PRESIDENT'S LIST OF ARTICLES WHICH MAY BE DESIGNATED OR MODIFIED AS ELIGIBLE ARTICLES FOR PURPOSES OF THE U.S. GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

Report to the President on
Investigation Nos. TA–131–18
503(a)–23, and 332–319

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PRESIDENT'S LIST OF ARTICLES WHICH MAY BE DESIGNATED OR MODIFIED AS ELIGIBLE ARTICLES FOR PURPOSES OF THE U.S. GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

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C O N T E N T S

Note.--This report is a declassified version of the confidential probable effects advice report submitted to the President on March 9, 1992.

INTRODUCTION

On December 16, 1991, the Commission received a letter from the United States Trade Representative (USTR) (see appendix A) requesting certain Commission advice under sections 131, 503, and 504 of the Trade Act of 1974 and section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 relating to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) as follows:

(1) pursuant to sections 503(a) and 131(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2151(b) and 2463(a)), with respect to each article listed in the annex to the USTR request, as to the probable economic effect on U.S. industries producing like or directly competitive articles and on consumers of the elimination of U.S. import duties under the GSP. In providing its advice, the USTR requested that the Commission assume that benefits of the GSP would not apply to imports that would be excluded from receiving such benefits by virtue of the competitive-need limits specified in section 504(c)(1) of the 1974 Act.

(2) pursuant to section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)), in accordance with section 504(d) of the Trade Act of 1974, which exempts from one of the competitive-need limits in section 504(c) of the act articles for which no like or directly competitive article was produced in the United States on January 3, 1985, as to whether products like or directly competitive with the articles in the annex of the USTR request were being produced in the United States on January 3, 1985.

The USTR initiated this special GSP review to consider requests from the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland to add products to the list of articles eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. However, should a product be added to the GSP list as a result of this review, duty-free entry would be extended to all GSP-eligible countries.

In response to the USTR request, the Commission on December 23, 1991, instituted investigation Nos. TA-131-18, 503(a)-23, and 332-319 for the purpose of obtaining, to the extent practicable, information for use in connection with the preparation of advice requested by the USTR.

The Commission notice of investigation and hearing is contained in appendix B.[1] A public hearing in connection with the investigation was held in the Commission hearing room, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, on January 14, 1991. All interested parties were afforded an opportunity to appear by counsel or in person, to present information, and to be heard.[2]

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[1] The following Federal Register notices were issued by the Commission and the USTR related to investigation Nos. TA-131-18, 503(a)-23, and 332-319:

Date	Notice	Subject
Dec. 18, 1991	56 F.R. 65750	USTR notice of GSP review
Jan. 2, 1992	57 F.R. 67	Notice of ITC investigation and hearing

[2] A list of witnesses who appeared at the Commission hearing is contained in app. C.

PRESENTATION OF PROBABLE ECONOMIC EFFECT ADVICE

In response to the USTR request for probable economic effect advice, the Commission determined that an appropriate format for such an analysis would be commodity digests, each digest dealing with the effect of tariff modifications on a specific Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) subheading or on a group of several closely related HTS subheadings. In the latter case, advice is given both for the group as a whole and for each individual subheading.

To provide a factual basis for the Commission's advice, each digest contains the following sections:

I. Introduction
II. U.S. market profile
III. GSP import situation, 1990
IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers
V. Position of interested parties
VI. Summary of probable economic effects
... U.S. import/export tables

I. Introduction.--This section provides basic information on the item, including description and uses, rate of duty, and an indication of whether there was U.S. production of like or directly competitive articles on January 3, 1985.

II. U.S. market profile.--This section provides information on U.S. producers, employment, shipments, exports, imports, consumption, import market share, and capacity utilization. Where exact information is not obtainable, the best available estimates are provided.

III. GSP import situation, 1990.--This section provides 1990 U.S. import data, including the world total and certain GSP country-specific data. Individual GSP country data are provided for the top three GSP suppliers during 1990.

IV. Competitiveness profiles.--This section provides background information on GSP supplier countries that are (1) the most significant sources and (2) likely to emerge as significant suppliers as a result of the GSP modification. Information is provided on the level and significance of the country as a supplier, the elasticities of supply of and demand for imports from the country,[3] and the price and quality of imports compared with U.S. and other foreign products.

V. Position of interested parties.--This section provides brief summaries of written submissions and testimony from interested parties.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects.--This section provides advice on the short-to-near-term (1-5 years, 1992-96) impact of the proposed GSP-eligibility modifications in three areas: (1) U.S. imports, (2) U.S. industry, and (3) U.S. consumers. The probable economic effect advice, to a degree, integrates and summarizes the data provided in sections I-V of the digests with particular emphasis on the price sensitivity of import supply and demand. Thus, for example, if the price elasticity of demand in the United States and the price elasticity of supply in the exporting beneficiary country are both relatively high, elimination of even a moderate-level tariff suggests the possibility of large import increases from the beneficiary country. Appendix D provides a brief textual and graphic presentation of the types of trade shifts that can result from modification of GSP eligibility for the case where the domestic product and imports from all countries are perfect substitutes. For the products in this report, it is not possible to measure such trade shifts precisely.

It should be noted that the probable economic effect advice with respect to changes in import levels is presented in terms of the degree to which GSP modifications will affect U.S. trade levels with the world. Consequently, although U.S. imports of a particular product from GSP beneficiaries may change significantly, if GSP beneficiaries supply a very small share of total U.S. imports of that product or if imports from beneficiaries readily substitute for imports from developed countries, the overall effect on U.S. imports could be minimal.

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[3] Price elasticity is a measure of the changes in quantity that are brought about as a result of changes in price. The guidelines used for both supply and demand are as follows: The elasticity is low when the percentage change in quantity is less than the percentage change in price; moderate when it is between one and two times the percentage change in price; and, high when it is greater than two times the percentage change in price. It should be noted that the elasticity levels ("low, moderate, and high") are only estimates, and are not based on empirical research on the various products under consideration.

The digests contain a coded summary of the probable economic effect advice. The coding scheme is shown below:

FOR "ADDITION" DIGESTS:

Level of total U.S. imports:
- Code A: Little or no increase (5 percent or less).
- Code B: Moderate increase (6 to 15 percent).
- Code C: Significant increase (over 15 percent).
- Code N: No impact.

Impact on the U.S. industry and employment:
- Code A: Little or negligible adverse impact.
- Code B: Significant adverse impact (significant proportion of workers unemployed, declines in output and profit levels, firms depart; effects on some segments of the industry may be substantial if the adverse effect is not felt industrywide).
- Code C: Substantial adverse impact (substantial unemployment, widespread idling of productive facilities, substantial declines in profit levels; effects felt by the entire industry).
- Code N: No impact.

Benefit derived by the U.S. consumer:[4]
- Code A: The bulk of duty savings (greater than 75 percent) is expected to be absorbed by the foreign suppliers. The price U.S. consumers pay is not expected to fall significantly (by less than 25 percent of the duty reduction).
- Code B: Duty savings are expected to benefit both the foreign suppliers and the domestic consumer (neither one receiving more than 75 percent of the savings).
- Code C: The bulk of duty savings (greater than 75 percent) is expected to benefit the U.S. consumer.
- Code N: No impact.

[4] The "U.S. consumer" may be a firm/person receiving an intermediate good for further processing or an end user in case of a final good.

In using the probable economic effect advice, one should consider several important factors. The HTS trade data for 1986-1988 used in the investigation were developed by the Commission by converting official TSUSA import statistics and Schedule B export statistics to the HTS format using Commission-developed concordances between the TSUSA/Schedule B systems and the HTS. As a general observation, data that are developed under one system and subsequently translated and presented in another should be viewed with some caution. Such caution is recommended in this investigation because of fundamental differences in structure and classification concepts between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B. Although the Commission believes that it has Solved the great majority of the technical problems in converting trade data from one format to another, basic differences between the two systems make precise conversion of data impossible in many instances.

Further, confidence in available data and data estimates often varies by product and by type of information. To give the report user some indication of the degree of confidence in data provided in the digests, the Commission uses the following coding system.

No code =	Response based on complete or almost complete information/data adequate for a high degree of confidence.
* =	Based on partial information/data adequate for estimation with a moderately high degree of confidence (e.g., *5).
** =	Based on limited information/data adequate for estimation with a moderate degree of confidence (e.g., **5).
([1]) =	Not available.

The probable economic effect advice for U.S. imports and the domestic industry are estimates of what is expected in the future with the proposed change in GSP eligibility compared to what is expected without it. That is, the estimated effects are independent of and in addition to any changes that will otherwise occur. Although a number of factors, such as exchange rate changes, relative inflation rates, and relative rates of economic growth, could have a significant effect on imports, these other factors are not within the scope of the USTR request.

Probable Economic Effect Digest Locator and Overview

Note.--In this report, the digests are listed in sequential order by HTS subheading. In digests that contain more than one HTS subheading, the first subheading is the digest number. This listing provides the following information on the individual digests: digest title, name of petitioner(s), probable economic effect codes, col. 1 rate of duty or AVE, existence of U.S. production on January 3, 1985, and the assigned Commission trade analyst.

HTS subheadings requiring probable effect advice and listing of digests

HTS sub-heading(s)	Short title	Proposed action	Petitioner(s)	Probable effects	Col. 1 rate of duty or AVE	U.S. production of like or directly competitive articles, Jan. 3, 1985?	Analyst
0210.12.00	Certain processed pork	Addition	Government of Hungary	***	0.06% (AVE)	Yes	Ludwick
1602.49.40				***	0.8% (AVE)	Yes	
0406.90.3040	Goya cheese, in original loaves	Addition	Government of Hungary	***	25%	Yes[1]	Warren
0712.90.75	Dried tomatoes	Addition	Government of Hungary	***	13%	Yes	McCarty
1210.10.00	Hop cones	Addition	Government of Czechoslovakia	***	3% (AVE)	Yes	Pierre-Benoist
1602.50.20	Certain prepared or preserved beef	Addition	Government of Hungary	***	3%	Yes	Ludwick
2003.10.00	Prepared or preserved mushrooms	Addition	Government of Hungary	***	12.7% (AVE)	Yes	McCarty
2009.60.0060	Concentrated grape juice, other than frozen	Addition	Government of Hungary	***	26.4% (AVE)	Yes	Dennis
2204.10.00	Certain wine	Addition	Government of Hungary	***	1.4% (AVE)	Yes	Williams
2204.21.40				***	3.2% (AVE)	Yes	
2204.21.40(pt)				***	3.2% (AVE)	Yes	
2204.21.80				***	4.9% (AVE)	Yes	
2204.21.80(pt)				***	4.9% (AVE)	Yes	
2208.20.50	Certain brandy	Addition	Government of Hungary	***	1% (AVE)	Yes	Williams

See footnotes at end of table.

HTS subheadings requiring probable effect advice and listing of digests--Continued

HTS sub-heading(s)	Short title	Proposed action	Petitioner(s)	Probable effects	Col. 1 rate of duty or AVE	U.S. production of like or directly competitive articles, Jan. 3, 1985?	Analyst
2902.90.50(pt)	Certain benzenoid chemicals	Addition	Governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland	***	10.4%	Yes	Matusik
2904.10.20(pt)				***	13.5%	No	
2904.10.30(pt)				***	17% (AVE)	Yes	
2904.90.35				***	15%	Yes	
2907.15.50(pt)				***	20%	No	
2907.23.00				***	14.5% (AVE)	Yes	
2908.20.10(pt)				***	6.4%	No	
2908.20.50(pt)				***	19.5% (AVE)	No	
2908.90.20(pt)				***	6%	Yes	
2914.49.10(pt)				***	11%	Yes	
2914.61.00				***	11%	No	
2916.39.60(pt)				***	14.6% (AVE)	Yes	
2918.21.50				***	20.6% (AVE)	Yes	
2918.29.50(pt)				***	18.6% (AVE)	Yes	
2921.42.70(pt)				***	19.3% (AVE)	Yes	
2921.59.20				***	10.5%	Yes	
2922.30.20(pt)				***	13.5%	No	
2924.21.30(pt)				***	18.5% (AVE)	Yes	
2925.20.30(pt)				***	15%	No	
2926.90.10(pt)				***	6.8%	Yes	
2926.90.40(pt)				***	20%	No	
2930.90.20(pt)				***	6.7%	Yes	
3812.10.10				***	14.1% (AVE)	Yes	
3812.30.40				***	14% (AVE)	Yes	

See footnotes at end of table.

