293	12	7,876	3	4,141	5
599.55	Gelatin and derivatives, etc.,						
	and prepared glues, n.e.s-----	1,255	13	1,189	16	370	>25
075.22	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree						
	flowers-----	1,097	14	808	>25	1,153	>25
051.72	Edible nuts--except coconuts,						
	Brazil nuts, and cashew						
	nuts--fresh or dried-----	828	15	175	>25	231	>25
666.4	Porcelain or china houseware---	800	16	673	>25	779	>25
422.9	Fixed vegetable oils, n.e.s-----	727	17	333	>25	1,898	18
031.3	Crustacea and molluscs, fresh,						
	chilled, frozen, salted, or						
	dried-----	671	18	5,984	5	2,886	11
074.1	Tea-----	613	19	1,017	18	1,979	15
652.2	Woven cotton fabrics, bleached,						
	dyed, etc-----	606	20	1,967	13	361	>25

Table continued on following page.

Table B8.--Twenty-five leading United States imports from the People's Republic of China in descending order of value in 1973, with value and rank of each commodity in 1974 and 1975--Continued

SITC No.	Commodity description	1973		1974		1975	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	
		<u>dollars</u>		<u>dollars</u>		<u>dollars</u>	
611.99	Leather (including pig and hog leather), n.e.s-----	487	21	29	>25	5	>25
292.4	Plants, seeds, flowers and parts of plants, n.e.s., of types primarily used in perfumery or pharmacy, or in insecticides or fungicides-----	484	22	934	23	640	>25
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured (including scrap tobacco and tobacco stems)-----	456	23	2,641	8	1,641	21
653.11	Fabrics, woven, of non-noil and noil silk-----	455	24	123	>25	195	>25
841.26	Gloves, socks, etc., not knitted-----	427	25	988	19	384	>25

Source: 1973-1974: United Nations computer tapes programmed by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade, supplemented by adjusted data in United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, World Trade Annual, 1973, Vols. I-IV (New York, 1975) and World Trade Annual, 1974, Vols. I-IV (New York, 1976).

1975: United Nations computer tapes programmed by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade (adjusted data, 6/13/1976).

Note.--Values are customs values, i.e., as appraised by U.S. Customs Service.

Table B9.--Twenty-five leading United States imports from the People's Republic of China in descending order of value in 1974 and 1975

1974			1975		
SITC No.	Commodity description	Value	SITC No.	Commodity description	Value
		1,000			1,000
		dollars			dollars
652.1	Woven cotton fabrics, unbleached----	23,607	687.1	Tin and tin alloys, unwrought-----	39,761
687.1	Tin and tin alloys, unwrought-----	9,396	652.1	Woven cotton fabrics, unbleached---	27,060
599.64	Rosin and resin acids, etc-----	7,876	896.06	Antiques, n.e.s-----	5,854
896.06	Antiques, n.e.s-----	7,005	899.22	Basketwork and other articles of	
031.3	Crustacea and molluscs, fresh,			plaiting materials, n.e.s-----	5,842
	chilled, frozen, salted, or		599.64	Rosin and resin acids, etc-----	4,141
	dried-----	5,984	571.3	Pyrotechnic products-----	3,534
291.92	Bristles and brush-making hair		291.92	Bristles and brush-making hair	
	and their wastes-----	5,925		and their wastes-----	3,294
551.1	Essential oils and resinoids-----	4,788	841.13	Men's underwear, not knitted-----	3,103
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured (including		261.3	Raw silk (not thrown)-----	3,039
	scrap tobacco and tobacco stems)--	2,641	291.96	Birds' feathers, etc-----	2,964
899.22	Basketwork and other articles of		031.3	Crustacea and molluscs, fresh,	
	plaiting materials, n.e.s-----	2,631		chilled, frozen, salted, or	
261.3	Raw silk (not thrown)-----	2,576		dried-----	2,886
291.96	Birds' feathers, etc-----	2,142	841.11	Men's outerwear, not knitted-----	2,586
*689.5	Base metals, n.e.s-----	2,049	551.1	Essential oils and resinoids-----	2,497
652.2	Woven cotton fabrics, bleached,				
	dycd, etc-----	1,967	283.92	Ores and concentrates of tungsten--	2,176
*841.11	Men's outerwear, not knitted-----	1,401	074.1	Tea-----	1,979
262.3	Fine animal hair, other than wool,		**541.4	Vegetable alkaloids and their	
	not carded or combed-----	1,331		derivatives-----	1,922
599.55	Gelatin and derivatives, etc., and		**276.53	Cryolite and chiolite, natural-----	1,916
	prepared glues, n.e.s-----	1,189	422.9	Fixed vegetable oils, n.e.s-----	1,898
*283.92	Ores and concentrates of tungsten---	1,095	**513.69	Chromium and other metallic oxides	
074.1	Tea-----	1,017		and hydroxides, n.e.s.; inor-	
841.26	Gloves, socks, etc., not knitted---	988		ganic bases, n.e.s-----	1,834
*841.13	Men's underwear, not knitted-----	975	**655.72	Hat bodies, except of wool felt	
571.3	Pyrotechnic products-----	967		and fur felt-----	1,787

Table continued on following page.

Table B9.--Twenty-five leading United States imports from the People's Republic of China in descending order of value in 1974 and 1975--Continued

1974			1975		
SITC No.	Commodity description	Value	SITC No.	Commodity description	Value
		1,000			1,000
		dollars			dollars
*075.1	Pepper and pimento, whether or not ground-----	961	121	Tobacco, unmanufactured (including scrap tobacco and tobacco stems)-----	1,641
292.4	Plants, seeds, flowers, and parts of plants, n.e.s., of types used in perfumery or pharmacy, or in insecticides or fungicides-----	934	**656.91	Linens and other furnishing articles of textile fabrics-----	1,474
*512	Organic chemicals-----	854	689.5	Base metals, n.e.s-----	1,453
*055.1	Vegetables, dehydrated (excluding leguminous vegetables); flours of leguminous vegetables, fruits, and roots and tubers-----	847	075.1	Pepper and pimento, whether or not ground-----	1,387
			**667.3	Precious and semi-precious stones, n.e.s-----	1,342

\* Commodities not among the 25 leading U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China in 1973.

\*\* Commodities not among the 25 leading imports in either 1973 or 1974.

Source: 1974: United Nations computer tapes programmed by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade, supplemented by adjusted data in United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, World Trade Annual, 1974, Vols. I-IV (New York, 1976).

1975: United Nations computer tapes programmed by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade (adjusted data, 6/13/1976).

Note.--Values are customs values, i.e., as appraised by U.S. Customs Service.

Table B10.--Twenty-five leading United States exports to the People's Republic of China in descending order of value in 1973, with value and rank of each commodity in 1974 and 1975

SITC No.	Commodity description	1973		1974		1975	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	
		dollars		dollars		dollars	
041	Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled-----	1/ 277,709	1	1/ 234,015	1	1/ 2/	2/
044	Maize (corn), unmilled-----	3/ 132,384	2	3/ 95,671	4	3/ 2/	
263.1	Raw cotton, other than lint-ers-----	100,527	3	185,934	2	79,658	1
734.1	Aircraft, heavier-than-air---	53,298	4	55,434	5	2/	2/
221.4	Soybeans (excluding flour and meal)-----	4/ 43,365	5	4/ 126,519	3	4/ 9	>25
282	Iron and steel scrap-----	24,214	6	12,492	7	13,244	5
421.2	Soybean oil-----	17,863	7	2/	2/	2/	2/
734.92	Aircraft parts (excluding rubber tires, engines, and electrical parts)-----	5,412	8	4,682	12	2,478	19
561.9	Fertilizers, n.e.s-----	4,736	9	2/	2/	2/	2/
724.99	Other telecommunications equipment, n.e.s. 5/-----	4,195	10	2,709	20	469	>25
711.42	Jet and gas turbines for aircraft-----	3,930	11	16,194	6	38	>25
684.1	Aluminum and aluminum alloys, unwrought-----	3,359	12	2/	2/	46,291	2
681.21	Platinum and platinum group metals, unwrought or partly worked, but not rolled-----	2,970	13	413	>25	2/	2/
266.21	Discontinuous synthetic fibers, not carded or combed-	2,749	14	1,551	24	1,971	22
641.3	Kraft paper and kraft paper-board-----	2,405	15	7,148	9	1,223	>25
512	Organic chemicals-----	2,292	16	4,454	13	1,339	>25
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured (including scrap tobacco and tobacco stems)-----	1,359	17	2,718	19	2/	2/
411.32	Fats, unrendered, of bovine cattle, sheep, or goats; tallow-----	1,344	18	7,539	8	2/	2/
732.4	Special purpose lorries, trucks, and vans, whether or not assembled-----	564	19	311	>25	3,794	16
581.2	Products of polymerization (e.g., polyethylene, polyvinyl, etc., derivatives, coumarone-indene resins)---	536	20	2,232	22	2/	2/