HTS subheadings requiring probable effect advice and listing of digests--Continued

HTS sub-heading(s)	Short title	Proposed action	Petitioner(s)	Probable effects	Col. 1 rate of duty or AVE	U.S. production of like or directly competitive articles, Jan. 3, 1985?	Analyst
2915.90.15(pt)	Certain medicinal chemicals and intermediates	Addition	Governments of Czechoslovakia and Hungary	***	4.2%	Yes	Nesbitt
2917.19.10				***	6.9%	Yes	
2922.30.30(pt)				***	8.4% (AVE)	Yes	
2922.49.20(pt)				***	7%	Yes	
2922.50.15(pt)				***	8%	Yes	
2926.90.35(pt)				***	13.5%	Yes	
2932.29.40(pt)				***	16.4% (AVE)	Yes	
2933.39.35(pt)				***	8%	Yes	
2933.40.25(pt)				***	8.1%	No	
2933.40.50(pt)				***	16.9% (AVE)	Yes	
2933.51.50(pt)				***	3.7%	Yes	
2933.59.26(pt)				***	6.7%	Yes	
2933.90.27(pt)				***	6.7%	No	
2933.90.32(pt)				***	6.6%	Yes	
2934.30.10(pt)				***	6.6%	Yes	
2934.30.20(pt)				***	16.6%	Yes	
2934.90.45(pt)				***	16.4% (AVE)	Yes	
2935.00.35(pt)				***	11.6%	Yes	
2935.00.46(pt)				***	6.9%	([2])	
2936.26.00				***	16.2%	Yes	
2937.92.30(pt)				***	8.7%	No	
2937.99.10(pt)				***	6.9%	No	
2937.99.50(pt)				***	3.2%	No	
2939.10.20(pt)				***	7%	Yes	
2939.40.10				***	7.6%	Yes	
2939.40.50				***	3.7%	Yes	
2939.40.50(pt)				***	3.7%	Yes	
2941.40.00				***	6.6%	Yes	
3822.00.50				***	5.0%	Yes	
3912.20.00				***	5.2%	Yes	

See footnotes at end of table.

HTS subheadings requiring probable effect advice and listing of digests--Continued

HTS sub-heading(s)	Short title	Proposed action	Petitioner(s)	Probable effects	Col. 1 rate of duty or AVE	U.S. production of like or directly competitive articles, Jan. 3, 1985?	Analyst
3204.12.50(pt)	Certain synthetic organic dyes	Addition	Government of Czechoslovakia	***	20%	Yes	Wanser
3204.15.50(pt)				***	20%	Yes	
3204.20.10				***	20%	Yes	
3204.20.50				***	8.1%	Yes	
5404.10.20	Synthetic monofilament	Addition	Government of Hungary	***	7.8%	Yes	Shelton
6911.10.10	Certain ceramic tableware and kitchenware	Addition	Government of Hungary	***	35%	Yes	McNay
6912.00.35				***	11.5%	Yes	
6912.00.39				***	4.5%	Yes	
6912.00.45				***	4.5%	Yes	
6912.00.48				***	11.5%	Yes	
7013.21.20	Certain household glassware	Addition	Governments of Czechoslovakia and Hungary	***	14%	Yes	McNay
7013.21.30				***	10.5%	Yes	
7013.31.30				***	10.5%	Yes	
7318.15.80	Certain screws of base metal	Addition	Government of Poland	***	9.5%	Yes	Brandon
8112.91.10	Gallium	Addition	Government of Hungary	***	3.7%	Yes	Lundy
8482.10.50	Certain ball bearings	Addition	Governments of Poland and Hungary	***	11%	Yes	Stonitsch
8482.30.00	Certain roller bearings	Addition	Government of Poland	***	6.5%	Yes	Stonitsch
8482.40.00				***	6.5%	Yes	
8482.50.00				***	6.5%	Yes	
8482.80.00				***	6.5%	Yes	
9105.19.10	Certain alarm clocks, not battery or AC powered	Addition	Government of Czechoslovakia	***	12% (AVE)	Yes	Luther
9105.19.40				***	11.9% (AVE)	Yes	

See footnotes at end of table.

HTS subheadings requiring probable effect advice and listing of digests--Continued

HTS sub-heading(s)	Short title	Proposed action	Petitioner(s)	Probable effects	Col. 1 rate of duty or AVE	U.S. production of like or directly competitive articles, Jan. 3, 1985?	Analyst
9404.30.80	Sleeping bags, except of down	Addition	Government of Czechoslovakia	***	9%	Yes	Burns
9609.10.00	Pencils and crayons with leads encased in a rigid sheath	Addition	Government of Czechoslovakia	***	5.5% (AVE)	Yes	Shetty

[1] There is no U.S. production of Goya cheese, but there is U.S. production of a directly competitive article, Parmesan and other hard Italian-type cheese.

[2] Commission records indicate that whereas there was domestic production of furosemate in 1985, glyburide was not produced in the United States in that year.

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Note.--The underlined HTS subheading is also the digest number.

COMMODITY DIGESTS

DIGEST NO. 0210.12.00

CERTAIN PROCESSED PORK

Digest No.
0210.12.00

Certain Processed Pork[1]

I. Introduction

X Addition to GSP[2] ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver ________

HTS subheadings	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
0210.12.00	Pork bellies and cuts thereof	0.06% (AVE)	Yes
1602.49.40	Certain prepared or preserved meat of swine other than hams and shoulders and other than boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers	0.8% (AVE)	Yes

Description and uses.--This digest includes pork bellies as well as strips, slabs, or cuts of bacon that have been salted and/or cured (dried or smoked). Also included is prepared or preserved pork (other than hams or shoulders) such as barbecued spare ribs wrapped in plastic, Canadian-style bacon and barbecued back ribs (so-called baby back ribs). Pork bellies are generally sliced into bacon and consumed as part of the breakfast meal. Sometimes bacon is used in making sandwiches or as an ingredient in other foods. Pork such as barbecued spare ribs and Canadian-style bacon is usually consumed as part of a meal.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	**1,250	**1,182	**1,150	**1,114	**1,028
Employment (1,000 employees)	**10	**10	**10	**10	**10
Shipments (million dollars)	**1,879	**1,957	**1,910	**1,891	**2,188
Exports (million dollars)	7	7	10	8	11
Imports (million dollars)	14	18	17	19	27
Consumption (million dollars)	**1,886	**1,968	**1,917	**1,902	**2,204
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	**1	**1	**1	**1	**1
Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.
[2]Not available.

Comment.--The United States is competitive in the production of pork bellies and processed pork in part because of the competitive U.S. grain and swine growing sector, which provides low-cost swine for processing. However, GSP suppliers, including Hungary, are thought to benefit from labor costs generally lower than those in the United States.

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[1] This digest includes the following HTS subheadings: 0210.12.00 and 1602.49.40.
[2] The petition describes the products classified in the HTS included in this digest as "Prepared or Preserved Pork, Not Containing Cereals, and Smoked Canned Sliced Bacon." However, prepared or preserved pork, boned, and cooked, and packed in airtight containers is classifed in HTS subheading 1602.49.20.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	26,928	100	-	**1
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	1,035	4	100	**([2])
Hungary	871	3	84	**([2])
Yugoslavia[3]	131	([2])	13	**([2])
Mexico[4]	33	([2])	3	**([2])

[1] There were no imports from Poland or Czechoslovakia in 1990.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.
[3] Yugoslavia has been temporarily suspended from the President's list of GSP-eligible countries.
[4] Imports from Mexico may be misclassified as USDA officials report that they know of no such imports that were inspected by USDA veterinarians.

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

Comment.--Canada accounts for a large share of the imports included in the digest, reflecting a number of factors including that country's proximity to the United States. Hungary's products are more comparable to those from Yugoslavia than to those from Canada. U.S. Customs officials report that a large share of the imports from Canada consist of barbecued spare ribs wrapped in plastic, whereas the bulk of the imports from Eastern Europe reportedly consists of canned boneless pork.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Hungary for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	4
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High _X_ Moderate ___ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes ___ No _X_
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes ___ No _X_
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes ___ No _X_
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High ___ Moderate _X_ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _X_
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _X_
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _X_
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _X_

Comment.--Hungary has only limited facilities that meet health and sanitary requirements and thus are authorized to export meat. Veterinary officials of importing countries, including the United States and EC countries, must inspect plants and approve them before they are authorized to ship meat to the importing country. Exporting countries, such as Hungary, normally request inspection of plants that are proposed to export; no Hungarian plants are known to have been inspected and disapproved. Exports of pork to the EC are limited by the EC's Common Agricultural Policy, and the United States is the only significant export market for the prepared or preserved pork included in the request. During 1986-90, Hungary was the only significant GSP supplier of imports included in this digest.

Competitiveness indicators for Yugoslavia[1] for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	6
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High ___ Moderate _X_ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes _X_ No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes _X_ No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High _X_ Moderate ___ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _X_
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _X_
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __

[1] Yugoslavia has been temporarily suspended from the President's list of GSP-eligible countries.

Comment.--Imports from Yugoslavia are priced below U.S. and other foreign products but are reported to be of equal quality. Trade and industry sources report that because Yugoslavia has accounted for a relatively small share of U.S. imports and the quantity supplied has fluctuated from year to year, imports from that country must be lower priced to remain in the U.S. market.

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

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Price elasticity:

Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes _X_ No __

What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High _X_ Moderate __ Low __

Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term? . . . . Yes __ No _X

Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States? . . . . Yes __ No _X

Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes __ No _X

What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High __ Moderate _X_ Low __

Price level compared with--

U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below _X

Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below _X

Quality compared with--

U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below _X

Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below _X

V. <u>Position of interested parties</u>

No statements were received either in support of or in opposition to the proposed modifications to the GSP considered in this digest.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No.
02101200

Digest Title: Certain processed pork
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada...........	8,688	10,927	10,035	15,955	22,500
Sweden...........	700	1,035	1,365	1,112	1,617
Denmark..........	1,142	1,498	645	249	1,128
Hungary..........	3,570	4,270	4,518	1,204	871
Ireland..........	0	39	300	366	593
Yugoslavia.......	0	0	0	3	131
Mexico...........	0	0	0	0	33
France...........	5	0	0	4	22
Netherlands......	0	0	0	0	22
Belgium..........	0	19	2	0	12
United Kingdom...	0	2	0	0	0
West Germany.....	99	57	6	0	0
Switzerland......	0	0	3	0	0
Spain............	0	4	0	0	0
Portugal.........	25	0	0	0	0
All other........	23	18	60	55	0
Total..........	14,252	17,867	16,934	18,947	26,928
GSP Total.....	3,570	4,270	4,518	1,207	1,035
	Percent				
Canada...........	61.0	61.2	59.3	84.2	83.6
Sweden...........	4.9	5.8	8.1	5.9	6.0
Denmark..........	8.0	8.4	3.8	1.3	4.2
Hungary..........	25.1	23.9	26.7	6.4	3.2
Ireland..........	.0	.2	1.8	1.9	2.2
Yugoslavia.......	.0	.0	.0	1/	.5
Mexico...........	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
France...........	1/	.0	.0	1/	.1
Netherlands......	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
Belgium..........	.0	.1	1/	.0	1/
United Kingdom...	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
West Germany.....	.7	.3	1/	.0	.0
Switzerland......	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Spain............	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Portugal.........	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
All other........	.2	.1	.4	.3	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	25.1	23.9	26.7	6.4	3.8

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
02101200
HTS No.
02101200

Pork bellies and cuts

U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	394	481	447	15,366	22,179
Sweden	35	52	68	153	679
Ireland	0	2	15	366	593
Denmark	48	64	18	47	260
Hungary	175	213	225	394	251
Mexico	0	0	0	0	33
United Kingdom	0	1/	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	3	0
West Germany	5	0	0	0	0
Portugal	1	0	0	0	0
Italy	1/	0	0	0	0
Romania	1	0	2	0	0
Laos	0	0	1/	0	0
Total	659	813	775	16,328	23,995
GSP Total	175	213	225	394	284
	Percent				
Canada	59.8	59.2	57.7	94.1	92.4
Sweden	5.3	6.4	8.8	.9	2.8
Ireland	.0	.2	1.9	2.2	2.5
Denmark	7.2	7.9	2.3	.3	1.1
Hungary	26.6	26.3	29.0	2.4	1.0
Mexico	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
United Kingdom	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
France	.0	.0	.0	1/	.0
West Germany	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0
Portugal	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
Italy	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Romania	.1	.0	.3	.0	.0
Laos	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	26.6	26.3	29.0	2.4	1.2

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
02101200
HTS No.
16024940

Certain prepared or preserved pork
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Sweden	665	983	1,297	959	938
Denmark	1,094	1,433	626	203	868
Hungary	3,395	4,056	4,294	809	620
Canada	8,294	10,445	9,588	588	320
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	3	131
France	5	0	0	2	22
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	22
Belgium	0	19	2	0	12
United Kingdom	0	2	0	0	0
Ireland	0	37	286	0	0
West Germany	94	57	6	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	3	0	0
Spain	0	4	0	0	0
Portugal	24	0	0	0	0
Italy	4	0	0	0	0
All other	18	18	57	55	0
Total	13,592	17,054	16,158	2,619	2,933
GSP Total	3,395	4,056	4,294	813	750
	Percent				
Sweden	4.9	5.8	8.0	36.6	32.0
Denmark	8.1	8.4	3.9	7.7	29.6
Hungary	25.0	23.8	26.6	30.9	21.1
Canada	61.0	61.2	59.3	22.5	10.9
Yugoslavia	.0	.0	.0	.1	4.5
France	1/	.0	.0	.1	.7
Netherlands	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7
Belgium	.0	.1	1/	.0	.4
United Kingdom	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Ireland	.0	.2	1.8	.0	.0
West Germany	.7	.3	1/	.0	.0
Switzerland	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Spain	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Portugal	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
Italy	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
All other	.1	.1	.4	2.1	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	25.0	23.8	26.6	31.0	25.6

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
02101200

Digest Title: Certain processed pork
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico..........	269	302	2,843	3,461	3,338
Canada..........	976	840	1,063	613	2,666
Japan...........	447	805	1,035	478	1,186
Netherlands Ant..	0	0	284	705	835
Guatemala........	121	174	148	135	286
Hong Kong........	452	538	618	248	228
Bahamas..........	385	397	701	242	218
Korea...........	38	75	20	200	213
United Kingdom...	17	113	184	102	194
Bermuda..........	113	101	63	263	192
Honduras.........	43	113	114	156	159
Singapore........	97	153	75	62	146
Poland...........	12	0	0	0	143
Venezuela........	0	0	0	0	115
Aruba............	268	94	64	74	110
All other........	3,335	3,185	3,164	1,543	1,273
Total..........	6,573	6,891	10,376	8,284	11,302
GSP Total.....	3,598	3,234	6,251	6,003	6,063
	Percent				
Mexico..........	4.1	4.4	27.4	41.8	29.5
Canada..........	14.9	12.2	10.2	7.4	23.6
Japan...........	6.8	11.7	10.0	5.8	10.5
Netherlands Ant..	.0	.0	2.7	8.5	7.4
Guatemala........	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.6	2.5
Hong Kong........	6.9	7.8	6.0	3.0	2.0
Bahamas..........	5.9	5.8	6.8	2.9	1.9
Korea...........	.6	1.1	.2	2.4	1.9
United Kingdom...	.3	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.7
Bermuda..........	1.7	1.5	.6	3.2	1.7
Honduras.........	.7	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.4
Singapore........	1.5	2.2	.7	.7	1.3
Poland...........	.2	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Venezuela........	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.0
Aruba............	4.1	1.4	.6	.9	1.0
All other........	50.7	46.2	30.5	18.6	11.3
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	54.7	46.9	60.2	72.5	53.7

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 0406.90.3040

GOYA CHEESE, IN ORIGINAL LOAVES

Digest No.
0406.90.3040

Goya Cheese, in Original Loaves

I. Introduction

_X_ Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver ________

HTS subheading	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
0406.90.3040[1]	Goya cheese, in original loaves	25%	Yes[2]

[1] Based on 1990 trade data, Argentina exceeds the competitive need limits for articles included under HTS subheading 0406.90.3040 and could be ineligible for GSP treatment of such articles. However, the President has the authority to waive the competitive need limits since U.S. imports of these articles from all countries do not exceed the *de minimis* level.
[2] There is no U.S. production of Goya cheese, but there is production of a directly competitive article, Parmesan and other hard Italian-type cheese.

Description and uses.--Goya is a hard cheese usually made from cow's milk. In the United States, Goya cheese is used mostly for grating and consumed in well-seasoned Italian-type foods such as pasta.

II. U.S. market profile for Goya cheese and hard Italian-type cheese[1]

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[2]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number):					
Goya	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Hard Italian-type cheese . .	*20	*20	*20	*20	*20
Employment (1,000 employees):					
Goya	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Hard Italian-type cheese . .	*2	*2	*2	*2	*2
Shipments (1,000 dollars):					
Goya	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Hard Italian-type cheese . .	*455,000	*530,000	*550,000	*520,000	*580,000
Exports (1,000 dollars):					
Goya	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Hard Italian-type cheese . .	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
Imports (1,000 dollars):					
Goya	1,122	1,721	4,817	7,245	7,058
Hard Italian-type cheese[4] .	18,611	26,503	26,119	29,910	32,405
Consumption (1,000 dollars):					
Goya	1,122	1,721	4,817	7,245	7,058
Hard Italian-type cheese . .	*473,611	*556,503	*576,119	*549,910	*612,405
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent):					
Goya	100	100	100	100	100
Hard Italian-type cheese . .	*4	*5	*4	*5	*5
Goya to total hard Italian-type cheese (including Goya)	*([5])	*([5])	*1	*1	*1
Capacity utilization (percent):					
Goya	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Hard Italian-type cheese . .	*95	*95	*95	*95	*95

[1]There is no U.S. production of Goya cheese, but there is production of a like or directly competitive article, hard Italian-type cheese.

[2]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS classification system and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.

[3]Exports of hard Italian-type cheese are negligible.

[4]Imports of hard Italian-type cheese (except Goya cheese, in original loaves) are subject to quotas under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.

[5]Less than 0.5 percent.

Comment.--There has been no U.S. production of Goya cheese for many years. However, a variety of domestically produced and imported cheeses (e.g. hard Italian-type cheeses used for grating) are directly competitive with the Goya cheese covered in this digest.

U.S. imports of most cheese made from cow's milk are subject to quotas. U.S. imports of Goya cheese, not in original loaves, are subject to a section 22 quota as provided for in HTS subheading 9904.10.45. Imports of such cheese in original loaves, covered in this digest, are quota-free.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990[1]

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	7,058	100	-	100
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[2]	5,408	77	100	77
Argentina	3,534	50	65	50
Hungary	1,766	25	33	25
Uruguay	108	2	2	2

[1] Includes imports of Goya cheese, in original loaves (HTS subheading 0406.90.3040) only.
[2] There were no imports from Poland or Czechoslovakia during 1986-90.
Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Comment.--During 1986-90, imports of Goya cheese in original loaves from GSP-eligible suppliers increased from $0.6 million to $5.4 million. Total imports increased from $1.1 million in 1986 to $7.2 million in 1989; in 1990, they amounted to $7.1 million. During 1986-90, only five countries supplied Goya cheese in original loaves to the United States. Imports from three of them would be eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP and they accounted for 77 percent of the total imports in 1990. During 1986-89, the GSP suppliers accounted for from 46 percent of the imports (1989) to 67 percent (1987) of the imports. During 1986-90, Australia supplied most of the imports of Goya cheese to the United States from non-GSP-eligible countries.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Argentina[1] for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 1
Price elasticity:
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term? . . . . Yes __ No X
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States? . . . . Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—
U.S. products[2] . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below __
Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Quality compared with—
U.S. products[2] . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below __
Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below X

[1]Based on 1990 trade data, Argentina exceeds the competitive need limits for articles included under HTS subheading 0406.90.3040 and could be ineligible for GSP treatment of such articles. However, the President has the authority to waive the competitive need limits since U.S. imports of these articles from all countries do not exceed the de minimis level.
[2]There is no U.S. production of Goya cheese; however, there is production of a like or directly competitive article.

Competitiveness indicators for Hungary for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 2
Price elasticity:
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term? . . . . Yes __ No X
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States? . . . . Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—
U.S. products[1] . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below __
Other foreign products . . . . Above X Equivalent __ Below __
Quality compared with—
U.S. products[1] . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below __
Other foreign products . . . . Above X Equivalent __ Below __

[1]There is no U.S. production of Goya cheese; however, there is production of a like or directly competitive article.

Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers—Continued

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:			
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X		No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High X	Moderate __	Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes __		No X
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X		No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X		No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High X	Moderate __	Low __
Price level compared with—			
U.S. products[1]	Above __	Equivalent __	Below __
Other foreign products	Above X	Equivalent __	Below __
Quality compared with—			
U.S. products[1]	Above __	Equivalent __	Below __
Other foreign products	Above X	Equivalent __	Below __

[1]There is no U.S. production of Goya cheese; however, there is production of a like or directly competitive article.

V. Position of interested parties

Support.--Mr. Charles Kantner, president of Duna Cheese Co., in his capacity as the sole U.S. importer of Goya cheese from Hungary, and on behalf of the two companies that produce that cheese in Hungary, Baranya Megyei Tejipari Vallalat and Zalaegerszegi Tejipari Vallalat, supported adding Goya cheese to the list of articles eligible for duty-free entry under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Mr. Kantner was accompanied by Mr. Christopher Brescia of Brescia and Associates, an international trade and public affairs consulting firm. Mr. Kantner pointed out that Hungarian capacity for Goya cheese production is 1,100 metric tons, not 100,000 metric tons as he had reported in previous testimony. In response to questioning, Mr. Kantner testified that data contained in the World Dairy Situation, a publication of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, show that total cheese production in Hungary is 58,000 metric tons. In a posthearing brief, the Duna Cheese Co. noted that the error in their data had been discovered when they were preparing to submit the petition for this current GSP Review. The Hungarian companies corrected the data and confirmed that capacity to produce Goya in Hungary had never exceeded 1,100 metric tons. Mr. Kantner pointed out that the production of Goya cheese in Hungary commenced at the request of a U.S. importer about 5 years ago and that it would take another 3 to 4 years for that country to increase production 50 percent, the maximum that he believed Goya cheese could be increased in Hungary if GSP status is granted for the product. He responded that he did not foresee the production of milk in Hungary increasing so as to return a 50- to 100-percent increase in Goya cheese production. Mr. Kantner stated that achieving a 50-percent increase in Goya cheese production in Hungary (to about 1,600 metric tons) will not adversely affect the U.S. dairy industry, but rather, if GSP is granted, U.S. consumers will be provided with a quality and competitive source of supply needed to meet the market demand. In response to questioning at the hearing, Mr. Kantner stated that all of his U.S. sales of Goya cheese from Hungary are to cheese graters; in the written submission Mr. Kantner pointed out that the imported cheese is sold to a variety of commercial interests, including U.S. processors of dairy products, so that they can use it in the production of U.S.-made consumer products. Assuming GSP is granted, nearly all of the 25-percent reduction in the rate of duty will go to the Hungarian economy, he contended. He also contended that the potential for other countries to manufacture Goya cheese is remote because of the necessary quality of milk supply, sophisticated production techniques, and specialized equipment and facilities required.

Mr. Jerome B. Schuman, chairman of the board, Arthur Schuman, Inc., an importer of cheese, stated that the company is in accord with the concept of duty-free entry for Goya cheese under the GSP, provided that the duty-free entry is granted on an equal basis to all of the GSP-eligible countries. Based on his company's experience of hard cheese economics, Mr. Schuman does not contemplate that there can be large increases in world production of Goya cheese under existing conditions. Among the reasons advanced for this position was the fact that the yield of Goya is under 7 percent of the milk utilized; it is not a cheese that can be produced as quickly or as cheaply as other varieties of cheese. The holding time of 5 months for curing to meet its standards necessitates financing at the prevailing rates of interest in the countries of production where rates are generally much higher than in the United States, Mr. Schuman pointed out. He continued that few factories in GSP-eligible countries other than Argentina, Uruguay, and Hungary have the capacity to produce Goya cheese because of their lack of production facilities and materials. In his posthearing brief, Mr. Schuman reported that production of Goya cheese in Argentina in 1990 was 1,500 metric tons and that amount, plus possibly another 500 tons, appears to approximate the maximum. Mr. Schuman states that permitting U.S. imports of Goya cheese at zero duty would assist and benefit not only the exporting country, but would serve to help those U.S. processors, manufacturers and users of Italian-type cheese in their industrial production. He pointed out that such benefit creates further economic advantages for a large segment of the U.S. food industry and, ultimately, the consumer. He concluded that the amount and total business that can be developed in the United States from granting GSP to Goya cheese would not be threatening to the U.S. dairy industry or the U.S. price support program for milk. Mr. Schuman presented the view that as the large percentage of U.S. production of cheese for grating is in barrels and blocks, there is not sufficient supply to fit the overall requirements for the cheese in loaves. In his posthearing brief, Mr. Schuman stated that if GSP is granted for Goya cheese, U.S. imports of the cheese will have little effect on the U.S. utilization of Parmesan since most users will not change their processing formulations in order to maintain their quality control.

Opposition.--The National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF), a national farm commodity organization that represents dairy farmers and the dairy cooperative marketing associations they own and operate throughout the United States, opposes granting GSP to Goya cheese. The NMPF points out that the reduction to zero of U.S. import duties on Goya cheese under the GSP would have a

V. Position of interested parties--Continued

detrimental impact on the U.S. cheese industry and would result in a reduction of milk prices received by dairy farmers throughout the United States. The NMPF stated that Goya cheese competes directly with domestically produced hard-type Italian cheese. Further, the federation pointed out that the original petition from Hungary to add this cheese to the list of GSP eligible articles indicated that 100,000 tons of Goya is produced annually in that country and that a 50- to 100-percent increase in production is possible if GSP status is granted. The federation points out that it is clear that granting GSP-eligible status to Goya cheese would likely lead to a significant displacement of domestically produced hard-type Italian cheeses, and thus displace a market for milk produced by U.S. dairy farmers. Such displacement represents the equivalent of approximately 2 billion pounds of farm-produced milk, the federation calculates. It further contends that this displaced milk production will be converted into additional dairy products and sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), U.S. Department of Agriculture, under the U.S. dairy price support program, thus adding to the Federal budgetary cost of the program. This 2 billion pounds of milk equivalent of additional CCC product purchases would add over $200 million to the program costs, the federation concluded.