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B10.--Twenty-five leading United States exports to the People's Republic of China in descending order of value in 1973, with value and rank of each commodity in 1974 and 1975--Continued

SITC No.	Commodity description	1973		1974		1975	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	
		dollars		dollars		dollars	
729.52	Electrical measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus (excluding electricity supply meters)--	455	21	3,165	17	4,472	15
271.3	Natural phosphates, whether or not ground-----	451	22	475	>25	2/	2/
891.11	Sound recorders, phonographs, etc-----	440	23	87	>25	160	>25
729.3	Thermionic, etc., valves and tubes, photocells, tran- sistors, etc-----	333	24	357	>25	60	>25
514	Inorganic chemicals, except elements, oxides, and halogen salts-----	275	25	3,410	16	808	>25

1/ Value of wheat exported to Canada for storage and later reexported to PRC not included. Transshipments in each year totaled: 1973, 29,799 thousand dollars; 1974, none; 1975, none.

2/ None (or shipments valued at less than \$251).

3/ Value of corn exported to Canada for storage and later reexported to PRC not included. Transshipments in each year totaled: 1973, 8,791 thousand dollars; 1974, none; 1975, none.

4/ Value of soybeans exported to Canada for storage and later reexported to PRC not included. Transshipments in each year totaled: 1973, 12,031 thousand dollars; 1974, 6,083 thousand dollars; 1975, none.

5/ Excludes telephone and telegraph equipment and public address systems (included in 724.9, "telecommunications equipment, n.e.s."); includes radio and television transmitters and broadcast audio and studio equipment.

Source: 1973-1974: United Nations computer tapes programmed by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade, supplemented by adjusted data in United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, World Trade Annual, 1973, Vols. I-V (New York, 1975) and World Trade Annual, 1974, Vols. I-V (New York, 1976).

1975: United Nations computer tapes programmed by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade.

Data on transshipments of grain: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of International Economic Policy and Research, Trade of the United States with Communist Countries in Eastern Europe and Asia, 1973-75, Overseas Business Report 76-40, October 1976, table 5, p. 28.

Note.--Values are equivalent to f.a.s. (free alongside ship) values at the U.S. port of export, based on the transactions price, and do not include U.S. exports of foreign merchandise.

Table B11.--Twenty-five leading United States exports to the People's Republic of China in descending order of value in 1974 and 1975

1974			1975		
SITC No.	Commodity description	Value	SITC No.	Commodity description	Value
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>			<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
041	Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled-----	234,015	263.1	Raw cotton, other than linters-----	79,658
263.1	Raw cotton, other than linters-----	185,934	684.1	Aluminum and aluminum alloys, unwrought-----	46,291
221.4	Soybeans (excluding flour and meal)--- <sup>1</sup> /	126,519	719.19	Apparatus for treating materials with heat or cold (excluding domestic equipment), n.e.s-----	23,067
044	Maize (corn), unmilled-----	95,671	719.22	Pumps for gases, etc-----	18,639
734.1	Aircraft, heavier-than-air-----	55,434	282	Iron and steel scrap-----	13,244
711.42	Jet and gas turbines for aircraft----	16,194	718.42	Excavating, levelling, boring, etc., machinery-----	12,811
282	Iron and steel scrap-----	12,492	**711.31	Steam engines incorporating boilers--	12,488
411.32	Fats, unrendered, of bovine cattle, sheep, or goats; tallow-----	7,539	691.1	Finished structural parts and structures of iron or steel-----	6,983
641.3	Kraft paper and kraft paperboard----	7,148	711.2	Boiler house plant (including economizers, superheaters, condensers, soot removers, and other accessories for steam generating power boilers)-----	6,890
*719.22	Pumps for gases, etc-----	6,053	**719.92	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar appliances, n.e.s-----	5,920
*719.19	Apparatus for treating materials with heat or cold (excluding domestic equipment), n.e.s-----	6,042	678.5	Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel-----	5,897
734.92	Aircraft parts (excluding rubber tires, engines, and electrical parts)-----	4,682	**719.21	Pumps for liquids-----	5,584
512	Organic chemicals-----	4,454	**678.2	Tubes and pipes of iron (other than of cast iron) or steel, seamless (excluding clinched)-----	5,365
*718.42	Excavating, levelling, boring, etc., machinery-----	3,858	**715.1	Machine tools for working metals----	4,676
*695.24	Interchangeable tools for hand or machine tools-----	3,846	729.52	Electrical measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus (excluding electricity supply meters)-----	4,472
514	Inorganic chemicals, except elements, oxides, and halogen salts-----	3,410	732.4	Special purpose lorries, trucks, and vans, whether or not assembled-----	3,794
729.52	Electrical measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus (excluding electricity meters)-----	3,165	**711.1	Steam generating boilers-----	3,701
*711.2	Boiler house plant (including economizers, superheaters, condensers, soot removers, and other accessories for steam generating power boilers)-----	3,050			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B11--Twenty-five leading United States exports to the People's Republic of China in descending order of value in 1974 and 1975--Continued