Mr. Paul Julius, executive director of the United States Cheese Makers Association, expressed opposition to the duty-free entry for Goya cheese under the GSP, stating that imports of such cheese would displace domestically produced Parmesan and other hard Italian-type cheese. He contended that the duty reduction would result in imports undercutting U.S. hard cheese prices by 30 cents per pound. Mr. Julius continued that the displacement of domestic cheese resulting from this price undercutting would also displace the milk market for U.S. dairy farmers by creating a surplus supply of milk and further reducing farm milk prices. He notes that in addition to Hungary, Argentina, and Uruguay are eligible for GSP and that these countries could be expected to dramatically increase their exports of Goya cheese to the United States. He contended that the disruption created as a result of granting GSP for the product, would cost U.S. cheese manufacturers $548 million annually and dairy farmers $388 million annually. Thus, the United States Cheese Makers Association and its affiliates, the Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association, the American Producers of Italian-type Cheese Association, and the Ohio Swiss Cheese Association urged that the petition requesting duty-free treatment for Goya cheese be denied.

Mrs. Kay Zeosky, National Chairman for Women Involved in Farm Economics (WIFE), urged that the GSP petition for Goya cheese be denied. Mrs. Zeosky states that since Goya cheese is not covered by a quota, it could be imported in quantities that would severely hurt domestic interests because the GSP treatment for the product would automatically be extended to 130-plus countries that are eligible for the GSP. She contends that a GSP concession on Goya cheese is worth more to countries in South America than to Hungary. Mrs. Zeosky describes Goya cheese as a hard Italian-type cheese that competes with domestic Parmesan, enters the United States quota-free, and will become duty-free if GSP is granted for the product. She notes that last year the GSP petition for extending GSP to Goya cheese was rejected and that the only change in the Goya cheese situation since that time has been that there are more Eastern European and former Soviet republics on the GSP list. She points out that three GSP suppliers successfully control 70 percent of the U.S. market for Goya with an existing 25-percent rate of duty and, therefore, they do not need a reduction in the rate of duty to compete. She contends that a huge increase in volume of U.S. imports of Goya will accompany the acceptance of the petition and it will come at the expense of U.S. dairy farmers like herself. U.S. graters of cheese will buy the imported Goya at prices significantly below the costs of domestic Parmesan in order to remain competitive, Mrs. Zeosky contends. Mrs. Zeosky also stated that, "Many of the Congressmen that are working closely with us are gravely concerned about the abuse and misuse of the GSP program. Indeed, some are actively considering an expeditious investigation by the GAO on how the GSP program is being operated. Already, legislation has been introduced to curb some of the abuses by the manipulators of the GSP program. I bring this to your attention because of a letter written by Congressman Petri of Wisconsin to the USTR which mentions that analysts at the ITC have been instructed by higher-ups to pervert their investigative analysis with respect to the review of previously rejected petitions ...." She says her organization, WIFE, will encourage the Congress to request GAO to investigate the ITC on how it conducts its analysis and makes its final recommendation as well as the overall operation of the GSP program.

The Cheese Importers Association of America, Inc. does not believe that the petition requesting duty-free entry for Goya cheese imports into the United States under the GSP is a responsible approach to achieving more open markets or fairer trade. The association stated that, throughout

V. Position of interested parties--Continued

its history, it has been in favor of fair trade and open markets consistent with orderly marketing and trade patterns; it is not in favor of unilateral trade disarmament by the United States for political purposes. Trade agreements between nations should enhance market access opportunities for both and all parties to the agreement, the association stated.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Dietz of Wisconsin International Sales, Inc., a distributor of cheese products, urged that the petition for granting GSP eligibility to imports of Goya cheese be rejected. According to the submission, their company buys uncured or fresh domestic Parmesan cheese, which is aged for 9 months, and then sold; the majority of the cheese they sell is used for grating. The submission further points out that when grated, the Parmesan is often combined with other cheeses and sold as an Italian-style blend. The ultimate consumer sees this blend in canisters in retail outlets and in restaurants as a flavorful addition to Italian-style food, they reported. The Dietz's reported that their customers use imported Goya cheese in grated blends where it is indistinguishable from Parmesan and other Italian-style cheeses. They further reported that the primary reason for using Goya in the blends is price. Because of the 25-percent duty on Goya, the cheese is now priced competitively relative to Parmesan, they stated. Should the duty be removed, they reported, domestic grating operations would be forced to cut down on the percentage of domestic Parmesan that they use in their blends in favor of the much less expensive imported Goya in order to remain competitive. The Dietzs reported that they maintain a fairly constant inventory of about $3 million of cheese for aging. Should the petition be granted, their inventory loss would be so great that they would be put out of business. They contend that Goya cheese can be produced in any cheese plant in the world with access to quality milk. The Dietzs believe that should the petition be granted and U.S. graters use imported Goya instead of cheese made in the United States, increasing amounts of U.S.-produced milk will be made into Cheddar cheese and sold to the U.S. Government under the price support program.

Mr. Tom May, vice president of Trugman-Nash, Inc., opposed the request that Goya cheese from Hungary be accorded duty-free entry under the GSP. Mr. May testified that Trugman-Nash imports Goya cheese from Australia, a country that would not receive the reduction in the rate of duty should the petition be granted. This reduction in the rate of duty would create a one-sided, discriminatory playing field rather than a level playing field, he contended. He further pointed out that granting the petition will enable three historical exporters of Goya to the United States that currently enjoy 70 percent of the U.S. market for the cheese (Argentina, Uruguay, and Hungary) to have a huge price advantage over domestic Parmesan. Also, it would open up the U.S. market for all of the 130-140 countries on the GSP list that have more than enough milk to flood the U.S. market with Goya cheese, he testified. Mr. May stated to the Commission that Goya cheese is currently competitively priced with domestic Parmesan despite the rate of duty of 25 percent. Goya cheese is used for the same purposes and has the same characteristics as Parmesan, Mr. May reported. Goya is directly competitive with domestic production of hard Italian-type cheeses, he summarized. In his posthearing brief, Mr. May pointed out that some years ago the U.S. Customs Service could not tell the difference between grated Parmesan cheese, which was subject to quota, and quota-free Goya cheese. Consequently, the grated Goya was placed under quota because imports of the cheese threatened the dairy support program, he reported. However, Goya in original loaves was kept quota-free, but at the rate of duty of 25 percent. Mr. May cautioned that if the rate of duty on Goya is reduced to zero under the GSP, a repeat of the previous experience with grated Goya will occur, i.e., undermining the dairy price-support program at a high cost to the U.S. Treasury and injury to the domestic industry. He further elaborated that the increased imports that would result from granting the petition would seriously disadvantage U.S. dairy farmers, producers of domestic Parmesan and similar cheeses, and those who hold and store domestic Parmesan under contract. In response to questioning, Mr. May testified that the increased imports of Goya resulting from granting the petition would ultimately divert U.S.-produced milk, formerly used in hard Italian-type cheese, into the production of Cheddar cheese, which would be sold to the U.S. Department of Agriculture under the price-support program for milk. In his posthearing brief, Mr. May concluded that the increased imports resulting from granting GSP to Goya cheese would add over $200 million to the cost of the U.S. dairy price support program. He concluded that because the petitioner does not need GSP status to compete and because the possibility of domestic harm is enormous, the petition fails to meet the GSP criteria as specified by Congress.

V. Position of interested parties--Continued

Other.--Rita Klimova, the Ambassador of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (CSFR), observed that the Administration has received considerable Congressional opposition to granting the GSP petitions from Central and Eastern Europe. The Ambassador speculated that this domestic opposition has been generated by the Hungarian Goya cheese petition. The Ambassador pointed out that the CSFR avoided requesting GSP status for its dairy products precisely because it thought such a request might provoke domestic resistance. Further, she stated that a GSP dairy petition from the CSFR, if granted, would result in very little benefit to the CSFR; she believes that this situation also would be true for all of the post-communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Ambassador Klimova suggested that a solution to the Goya cheese controversy would be an allocation to the post-communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe of 2,000 metric tons of the U.S. dairy and dairy products quota. The CSFR requested such quota allocation months ago and Congressional support for the request has been obtained, the Ambassador reported. The Ambassador concluded that her proposal is a reasonable approach to achieving more open markets and fairer trade for the CSFR, without injuring U.S. agriculture, while specifically meeting the needs of the post-communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Digest No.
0406.90.3040

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition--Continued

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No. 04069030-0

Digest Title: Goya cheese, in original loaves
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Argentina........	383	0	921	1,304	3,534
Hungary..........	240	558	1,380	1,873	1,766
Australia........	500	526	1,759	3,769	1,440
Netherlands......	0	38	0	165	210
Uruguay..........	0	600	757	134	108
Total..........	1,122	1,721	4,817	7,245	7,058
GSP Total.....	623	1,158	3,058	3,311	5,408
	Percent				
Argentina........	34.1	.0	19.1	18.0	50.1
Hungary..........	21.4	32.4	28.6	25.8	25.0
Australia........	44.5	30.5	36.5	52.0	20.4
Netherlands......	.0	2.2	.0	2.3	3.0
Uruguay..........	.0	34.8	15.7	1.9	1.5
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	55.5	67.3	63.5	45.7	76.6

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 0712.90.75

DRIED TOMATOES

Dried Tomatoes

I. Introduction

X Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver

HTS subheading	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
0712.90.75	Dried tomatoes	13%	Yes

Description and uses.--Dried tomatoes covered by this digest are tomatoes that have been sun dried or otherwise dried. They are used primarily in dehydrated soup mixes or as dry seasonings, principally by food processors or in the food-service industry.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	6	5	4	4	4
Employment (1,000 employees)	1	1	1	1	1
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	**3,300	**3,400	**3,800	**4,000	**4,500
Exports (1,000 dollars)	865	1,109	1,094	2,122	2,571
Imports (1,000 dollars)	9,396	12,711	15,429	27,738	37,980
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	**11,831	**15,002	**18,135	**29,616	**39,909
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	**79	**85	**85	**94	**95
Capacity utilization (percent)	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.

[2]Not available.

Comment.--Historically, the U.S. dried tomato market was small relative to the market for other processed tomato products. As such it did not command much interest on the part of domestic dried tomato producers. In recent years, increasing amounts of domestic consumption were accounted for by imports. For both U.S. and foreign vegetable-growing industries, climate (i.e., rainfall, temperature, and soil type) is a significant factor in the production of vegetables for drying, along with an adequate labor supply. With whole dried tomatoes, a product intended primarily for niche market sales, demand and production are generally steady although rising somewhat.

Domestic producers have a competitive advantage over their foreign counterparts because of their close proximity to U.S. markets and distribution channels but a disadvantage relative to much lower prices for imported products along with a lack of institutional consumer brand preference. A number of other countries are also major global suppliers of other processed tomato products with extensive raw-product production and processing capability for such products. Also, any apparent advantage in improved U.S. production technology is generally short-lived owing to technology transfer between countries, or among parent and subsidiary firms operating within two or more countries.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	37,980	100	-	**95
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	10,057	26	100	**25
Morocco	7,567	20	75	**19
Hungary	1,435	4	14	**4
Israel	444	1	4	**1
Chile	364	1	4	**1

[1] Imports from Poland and Czechoslovakia were negligible in 1990.

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

Comment.--In recent years, about three-fourths of dried tomato imports was from European countries. In 1990, Spain, Switzerland, and Portugal, together, accounted for about two-thirds of total imports. GSP suppliers provided about 26 percent of total dried tomato imports in 1990, up considerably in recent years. Morocco and Hungary were the predominant GSP suppliers, with shipments from both countries rising considerably in recent years.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Morocco for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 3
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes __ No X
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes X No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Quality compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Competitiveness indicators for Hungary for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 6
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes __ No X
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes X No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Quality compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers--Continued

Competitiveness indicators for Israel for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	7
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes __ No X
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes __ No X
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Comment.--Since most dehydrated tomato products are consumed as intermediate products, price is often the most important factor in the sales transaction. Imported dehydrated tomato products from all GSP suppliers generally are of comparable quality to those domestically produced. Although imported dehydrated products generally sell at price levels below those of domestic producers, some U.S. consumers are willing to purchase higher priced domestically produced goods because of a desire to purchase from a domestic source, to assure the consistent availability of product through procurement from different sources, or because of previous contractual arrangements.

V. Position of interested parties

Support.—The Kecskemet Canning Factory and Hungarofruct, Hungarian producers and exporters of tomato powder, respectively, support the addition of dried tomatoes to the list of articles eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. Hungarian producers are reported to be at a competitive disadvantage, relative to other world suppliers, in global trade of dried tomato powder as a result of having to operate with 20-year old equipment and being located 800 miles from suitable port facilities. The Hungarian producer reports that increased export sales would allow for necessary equipment upgrade and that, if GSP eligibility is not granted, they would not be able to maintain export volumes large enough relative to marginal costs to allow for continued shipments to the U.S. market.

Opposition.—Congressman Gary Condit of the 15th district of California is opposed to the request for duty-free entry of dried tomatoes under the GSP. The duty on dried tomato imports from Israel was not reduced as a result of negotiations during the United States-Israel Free Trade Area agreement and a number of recent petitions for GSP eligibility for other processed tomato products have been denied. The current duty is not believed to be an impediment to dried tomato imports.

The National Association of Growers and Processors for Fair Trade, representing tomato growers and processors in all producing states, opposes GSP treatment for dried tomatoes. The association asserts that imported dried tomatoes are directly competitive with dehydrated tomato products domestically produced. U.S.-produced dried tomatoes are highly import-sensitive and imports of the like product are expected to be at the expense of U.S. products, with resulting injury to the domestic industry at both the grower and processor levels. The association states that the current 13-percent MFN duty has not been an impediment to recent imports from most countries, including current GSP-eligible suppliers that accounted for about one-fourth of total imports in recent years. The average unit values of imported dried tomatoes from GSP-eligible countries are reported to have been below those from developed-country suppliers.

Basic vegetable produces (Basic), a California-based vegetable dehydrator, opposes the designation of dried tomatoes as an eligible article for duty free entry under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences. Basic contends that imported dried tomato products are directly competitive with U.S.-produced products and constitute an estimated 95 percent of U.S. consumption. Basic believes that their domestically produced dried tomatoes are import-sensitive and that the current 13-percent duty has not been a deterrent to imports in recent years. Basic is concerned that GSP-eligible suppliers currently account for about one-fourth of U.S. dried tomato imports and the removal of the existing tariff would encourage other suppliers to enter the U.S. market in the near future.

Timber Crest Farms, a family owned California dehydrator of tomatoes, opposes the granting of GSP eligibility to dried or dehydrated tomatoes. Timber Crest states that there is no shortage of dried tomato supplies in the U.S. market and existing facilities are available for producing additional amounts to satisfy increasing demand. This firm states that, although different in appearance from dried tomato powder, their dried tomatoes compete directly with tomato powder for a number of uses.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

* * * * * * *

Table I.

Digest No. 07129075

Digest Title: Dried tomatoes
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Spain	2,383	4,324	7,003	14,825	14,899
Switzerland	2,183	3,386	2,523	4,230	7,693
Morocco	1,566	2,158	2,950	3,493	7,567
Portugal	2,350	2,386	2,070	2,381	2,767
Italy	65	62	71	1,099	2,128
Hungary	236	33	348	711	1,435
Israel	0	0	0	273	444
Chile	0	0	25	266	364
West Germany	4	87	41	37	308
Mexico	0	1	0	133	215
Austria	0	0	48	0	47
Netherlands	79	1	0	33	35
Argentina	0	0	0	24	27
Canada	0	0	0	0	25
France	256	223	96	124	17
All other	272	50	255	109	8
Total	9,396	12,711	15,429	27,738	37,980
GSP Total	1,802	2,205	3,371	4,934	10,057
	Percent				
Spain	25.4	34.0	45.4	53.4	39.2
Switzerland	23.2	26.6	16.4	15.3	20.3
Morocco	16.7	17.0	19.1	12.6	19.9
Portugal	25.0	18.8	13.4	8.6	7.3
Italy	.7	.5	.5	4.0	5.6
Hungary	2.5	.3	2.3	2.6	3.8
Israel	.0	.0	.0	1.0	1.2
Chile	.0	.0	.2	1.0	1.0
West Germany	1/	.7	.3	.1	.8
Mexico	.0	1/	.0	.5	.6
Austria	.0	.0	.3	.0	.1
Netherlands	.8	1/	.0	.1	.1
Argentina	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1
Canada	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
France	2.7	1.8	.6	.4	1/
All other	2.9	.4	1.7	.4	1/
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	19.2	17.3	21.8	17.8	26.5

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
07129075

Digest Title: Dried tomatoes
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
			Value (1,000 dollars)		
Japan............	220	114	118	576	759
Canada...........	79	154	133	73	557
United Kingdom...	136	249	190	317	299
West Germany.....	84	147	139	278	244
Australia........	72	90	103	169	159
Netherlands......	30	41	54	134	126
Netherlands Ant..	0	0	2	65	78
Mexico...........	20	33	28	56	59
Denmark..........	1	1	6	23	24
Hong Kong........	8	12	20	49	24
Sweden...........	19	27	27	26	23
Italy............	3	5	8	25	22
Jamaica..........	1	3	5	30	17
Switzerland......	1	6	17	7	14
Trin & Tobago....	3	1	1	0	14
All other........	187	226	245	294	152
Total..........	865	1,109	1,094	2,122	2,571
GSP Total.....	113	115	120	274	232
			Percent		
Japan............	25.5	10.3	10.8	27.2	29.5
Canada...........	9.2	13.9	12.1	3.4	21.7
United Kingdom...	15.7	22.4	17.4	14.9	11.6
West Germany.....	9.8	13.3	12.7	13.1	9.5
Australia........	8.4	8.1	9.4	8.0	6.2
Netherlands......	3.5	3.7	5.0	6.3	4.9
Netherlands Ant..	.0	.0	.2	3.1	3.0
Mexico...........	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.3
Denmark..........	.1	.1	.6	1.1	1.0
Hong Kong........	.9	1.1	1.9	2.3	.9
Sweden...........	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.2	.9
Italy............	.4	.4	.7	1.2	.9
Jamaica..........	.1	.2	.5	1.4	.7
Switzerland......	.2	.5	1.5	.3	.5
Trin & Tobago....	.3	.1	.1	.0	.5
All other........	21.6	20.4	22.3	13.9	5.9
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	13.1	10.2	11.0	12.9	9.0

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 1210.10.00

HOP CONES

Digest No.
1210.10.00

Hop Cones

I. Introduction

X Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver ___________

HTS subheading	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
1210.10.00	Hop cones	3% (AVE)	Yes

Description and uses.--Hop cones are the scaly cone-like catkins or flowers of the hop plant (Humulus lupulus). Hops are grown on a trellis. There is no production in the first year after planting. Hops are used mainly in the brewing industry to give flavor to the beer. They are also used for medicinal purposes.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	*110	*110	*110	*110	*110
Employment (employees)[2]	*1,650	* 1,650	*1,650	*1,650	*1,650
Production (1,000 dollars)	*100,000	*100,000	*100,000	*100,000	*100,000
Exports (1,000 dollars)	6,593	5,701	4,949	3,804	4,905
Imports (1,000 dollars)	36,397	32,822	26,317	20,824	28,836
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	*129,804	*127,121	*121,368	*117,020	*123,931
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	*28	*26	*22	*18	*23
Capacity utilization (percent)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])

[1] Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90. The number of producers, employment, and the value of production are industry estimates.
[2] The hops harvest takes 1 month, during this period employment may increase to 50-60 employees per farm, or to 5,500 to 6,600 employees.
[3] Data are not meaningful in this agricultural industry.

Comment.--U.S. hops are primarily grown under contract with prices set 3 or 4 years in advance. All U.S. Department of Agriculture official hops statistics are in quantity terms, thus all production figures are estimated by the Oregon Agricultural Statistical Service and Hops Growers of America from acreage harvested. Hops prices generally range from about $1.50 per pound for forward contracted hops, to $3.00 per pound for spot purchases.

Hops are grown primarily in Oregon and Washington State, especially in the Yakima Valley. Oregon accounts for about 20 percent of production. Hop yields are in the range of 1,450 to 1,650 pounds per acre.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	28,836	100	-	*23
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	6,792	24	100	*5
Czechoslovakia	5,699	20	84	*5
Poland	1,042	4	15	*1
Yugoslavia[2]	52	([3])	1	*([3])

[1] There were no imports from Hungary in 1990.
[2] Yugoslavia has been temporarily suspended from the President's list of GSP-eligible countries.
[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Comment.--Czechoslovakia and Poland are the only GSP countries exporting hops to the United States on a regular basis. Imports from Czechoslovakia were valued at nearly $6 million in 1990, down from $9 million in 1986. Imports from Poland were over $1 million in 1990, down from over $2 million in 1987. Non-GSP sources include the European Community (especially Germany).

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Czechoslovakia for all digest products

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Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. _2_
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes _x_ No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High __ Moderate _x_ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes __ No _x_
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes _x_ No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes _x_ No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High __ Moderate __ Low _x_
Price level compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent _x_ Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent _x_ Below __
Quality compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent _x_ Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent _x_ Below __

Comment.--In 1990 Czechoslovakia exported nearly $6 million of hop cones to the United States, down from nearly $9 million in 1986.

Competitiveness indicators for Poland for all digest products

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Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. _4_
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes _x_ No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High __ Moderate _x_ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes __ No _x_
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes _x_ No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes _x_ No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High __ Moderate __ Low _x_
Price level compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent _x_ Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent _x_ Below __
Quality compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent _x_ Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent _x_ Below __

Comment.--Imports from Poland have fluctuated from a low of $533,000 in 1988 to a high of over $2 million in 1987. In 1990 Poland exported $1 million of hop cones to the United States.

Competitiveness indicators for Yugoslavia for all digest products

Indicator			
Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	7		
Price elasticity:			
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x	No	
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High	Moderate x	Low
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes	No x	
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x	No	
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x	No	
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High	Moderate	Low x
Price level compared with--			
U.S. products	Above	Equivalent x	Below
Other foreign products	Above	Equivalent x	Below
Quality compared with--			
U.S. products	Above	Equivalent x	Below
Other foreign products	Above	Equivalent x	Below

[1] Yugoslavia has been temporarily suspended from the President's list of GSP-eligible countries.

Comment.--The two varieties of hops produced in Yugoslavia are Styrian Golding and Super Styrian; according to industry sources both have unique flavor characteristics.

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Indicator			
Price elasticity:			
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x	No	
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High	Moderate x	Low
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes	No x	
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x	No	
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x	No	
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High	Moderate	Low x
Price level compared with--			
U.S. products	Above	Equivalent x	Below
Other foreign products	Above	Equivalent x	Below
Quality compared with--			
U.S. products	Above	Equivalent x	Below
Other foreign products	Above	Equivalent x	Below

Comment.--Hop cones from Eastern Europe (i.e., Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia) accounted for 24 percent of U.S. imports from all suppliers in 1990. "Short term" means 1 year or less; therefore, no production of this agricultural product can be increased in less than the medium term (1 to 5 years). Hops are not a homogeneous product, different varieties are grown in different parts of the world, each having certain unique aroma and acid content characteristics; therefore, quality is not truly a comparable variable.

V. Position of interested parties

No statements were received either in support of or in opposition to the proposed modifications to the GSP considered in this digest.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No.
12101000

Digest Title: Hop cones
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	25,242	21,278	22,482	13,742	19,561
Czechoslovakia...	8,707	8,471	2,402	2,508	5,699
Canada..........	98	130	133	1,594	1,593
Poland..........	1,145	2,387	533	1,817	1,042
France..........	568	542	722	742	774
China...........	0	0	0	0	72
Yugoslavia......	48	0	0	403	52
Belgium.........	50	0	0	4	41
United Kingdom...	10	2	18	7	2
Mexico..........	2	10	0	7	0
Guatemala.......	0	2	2	0	0
Netherlands.....	1	0	0	0	0
Korea...........	3	0	0	0	0
Australia.......	0	0	19	0	0
Christmas Is....	523	0	0	0	0
All other.......	0	0	5	0	0
Total.........	36,397	32,822	26,317	20,824	28,836
GSP Total.....	10,426	10,870	2,938	4,734	6,792
	Percent				
West Germany.....	69.4	64.8	85.4	66.0	67.8
Czechoslovakia...	23.9	25.8	9.1	12.0	19.8
Canada..........	.3	.4	.5	7.7	5.5
Poland..........	3.1	7.3	2.0	8.7	3.6
France..........	1.6	1.7	2.7	3.6	2.7
China...........	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Yugoslavia......	.1	.0	.0	1.9	.2
Belgium.........	.1	.0	.0	1/	.1
United Kingdom...	1/	1/	.1	1/	1/
Mexico..........	1/	1/	.0	1/	.0
Guatemala.......	.0	1/	1/	.0	.0
Netherlands.....	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Korea...........	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Australia.......	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0
Christmas Is....	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
All other.......	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Total.........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	28.6	33.1	11.2	22.7	23.6

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
12101000

Digest Title: Hop cones
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	177	464	1,011	1,085	3,446
Canada...........	1,302	1,636	1,819	752	550
Soviet Union.....	0	0	0	0	346
Philippines......	311	84	0	0	246
Brazil...........	1,132	1,628	707	421	146
United Kingdom...	244	263	267	371	63
Jamaica..........	74	0	68	0	51
Indonesia........	0	0	0	0	40
Trin & Tobago....	8	8	0	13	9
Guadeloupe.......	0	0	0	0	4
France...........	1	0	0	0	4
Mexico...........	704	6	0	0	0
Guatemala........	50	0	13	0	0
El Salvador......	31	9	59	0	0
Honduras.........	39	0	0	0	0
All other........	2,522	1,603	1,006	1,163	0
Total..........	6,593	5,701	4,949	3,804	4,905
GSP Total.....	4,329	2,660	1,493	513	492
	Percent				
West Germany.....	2.7	8.1	20.4	28.5	70.3
Canada...........	19.7	28.7	36.8	19.8	11.2
Soviet Union.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.1
Philippines......	4.7	1.5	.0	.0	5.0
Brazil...........	17.2	28.5	14.3	11.1	3.0
United Kingdom...	3.7	4.6	5.4	9.7	1.3
Jamaica..........	1.1	.0	1.4	.0	1.0
Indonesia........	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8
Trin & Tobago....	.1	.1	.0	.3	.2
Guadeloupe.......	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
France...........	1/	.0	.0	.0	.1
Mexico...........	10.7	.1	.0	.0	.0
Guatemala........	.8	.0	.3	.0	.0
El Salvador......	.5	.2	1.2	.0	.0
Honduras.........	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0
All other........	38.3	28.1	20.3	30.6	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	65.7	46.7	30.2	13.5	10.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 1602.50.20

CERTAIN PREPARED OR PRESERVED BEEF

Digest No.
1602.50.20

Certain Prepared or Preserved Beef

I. Introduction

X Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver ___

HTS subheading	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
1602.50.20[1]	Certain prepared or preserved meat of bovine animals, in airtight containers, other than corned beef	3%	Yes

[1]Based on 1990 trade data, Argentina exceeds the competitive-need limits for articles included under HTS subheading 1602.50.20 and could be ineligible for GSP treatment of such articles.