1974			1975		
SITC No.	Commodity description	Value	SITC No.	Commodity description	Value
		1,000			1,000
		dollars			dollars
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured (including scrap tobacco and tobacco stems)-----	2,718	**719.14	Industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens, nonelectric-----	2,635
724.99	Other telecommunications equipment, n.e.s. 2/-----	2,709	734.92	Aircraft parts (excluding rubber tires, engines, and electrical parts)-----	2,478
*691.1	Finished structural parts and structures of iron or steel-----	2,348	**599.99	Chemical products and preparations (including compound catalysts, n.e.s.-----	2,299
581.2	Products of polymerization (e.g., polyethylene, polyvinyl, etc., derivatives, coumarone-indene resins)-----	2,232	**251.72	Sulphate wood pulp, bleached, other than dissolving grades-----	2,278
*719.23	Centrifuges (other than cream separators) and filtering and purifying machinery for liquids and gases-----	1,672	**719.8	Machinery and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.-----	1,899
266.21	Discontinuous synthetic fibers, not carded or combed-----	1,551	**251.82	Sulphite wood pulp, bleached, other than dissolving grades-----	1,724
*678.5	Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel-----	1,548	719.23	Centrifuges (other than cream separators) and filtering and purifying machinery for liquids and gases-----	1,551

1/ Transshipments--i.e., soybeans exported from United States to Canada for storage and reexported to PRC--valued at 6,083 thousand dollars are not included (see source note, table B10).

2/ Excludes telephone and telegraph equipment and public address systems (included in 724.9, "Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s."); includes radio and television transmitters and broadcast audio and studio equipment.

\* Commodities not among the 25 leading U.S. exports to the PRC in 1973.

\*\* Commodities not among the 25 leading exports in either 1973 or 1974.

Source: 1974: United Nations computer tapes programmed by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade, supplemented by adjusted data in United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, World Trade Annual, 1974, Vols. I-V (New York, 1976).

1975: United Nations computer tapes programmed by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade.

Note.--Values are equivalent to f.a.s. (free alongside ship) values at the U.S. port of export, based on the transactions price, and do not include U.S. exports of foreign merchandise.

Table B12.--Composition of United States trade with the People's Republic of China, by 1-digit SITC numbers, 1973 and 1974

SITC No.	Commodity description	U.S. imports from PRC				U.S. exports to PRC			
		1973		1974		1973		1974	
		Value	Each commodity's share of total	Value	Each commodity's share of total	Value	Each commodity's share of total	Value	Each commodity's share of total
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0	Food and live animals-----	6,018	9.28	13,455	11.73	410,092	59.50	329,699	40.86
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	653	1.01	2,830	2.47	1,359	.20	2,718	.34
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels-----	14,871	22.92	16,326	14.24	171,903	24.95	328,083	40.66
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials-----	419	.65	110	.10	3	1/	230	.03
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats-----	734	1.13	373	.32	19,207	2.79	7,539	.93
5	Chemicals-----	8,482	13.07	18,357	16.01	7,850	1.14	10,184	1.26
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material-----	21,595	33.29	42,748	37.27	9,078	1.32	18,587	2.30
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	190	.29	90	.08	68,756	9.98	106,754	13.23
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	11,127	17.15	19,234	16.77	863	.12	2,706	.34
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind--- Special Category (exports only) <sup>3/</sup>	785	1.21	1,157	1.01	2/ 1	- 1/	349 87	.04 .01
	Total-----	64,874	100.00	114,680	100.00	689,112	100.00	806,936	100.00