Description and uses.--This digest includes prepared or preserved beef in airtight containers, other than corned beef. The imports and domestic production consist mostly of products such as canned roast beef in gravy and beef luncheon meats. The products are largely used in meals such as frozen dinners, beef stew, or sandwiches.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employment (1,000 employees)	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	**60,000	**62,000	**64,000	**67,000	**70,000
Exports (1,000 dollars)	10,877	10,599	13,673	10,598	14,006
Imports (1,000 dollars)	28,370	66,845	85,686	83,332	90,523
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	**77,493	**118,246	**136,013	**139,734	**146,517
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	**37	**57	**63	** 60	**62
Capacity utilization (percent)	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.

[2]Not available.

Comment.--U.S. production of beef in airtight containers is limited because the domestic industry concentrates on servicing the fresh meat market. In contrast, many of the world's beef-exporting countries are limited to sending prepared or preserved beef, such as canned beef, to the U.S. market because of health and sanitary regulations.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	90,523	100	-	**62
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	89,820	99	100	**61
Argentina	82,281	91	92	**56
Uruguay	3,815	4	4	**3
Brazil	2,604	3	3	**2
Yugoslavia[2]	719	1	1	**([3])

[1] In 1990 imports from Hungary were valued at $401,000; there were no imports from Poland or Czechoslovakia in 1990.
[2] Yugoslavia has been temporarily suspended from the President's list of GSP-eligible countries.
[3] Less than 0.5 percent.
Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Comment.--GSP-eligible countries have accounted for most U.S. imports during 1986-90 with Argentina as the major supplier. Brazil's exports fell irregularly during 1986-89 and declined sharply in 1990; that country lost eligibility to ship beef, pork, lamb, mutton, goat meat and poultry to the United States in mid-1990, when the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) found that Brazil's health and sanitary regulations were no longer in conformity with U.S. requirements. Imports from Hungary could increase but that country is unlikely to become a major supplier; imports from Yugoslavia are unlikely to increase in the foreseeable future. Hungary and Yugoslavia have only limited facilities that have been approved by the USDA to ship meat to the United States.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Argentina[1] for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 1
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High __ Moderate X Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes X No __
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes X No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High __ Moderate X Low __
Price level compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above X Equivalent __ Below __
Quality compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above X Equivalent __ Below __

[1]Based on 1990 trade data, Argentina exceeds the competitive-need limits for articles included under HTS subheading 1602.50.20 and could be ineligible for GSP treatment of such articles.

Comment.-- The price and quality of Argentine products are above those of some other GSP suppliers, but the price of Argentine products is below those of most non-GSP suppliers.

Competitiveness indicators for Uruguay for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 2
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High __ Moderate X Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes X No __
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes X No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High __ Moderate X Low __
Price level compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Quality compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Comment.--Imports from Uruguay are priced below U.S. and other foreign products but are reported to be of equal quality. Trade and industry sources report that because Uruguay has accounted for a relatively small share of U.S. imports and the quantity supplied has fluctuated from year to year, imports from that country must be lower priced to remain in the U.S. market.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers--Continued

Competitiveness indicators for Brazil for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	3
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High __ Moderate X Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes X No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High __ Moderate X Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Comment.--Imports from Brazil are priced below U.S. and other foreign products but are reported to be of equal quality. Trade and industry sources report that because Brazil has accounted for a relatively small share of U.S. imports and the quantity supplied has fluctuated from year to year, imports from that country must be lower priced to remain in the U.S. market. Brazil lost eligibility to ship beef, pork, lamb, mutton, goat meat and poultry to the United States in mid-1990, when the USDA found that that country's health and sanitary regulations were no longer in conformity with U.S. requirements.

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High __ Moderate X Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes X No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High __ Moderate X Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Comment.--Imports from non-GSP suppliers are thought to consist of products not directly comparable with those from GSP suppliers.

V. <u>Position of interested parties</u>

No statements were received either in support of or in opposition to the proposed modifications to the GSP considered in this digest.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No.
16025020

Digest Title: Certain prepared or preserved beef
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Argentina........	14,461	48,999	70,918	71,008	82,281
Uruguay..........	1,896	2,026	1,591	2,281	3,815
Brazil...........	10,268	13,283	11,820	8,200	2,604
Yugoslavia.......	8	8	670	924	719
Hungary..........	0	0	159	299	401
Italy............	453	304	0	263	357
Sweden...........	2	9	6	70	113
New Zealand......	2	0	0	78	93
Canada...........	994	1,529	342	88	87
Australia........	39	43	0	50	26
Switzerland......	65	63	102	47	19
Norway...........	0	0	0	0	9
Suriname.........	0	9	0	0	0
Denmark..........	0	0	13	0	0
United Kingdom...	0	0	0	14	0
All other........	181	572	64	11	0
Total..........	28,370	66,845	85,686	83,332	90,523
GSP Total.....	26,694	64,325	85,158	82,715	89,820
	Percent				
Argentina........	51.0	73.3	82.8	85.2	90.9
Uruguay..........	6.7	3.0	1.9	2.7	4.2
Brazil...........	36.2	19.9	13.8	9.8	2.9
Yugoslavia.......	1/	1/	.8	1.1	.8
Hungary..........	.0	.0	.2	.4	.4
Italy............	1.6	.5	.0	.3	.4
Sweden...........	1/	1/	1/	.1	.1
New Zealand......	1/	.0	.0	.1	.1
Canada...........	3.5	2.3	.4	.1	.1
Australia........	.1	.1	.0	.1	1/
Switzerland......	.2	.1	.1	.1	1/
Norway...........	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Suriname.........	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Denmark..........	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
United Kingdom...	.0	.0	.0	1/	.0
All other........	.6	.9	.1	1/	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	94.1	96.2	99.4	99.3	99.2

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
16025020

Digest Title: Certain prepared or preserved beef
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada...........	1,095	1,236	1,392	4,211	10,312
Japan............	4,882	4,915	7,357	1,484	867
Mexico...........	76	105	193	1,552	636
Bahamas..........	169	170	371	682	503
Saudi Arabia.....	1,253	960	822	345	301
Netherlands Ant..	0	0	370	499	246
Hong Kong........	316	182	262	94	125
Kuwait...........	13	143	349	22	105
Ghana............	98	117	128	125	101
Singapore........	30	12	159	146	84
F St Micronesia..	0	0	25	152	82
Trin & Tobago....	0	6	8	0	69
Korea............	89	102	368	0	69
Marshall Is......	0	2	25	181	67
Jamaica..........	40	14	13	54	55
All other........	2,816	2,634	1,831	1,053	385
Total..........	10,877	10,599	13,673	10,598	14,006
GSP Total.....	2,447	1,993	1,702	3,547	1,903
	Percent				
Canada...........	10.1	11.7	10.2	39.7	73.6
Japan............	44.9	46.4	53.8	14.0	6.2
Mexico...........	.7	1.0	1.4	14.6	4.5
Bahamas..........	1.6	1.6	2.7	6.4	3.6
Saudi Arabia.....	11.5	9.1	6.0	3.3	2.2
Netherlands Ant..	.0	.0	2.7	4.7	1.8
Hong Kong........	2.9	1.7	1.9	.9	.9
Kuwait...........	.1	1.4	2.5	.2	.7
Ghana............	.9	1.1	.9	1.2	.7
Singapore........	.3	.1	1.2	1.4	.6
F St Micronesia..	.0	.0	.2	1.4	.6
Trin & Tobago....	.0	.1	.1	.0	.5
Korea............	.8	1.0	2.7	.0	.5
Marshall Is......	.0	1/	.2	1.7	.5
Jamaica..........	.4	.1	.1	.5	.4
All other........	25.9	24.9	13.4	9.9	2.7
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	22.5	18.8	12.4	33.5	13.6

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 2003.10.00

PREPARED OR PRESERVED MUSHROOMS

Prepared or Preserved Mushrooms

I. Introduction

_X_ Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver

HTS subheading	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
2003.10.00	Prepared or preserved mushrooms	12.7% (AVE)	Yes

Description and uses.--Prepared or preserved (canned) mushrooms include whole or sliced mushrooms, or mushroom stems and pieces, packed in a light brine solution ready for consumption. Most imported canned mushrooms are the same species as those processed in the United States and are comparable in all ways to domestically produced products. Canned mushrooms are used principally as a garnish with meats and other prepared foods (especially pizzas), and in gravies, sauces, relishes, or in soups.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	*20	*20	*20	*20	*20
Employment (1,000 employees)[2]	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Shipments (1,000 dollars)[3]	*88,179	*88,621	*99,333	*121,663	*132,683
Exports (1,000 dollars)	939	847	1,041	1,279	2,828
Imports (1,000 dollars)	122,597	130,403	120,920	135,904	118,182
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	*209,837	*218,177	*219,212	*256,288	*248,037
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	*58	*60	*55	*53	*48
Capacity utilization (percent)	*45	*45	*47	*50	*50

[1] Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.

[2] Data are believed to be somewhat understated, due to some growing operations also provisionally preserving mushrooms.

[3] Data are reported on a July 1-June 30 marketing-year basis and represent the estimated value of raw product intended for processing.

Comment.--In 1990, canned mushrooms were produced by about 20 firms, as compared with 29 firms in 1976. The bulk of these processors are in Pennsylvania, close to their main source of raw product for processing. Fresh mushrooms are extremely perishable and must be provisionally preserved or canned within a matter of hours after harvest. A few firms are also in the Midwest and the Pacific Northwest.

Most mushroom canners process few, if any, other items; their plants could not easily be converted to allow for the canning of other items. As such, they are principally dependent on mushroom processing for their financial survival. Mushroom processors generally operate throughout most of the year, processing raw product as soon as available and placing most of their processed product into storage for later distribution as needed.

Both domestically produced and imported canned mushrooms are comparable in quality and appearance, and are generally sold through most of the same marketing channels. Although there are some brand loyalty preferences among consumers for certain domestically-produced canned mushrooms,

II. U.S. market profile--Continued

they are generally restricted to consumer-size containers. In recent years, over two-thirds of domestic production and about one-half of the imported product were in retail-size containers. Other than service, there are few nonprice purchase incentives available to domestic producers. Prices of imported products in recent years are believed to have been below those of domestic producers.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	118,182	100	-	*48
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	30,929	26	100	*12
Indonesia	25,607	22	83	*10
Thailand.	4,300	4	14	*2
Poland.	472	([2])	2	*([2])

[1]Imports from Hungary and Czechoslovakia were negligible in 1990.
[2]Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Comment.--Imports averaged $127 million during 1986-89, but fell 13 percent from $136 million in 1989 to $118 million in 1990, following the enactment of a ban on imported canned mushrooms from China by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. China accounted for 43 percent of total imports in 1989. The value of imports in 1989 is more representative of import values during the first-half of the 1980s, when the ratio of imports to consumption consistently exceeded *55 percent. In recent years, imports from GSP-eligible suppliers, as a percent of total U.S. imports, rose steadily from 3 percent in 1986 to 26 percent in 1990. The significant increases in U.S. canned mushroom imports from such GSP-eligible suppliers as Indonesia and Thailand in recent years are indicative of the growing potential of these countries as exporters to the United States. Indonesia, in particular, increased its share of total U.S. imports from about 2 percent in 1986 to 22 percent in 1990; Thailand increased its share from less than 1 percent to about 4 percent during the same period.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Indonesia for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 2

Price elasticity:

- Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers? . . . . Yes X No __
- What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
- Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term? . . . . Yes X No __
- Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States? . . . . Yes X No __
- Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets? . . . . Yes X No __
- What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __

Price level compared with--

- U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
- Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Quality compared with--

- U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
- Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Competitiveness indicators for Thailand for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 7

Price elasticity:

- Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers? . . . . Yes X No __
- What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
- Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term? . . . . Yes X No __
- Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States? . . . . Yes X No __
- Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets? . . . . Yes X No __
- What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __

Price level compared with--

- U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
- Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Quality compared with--

- U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
- Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers--Continued

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

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Price elasticity:
- Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers? . . . . Yes _X_ No __
- What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High _X_ Moderate ___ Low __
- Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term? . . . . Yes _X_ No __
- Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States? . . . . Yes _X_ No __
- Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets? . . . . Yes _X_ No __
- What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High _X_ Moderate ___ Low __

Price level compared with--
- U.S. products. . . . . Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _X_
- Other foreign products . . . . Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __

Quality compared with--
- U.S. products. . . . . Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _X_
- Other foreign products . . . . Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __

Comment.--Imports have trended upward since 1986, with much of the increase accounted for by rising shipments from nontraditional (principally GSP) suppliers. Historically, China, Taiwan, Korea, and Hong Kong were the major suppliers, together accounting for the bulk of total imports. In recent years, however, the share from Taiwan has fallen drastically, while the shares of imports accounted for by Korea and Hong Kong have trended downward. Imports from China were down in 1990 because of a Food and Drug Administration ruling that restricted entry because of the possible contamination of product. Imports from such nontraditional GSP-eligible suppliers as Indonesia, Thailand, and Poland have risen considerably in recent years and are expected to continue in the near future, especially in light of rising production costs in the more traditional exporting countries.

V. Position of interested parties

Opposition.--The American Mushroom Institute (AMI), representing the American mushroom-growing-and-processing industry, strongly opposes any request to provide duty-free entry under the GSP for prepared or preserved mushrooms. Processed mushroom imports have competed more successfully in the past year even without GSP benefit, according to the AMI, with low-priced imports currently causing serious injury to the domestic industry. Many growers and small processors are not expected to survive the increased supply of imports anticipated as a result of the granting of GSP. Domestic prices of both fresh and processed mushrooms are reported to have fallen in recent years as a result of the increase in imports from lower cost producers, with the overall market share accounted for by domestic producers shrinking. According to the AMI, existing duties are not a trade barrier to processed mushroom imports from either GSP-eligible or GSP-ineligible countries.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

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VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition--Continued

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No.
20031000

Digest Title: Prepared or preserved mushrooms
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
			Value (1,000 dollars)		
Taiwan...........	51,380	58,216	30,757	26,926	30,920
Indonesia........	1,857	2,907	9,083	11,140	25,607
Hong Kong........	24,119	16,055	18,041	17,567	21,594
China............	31,099	41,718	48,902	58,562	10,674
Spain............	2,695	4,069	6,595	8,091	8,102
Korea............	6,120	4,024	3,785	2,372	5,731
Thailand.........	347	375	571	1,415	4,300
Canada...........	136	80	53	1,291	3,709
Netherlands......	528	361	201	2,164	3,408
Austria..........	0	0	0	661	769
France...........	586	548	520	425	691
Japan............	468	496	342	593	572
Poland...........	46	44	97	1	472
Singapore........	105	0	13	68	413
Belgium..........	228	168	34	68	272
All other........	2,884	1,342	1,924	4,558	948
Total..........	122,597	130,403	120,920	135,904	118,182
GSP Total.....	4,119	3,749	10,924	16,168	30,929
			Percent		
Taiwan...........	41.9	44.6	25.4	19.8	26.2
Indonesia........	1.5	2.2	7.5	8.2	21.7
Hong Kong........	19.7	12.3	14.9	12.9	18.3
China............	25.4	32.0	40.4	43.1	9.0
Spain............	2.2	3.1	5.5	6.0	6.9
Korea............	5.0	3.1	3.1	1.7	4.8
Thailand.........	.3	.3	.5	1.0	3.6
Canada...........	.1	.1	1/	.9	3.1
Netherlands......	.4	.3	.2	1.6	2.9
Austria..........	.0	.0	.0	.5	.7
France...........	.5	.4	.4	.3	.6
Japan............	.4	.4	.3	.4	.5
Poland...........	1/	1/	.1	1/	.4
Singapore........	.1	.0	1/	.1	.3
Belgium..........	.2	.1	1/	.1	.2
All other........	2.4	1.0	1.6	3.4	.8
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	3.4	2.9	9.0	11.9	26.2

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
20031000

Digest Title: Prepared or preserved mushrooms
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico..........	4	9	67	109	923
Canada..........	47	280	157	104	874
Hong Kong........	15	113	123	564	521
Austria..........	0	0	0	0	149
Australia........	144	78	2	13	94
China............	0	0	33	37	60
Korea............	17	4	4	0	50
Spain............	0	0	79	149	46
Dominican Rep....	0	3	29	8	34
Sweden...........	67	0	7	0	26
Singapore........	6	1	4	23	21
El Salvador......	0	3	26	35	16
Bahrain..........	0	0	0	0	6
Bermuda..........	0	0	0	7	6
Honduras.........	29	0	0	18	3
All other........	611	355	510	212	0
Total..........	939	847	1,041	1,279	2,828
GSP Total.....	96	68	205	260	981
	Percent				
Mexico..........	.4	1.1	6.4	8.5	32.6
Canada..........	5.0	33.1	15.1	8.2	30.9
Hong Kong........	1.6	13.3	11.8	44.1	18.4
Austria..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.3
Australia........	15.3	9.2	.2	1.0	3.3
China............	.0	.0	3.2	2.9	2.1
Korea............	1.8	.5	.4	.0	1.8
Spain............	.0	.0	7.6	11.7	1.6
Dominican Rep....	.0	.4	2.8	.6	1.2
Sweden...........	7.1	.0	.7	.0	.9
Singapore........	.6	.2	.4	1.8	.7
El Salvador......	.0	.3	2.5	2.7	.6
Bahrain..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Bermuda..........	.0	.0	.0	.5	.2
Honduras.........	3.1	.0	.0	1.4	.1
All other........	65.1	41.9	49.0	16.6	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	10.3	8.1	19.7	20.3	34.7

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 2009.60.0060

CONCENTRATED GRAPE JUICE, OTHER THAN FROZEN

Concentrated Grape Juice, Other Than Frozen

I. Introduction

X Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver ___

HTS subheading	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
2009.60.0060[1]	Grape juice concentrate, unfrozen	26.4% (AVE)	Yes

[1]Based on 1990 trade data, Argentina exceeds the competitive-need limits for articles included under HTS subheading 2009.60.0060 and could be ineligible for GSP treatment of such articles.

Description and uses.--Concentrated grape juice, other than frozen, is a bulk concentrated grape juice that is produced mainly from concord grapes. It is sold to packers, canners, freezers, and beverage companies who dilute and blend it to be sold in the retail market as grape juice concentrate or reconstituted grape juice. It is normally stored at a temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit and has a sugar content of 65 degrees Brix. Before being sold at the retail level it is blended and diluted to a strength of 45 degrees Brix or less. Most imports of grape juice are imported at a concentration of 65 degrees Brix.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)[2]	17	17	17	17	17
Employment (1,000 employees)	650	680	710	730	710
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	55,775	83,622	79,477	103,024	91,202
Exports (1,000 dollars)	5,987	11,073	14,224	28,294	30,670
Imports (1,000 dollars)	6,215	5,617	10,440	13,411	22,534
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	56,003	78,166	75,693	88,141	83,066
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	11	7	14	15	27
Capacity utilization (percent)[3]	40	70	65	75	70

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS classification system and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.
[2]Does not include approximately 2,500 vineyards that grow concord and niagara grapes.
[3]Capacity utilization is estimated to the nearest 5 percent. The length of the harvest, generally in mid-to-late September, can be lengthened or shortened, thus adding to or subtracting from capacity utilization. If all the grapes were harvested and processed at about the same time, for example, capacity utilization could approach 100 percent every year.

Comment.--The prime ingredient in grape juice is the concord grape, which has a highly flavorful but somewhat bitter taste. The concord is one of the family of lambrusca grapes, which are grown primarily for grape juice. Other varieties can be blended with the concord to give a sweeter taste. There are four main growing regions in the world for lambrusca grapes--the Finger Lakes region of New York, the Yakima Valley of Washington State, a smaller region in southwest Michigan, and an area in southern Brazil (where a lambrusca called "Isabella" prevails). Most parts of Europe have banned the growing of concords so as not to endanger their wine industries (the concord carries phylloxera, a rootstock parasite). In general, grape juice imports tend to compete on price, but not quality, with domestically grown juice. Imports of grape juice mainly are blended with the domestic concord juice. The imports lack the flavor of the domestic grapes but because of their lower price and sweeter taste blend well with domestic concentrates in producing grape juice. GSP imports pose a greater threat to U.S. growers in years of abundant U.S. production since prices are driven down. In years when domestic concords are in short supply, GSP imports pose less of a threat since more imports are blended with domestic supplies. Nearly all the processing of concord grapes takes place during the harvest season, which begins in mid-to-late September and lasts 4 to 6 weeks.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	22,534	100	-	27
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	21,400	95	100	26
Argentina	14,450	64	67	17
Brazil.	5,088	23	24	6
Chile	1,588	7	7	2

[1]Imports from Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia were negligible in 1990.

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

Comment.--About 95 percent of imports of grape juice concentrate, unfrozen, was supplied by GSP-eligible countries in 1990. Imports were equivalent to about 27 percent of U.S. consumption in that year. Argentina and Brazil are, by far, the most important suppliers and both are eligible for GSP treatment.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Argentina[1] for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	1
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x No ___
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High x Moderate ___ Low ___
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x No ___
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x No ___
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x No ___
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x Moderate ___ Low ___
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x

[1] Based on 1990 trade data, Argentina exceeds the competitive-need limits for articles included under HTS subheading 2009.60.0060 and could be ineligible for GSP treatment of such articles.

Comment.--During 1986-90 Argentina's exports of grape juice concentrate, unfrozen, to the United States increased steadily from $2 million to $14 million, and Argentina displaced Brazil as the leading U.S. supplier during the period.

Competitiveness indicators for Brazil for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	2
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x No ___
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High x Moderate ___ Low ___
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x No ___
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x No ___
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x No ___
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x Moderate ___ Low ___
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent x Below ___
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent x Below ___

Comment.--Brazil grows a lambrusca grape called the "Isabella," which is sweeter but less flavorful than the Concord. Brazil has been displaced by Argentina as the dominant U.S. supplier of grape juice concentrate, unfrozen.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers--Continued

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High x Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x

Comment.--GSP-eligible imports of grape juice concentrate, unfrozen, increased from $6 million in 1986 to $23 million in 1990, or as a share of total imports from 74 percent to 95 percent.

V. Position of interested parties

Opposition.--The Wine Institute and Winegrape Growers of America oppose the granting of GSP duty-free entry on grape concentrate and must, HTS 2009.60.0060. They state that grape must and grape concentrate are easily converted to wine grape must and thus would affect the U.S. wine industry. They further state that the U.S. wine industry is in decline due to decreasing consumption, health warning label requirements, advertising restrictions, and excise taxes. The imported foreign grape must would be a disincentive to U.S. grape growers and would further damage the U.S. industry. Also, they claimed that granting GSP status would also make the U.S. industry less competitive in foreign markets, which account for 25 percent of U.S. premium wine shipments.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No.
2009600060

Digest Title: Concentrated grape juice, other than frozen
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
			Value (1,000 dollars)		
Argentina........	1,547	1,924	5,661	8,321	14,450
Brazil...........	2,581	1,904	2,631	3,474	5,088
Chile............	318	67	95	587	1,588
Italy............	164	196	306	66	365
West Germany.....	48	15	312	310	344
Canada...........	942	1,068	931	70	285
Israel...........	96	52	52	199	155
Spain............	38	15	26	10	56
Ecuador..........	0	0	0	0	44
Netherlands......	0	32	117	21	36
Uruguay..........	0	0	0	0	29
Mexico...........	29	64	170	230	28
Australia........	23	14	9	9	20
Hungary..........	0	0	0	85	17
United Kingdom...	23	21	5	9	12
All other........	407	246	126	22	16
Total..........	6,215	5,617	10,440	13,411	22,534
GSP Total.....	4,582	4,015	8,614	12,902	21,400
			Percent		
Argentina........	24.9	34.2	54.2	62.0	64.1
Brazil...........	41.5	33.9	25.2	25.9	22.6
Chile............	5.1	1.2	.9	4.4	7.0
Italy............	2.6	3.5	2.9	.5	1.6
West Germany.....	.8	.3	3.0	2.3	1.5
Canada...........	15.2	19.0	8.9	.5	1.3
Israel...........	1.5	.9	.5	1.5	.7
Spain............	.6	.3	.2	.1	.3
Ecuador..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Netherlands......	.0	.6	1.1	.2	.2
Uruguay..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
Mexico...........	.5	1.1	1.6	1.7	.1
Australia........	.4	.2	.1	.1	.1
Hungary..........	.0	.0	.0	.6	.1
United Kingdom...	.4	.4	.1	.1	.1
All other........	6.6	4.4	1.2	.2	.1
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	73.7	71.5	82.5	96.2	95.0