104

1/ Less than 0.005 percent. 2/ None.  
<sup>3/</sup> For security reasons value information on certain commodities in SITC groups 7, 8, and 9 is basketized, or aggregated, and included only as Special Category in the publicly released reports of U.S. exports by country of destination.

Source: Imports, 1973: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. General Imports/World Areas by Schedule A Commodity Groupings, Report FT 155, Annual 1973, table 3, p. 406, supplemented by U.S. Bureau of International Economic Policy and Research, Trade of the United States with Communist Countries in Eastern Europe and Asia, 1973-75, Overseas Business Report 76-40, October 1976, pp. 25-26 (adjusted data).  
 Imports, 1974: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Report FT 155, Annual 1974, table 3, p. 415.  
 Exports, 1973: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Exports/World Areas by Schedule B Commodity Groupings, Report FT 455, Annual 1973, table 3, pp. 535 and 537, supplemented by Bureau of International Economic Policy and Research, OBR 76-40, October 1976, pp. 24-25 (adjusted data).  
 Exports, 1974: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Report FT 455, Annual 1974, table 3, pp. 563 and 565.

Note 1.--SITC is identical with Schedules A and B at the 1-digit level of aggregation.  
 Note 2.--Imports are customs values; exports are valued f.a.s. and do not include foreign merchandise.

Table B13.--Composition of United States trade with the People's Republic of China, by 1-digit SITC numbers, 1975

SITC No.	Commodity description	U.S. imports from PRC		U.S. imports from world		U.S. exports to PRC		U.S. exports to world	
		Value	Each commodity's share of total	Value	PRC share of each commodity and total 1/	Value	Each commodity's share of total	Value	PRC share of each commodity and total 1/
0	Food and live animals-----	14,260	9.01	8,508,188	0.01	15	2/	15,486,712	2/
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	1,771	1.12	1,418,634	2/	3/	-	1,309,792	-
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels-----	17,586	11.11	5,424,636	.02	100,132	32.98	9,784,290	0.09
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials-----	3/	-	26,403,792	-	200	.07	4,464,879	2/
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats-----	1,905	1.20	553,649	2/	7	2/	943,762	2/
5	Chemicals-----	15,944	10.07	3,706,572	.02	5,278	1.74	8,705,301	.01
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material-----	79,382	50.13	14,890,534	.08	73,751	24.29	10,917,716	.07
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	503	.19	24,244,901	2/	118,803	39.13	45,709,526	.11
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	25,621	16.18	9,264,244	.03	4,974	1.64	5,672,445	.01
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind---Special Category (exports only)---	1,568	.99	2,525,188	2/	471	.15	3,162,303	2/
	Total-----	158,340	100.00	96,940,338	.16	303,636	100.00	106,156,726	.29

1/ PRC share of each commodity weighted by ratio of U.S. imports (or exports) of the commodity from (to) world to total U.S. imports from (or exports to) world.

2/ Less than 0.005 percent.

3/ None.

4/ For security reasons values shown for U.S. exports to a specific country do not include certain commodities in SITC groups 7, 8, and 9, although the commodities are included in total value of exports to the country as a basketized, or aggregated, Special Category. On the other hand, U.S. exports to world include Special Category commodities in the totals of SITC Nos. 7, 8, and 9, since value data for each group is an aggregate of all countries. Hence the PRC share of U.S. exports in any one, or all three, of these groups may be understated.

Source: Imports: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. General Imports/World Areas by Schedule A Commodity Groupings, Report FT 155, Annual 1975, table 1, pp. 1-18 and table 3, p. 411.

Exports: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Exports/World Areas by Schedule B Commodity Groupings, Report FT 455, Annual 1975, table 1, pp. 1-22 and table 3, pp. 556 and 558.

Note 1.--SITC is identical with Schedules A and B at the 1-digit level of aggregation.

Note 2.--Imports are customs values; exports are valued f.a.s. and do not include foreign merchandise.



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