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
2009600060

Digest Title: Concentrated grape juice, other than frozen
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan...........	3,527	8,607	11,913	21,624	17,975
Canada..........	1,634	2,167	2,043	3,427	9,909
Taiwan..........	180	9	117	655	1,412
Panama..........	9	0	0	345	404
Bahamas.........	194	0	0	46	191
Jamaica.........	0	32	16	236	177
Mexico..........	0	0	24	193	145
Philippines......	0	25	0	102	133
United Kingdom...	0	0	0	54	130
Haiti...........	0	2	0	18	57
Netherlands Ant..	0	0	0	17	30
China...........	0	0	0	0	25
Saudi Arabia.....	0	0	0	0	20
Ecuador..........	0	0	0	0	11
Australia........	0	0	0	740	10
All other........	443	230	112	837	41
Total..........	5,987	11,073	14,224	28,294	30,670
GSP Total.....	408	83	107	1,229	1,184
	Percent				
Japan...........	58.9	77.7	83.7	76.4	58.6
Canada..........	27.3	19.6	14.4	12.1	32.3
Taiwan..........	3.0	.1	.8	2.3	4.6
Panama..........	.2	.0	.0	1.2	1.3
Bahamas.........	3.2	.0	.0	.2	.6
Jamaica.........	.0	.3	.1	.8	.6
Mexico..........	.0	.0	.2	.7	.5
Philippines......	.0	.2	.0	.4	.4
United Kingdom...	.0	.0	.0	.2	.4
Haiti...........	.0	1/	.0	.1	.2
Netherlands Ant..	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1
China...........	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
Saudi Arabia.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
Ecuador..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Australia........	.0	.0	.0	2.6	1/
All other........	7.4	2.1	.8	3.0	.1
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	6.8	.8	.8	4.3	3.9

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 2204.10.00

CERTAIN WINE

Certain Wine[1]

I. Introduction

_X_ Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver ___________

HTS subheadings	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
2204.10.00	Sparkling wine	1.4% (AVE)	Yes
2204.21.40	Red, white, or other wine made from grapes, of alcoholic content less than 14 percent volume, in containers holding 2 liters or less	3.2% (AVE)	Yes
2204.21.40(pt.)	If of the designation of "Tokay" and so designated on approved label	3.2% (AVE)	Yes
2204.21.80	Other wine, including sherry, made from grapes, of alcoholic content over 14 percent volume, in containers holding 2 liters or less	4.9% (AVE)	Yes
2204.21.80(pt.)	If of the designation of "Tokay" and so designated on approved label	4.9% (AVE)	Yes

Description and uses.--Sparkling wines are those wines produced by the traditional French bottle-fermented method, known as the Charmat process, and a transfer process. Sparkling wines are generally generically referred to as "Champagne," although Champagne is actually only one type of sparkling wine.

Table wine is defined by regulations of the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF) as wine produced by the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe grapes, having an alcoholic content not in excess of 14 percent by volume. The wines known as "Tokay" take their name from a small district in Hungary around the village of Tokaj. The wines known as "Tokay" are of three different types, but only two are made with regularity. As with other table wine, Tokay is used to complement meals and in cooking, entertaining, and religious ceremonies.

Grape wine having alcohol content in excess of 14 percent but not in excess of 24 percent by volume is considered by the BATF as "dessert wine". Under BATF regulations, if the dessert wine has taste, aroma, and characteristics attributed to sherry, and an alcoholic content derived, in part, from added grape brandy or alcohol of not less than 17 percent by volume, it may be designated as "sherry". Other dessert wine having the taste, aroma, and characterstics generally attributed to angelica, Madeira, muscatel, or port and an alcoholic content derived in part from added grape brandy or alcohol of not less than 18 percent by volume, may be designated as "angelica," "Madeira," "muscatel", or "port," respectively.

Although there is a wine produced in the United States known as "California Tokay," this wine is not be confused with the product from Hungary. California Tokay is a blended dessert wine, composed of port, sherry, and Angelica.

[1] This digest includes the following HTS subheadings: 2204.10.00, 2204.21.40, 2204.21.40(pt.), 2204.21.80, and 2204.21.80(pt.).

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers[2] (number)	*1,455	*1,453	*1,541	*1,541	*1,550
Employment[3] (1,000 employees)	*11	*11	*11	*11	*11
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	*1,196,361	*1,318,350	*1,351,309	*1,390,497	*1,400,000
Exports (1,000 dollars)	19,933	34,726	48,346	70,542	90,022
Imports (1,000 dollars)	907,413	873,911	847,917	882,757	877,269
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	*2,083,841	*2,157,535	*2,150,880	*2,202,712	*2,187,247
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	*44	*41	*39	*40	*40
Capacity utilization (percent)	*70	*72	*70	*70	*72

[1] Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.

[2] Bonded wine cellars, as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[3] Direct employment in winemaking, based on statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Employment in wine wholesaling and retailing for 1987 is estimated at 238,150 by Steve Barsby and Associates in a report prepared for the National Wine Coalition, 1989.

Comment.--A few large firms account for the majority of U.S. wine production, and the remaining portion is divided among many small wineries. Shipments of table wine are similarly dominated by large firms, with one firm accounting for about one-third of total shipments. In the so-called "popular-priced premium" wine segment, which is the segment most directly comparable with many wines imported from GSP-eligible sources, the top five producers account for about two-thirds of sales volume. Most of the remaining wine producers are small, specialize in premium varietal wines, and often produce solely for a local market.

The U.S. wine market has been stagnant in recent years when measured in sales volume, although wine coolers provided a temporary boost to sales. As table wine sales declined in volume, the value of sales has risen because consumers have purchased higher priced wine. Domestically produced generic wines account for about one-half of the U.S. quantity of the table wine market, and the market share of generic wines has been declining.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	877,269	100	-	*40
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	27,473	3	100	*1
Chile	14,706	2	54	*1
Yugoslavia[2]	3,210	(3)	12	*(3)
Hungary	2,609	(3)	9	*(3)
Brazil.	2,373	(3)	9	*(3)

[1] There were no imports from Poland in 1990.
[2] Yugoslavia has been temporarily suspended from the President's list of GSP-eligible countries.
[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Comment.--Although the value of table wine and dessert wine imports from GSP sources is small compared with the value of table wine imports from Western Europe, table wine and dessert wine imports from GSP beneficiaries, particularly Brazil, have increased significantly in recent years. The unit value of most wine supplied by GSP-eligible countries is less than the unit value of wine from major European countries. Consequently, the ad valorem equivalent duty faced by GSP countries differs from that for all wine imports.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Chile for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	7
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes __ No X
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Comment.--Labor costs are a large part of the cost of producing any wine. Although the quality of the wines from Chile, Yugoslavia, and Hungary are comparable with similar wines from other countries, labor costs in these GSP-eligible countries are significantly lower, and therefore the wines may be produced at costs lower than similar products from countries such as France or Italy.

U.S. consumers appear to be willing to pay a higher price for U.S.-produced and non-GSP (Italian, German, and French) wine than for equivalent wine from GSP countries. The reasons for this are a lack of familiarity with the GSP countries' products, and a certain prestige associated with products from the United States, Italy, France, and Germany.

Competitiveness indicators for Yugolavia for all digest products[1]

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	8
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes __ No X
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __

[1] Yugoslavia has been temporarily suspended from the President's list of GSP-eligible countries.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers--Continued

Competitiveness indicators for Hungary for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	9
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High _X_ Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes __ No _X_
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes _X_ No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High _X_ Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below _X_
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below _X_
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent _X_ Below __

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High _X_ Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes __ No _X_
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes _X_ No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High _X_ Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below _X_
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below _X_
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent _X_ Below __

Comment.--Sparkling wine, table wine, and dessert wine are produced throughout the world and factors such as grape variety, soil type, climate, and method of production can alter the flavor of the wine. These taste variations occur among the wines of domestic producers as well as among those of foreign producers. Many of the table wine imports are specialty wines, proprietary types, or wines with prestigious geographic appellations; the wines retail at prices in excess of domestic brands. The competitive position of many wines in this segment of the market depends more on consumer taste preferences than price; these specialty wines are thought to have low to moderate price elasticity of demand.

Comparing price levels of wine from different countries is complex, since prices of wine are linked with brand images and the reputation of a particular type of wine. While certain brands or varieties of wine from GSP countries have the reputation of high quality and can command higher market prices, in general the wines from existing GSP sources are less costly than the well-known wines from Western Europe. Most wine from GSP sources is equivalent in price to many of the leading brands produced in the United States, although certain premium domestic wines are generally higher in price than wine produced in GSP countries.

V. Position of interested parties

Support.--In his testimony, Christopher J. Brescia, on behalf of Hungarian Cellars, Inc. & Fine Wine Importers, Inc., stated that the granting of GSP for the affected products is expected to have minimal impact on U.S. producers. Mr. Brescia supported this conclusion by pointing out that currently aggregate U.S. wine imports from Hungary account for only 1 percent of red wine volume and 0.3 percent of import value, and 0.6 percent of white wine import volume and 0.3 percent of value. Furthermore, Mr. Brescia stated that overall GSP imports of red wine accounted for only 12 percent of imported volume (5 percent of import value) and 7 percent of import value for white wine. The petitioner drew attention to the health of the U.S. wine industry, which Mr. Breschia said has experienced growth of over 400-percent since 1987. Mr. Brescia further explained that Hungary has lost traditional markets in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and is in need of hard currency markets that could help the country service its debt.

Opposition.--The Wine Institute and the Winegrape Growers of America, who opposed Hungary's previous request for GSP treatment for red and white wine during the 1990 GSP review, once again stated their opposition to the inclusion of red and white wine, along with grape juice concentrate and sparkling wine, as articles eligible for GSP treatment. The Wine Institute and the Winegrape Growers of America state that the situation of the wine industry has not changed since the 1990 GSP review. As during the time of that previous review, the U.S. wine industry is facing a declining domestic market, particularly in the less expensive wines that would be the most affected by the granting of the Hungarian petition. However, the domestic industry reports that it has made strides in obtaining foreign market access despite significant barriers to trade abroad. The Wine Institute and the Winegrape Growers of America wish to see the Hungarian petition denied not only because of the current problems in the domestic wine market, but also because the reduction of tariffs will weaken the U.S. position at any negotiations over the reduction of current unfair trade barriers.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

VI. Summary of probable economic effects—Addition—Continued

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No.
22041000

Digest Title: Certain wine
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	464,626	446,274	437,171	462,925	427,981
Italy	242,953	234,055	220,993	229,359	254,145
Spain	63,581	65,554	70,147	66,855	71,787
West Germany	77,321	57,991	49,595	46,953	43,900
Portugal	27,456	30,670	28,507	27,491	24,743
Australia	3,528	14,363	15,088	15,882	18,988
Chile	2,680	3,597	4,392	9,239	14,706
Yugoslavia	2,501	2,411	2,772	3,083	3,210
Hungary	981	690	1,574	2,198	2,609
Brazil	249	111	672	2,915	2,373
Greece	2,082	1,946	2,195	2,247	2,241
United Kingdom	2,866	4,710	2,988	2,700	1,839
Argentina	1,018	1,030	1,173	1,463	1,548
Bulgaria	1,456	1,537	1,390	1,868	1,451
Romania	1,296	1,399	1,875	1,643	1,231
All other	12,818	7,572	7,386	5,935	4,516
Total	907,413	873,911	847,917	882,757	877,269
GSP Total	11,111	12,093	14,846	23,366	27,473
	Percent				
France	51.2	51.1	51.6	52.4	48.8
Italy	26.8	26.8	26.1	26.0	29.0
Spain	7.0	7.5	8.3	7.6	8.2
West Germany	8.5	6.6	5.8	5.3	5.0
Portugal	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.8
Australia	.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2
Chile	.3	.4	.5	1.0	1.7
Yugoslavia	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4
Hungary	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3
Brazil	1/	1/	.1	.3	.3
Greece	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3
United Kingdom	.3	.5	.4	.3	.2
Argentina	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
Bulgaria	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Romania	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1
All other	1.4	.9	.9	.7	.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.6	3.1

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
22041000
HTS No.
22041000

Sparkling wine
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	171,053	195,605	184,356	182,341	170,786
Italy	63,745	70,760	63,700	60,479	60,276
Spain	32,562	34,890	40,581	37,193	38,127
West Germany	2,991	2,489	2,541	1,520	858
Australia	123	378	325	136	237
United Kingdom	890	2,343	1,174	379	237
Portugal	1,068	427	452	343	180
Canada	159	48	15	70	128
Chile	20	64	78	77	95
Netherlands	881	477	217	80	80
Denmark	73	43	0	0	69
Soviet Union	50	0	10	13	52
Iran	1	4	0	0	50
Sweden	79	2	416	329	28
Hungary	39	7	9	13	26
All other	3,660	2,565	1,990	652	166
Total	277,394	310,101	295,863	283,626	271,395
GSP Total	241	1,030	1,019	262	205
	Percent				
France	61.7	63.1	62.3	64.3	62.9
Italy	23.0	22.8	21.5	21.3	22.2
Spain	11.7	11.3	13.7	13.1	14.0
West Germany	1.1	.8	.9	.5	.3
Australia	1/	.1	.1	1/	.1
United Kingdom	.3	.8	.4	.1	.1
Portugal	.4	.1	.2	.1	.1
Canada	.1	1/	1/	1/	1/
Chile	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Netherlands	.3	.2	.1	1/	1/
Denmark	1/	1/	.0	.0	1/
Soviet Union	1/	.0	1/	1/	1/
Iran	1/	1/	.0	.0	1/
Sweden	1/	1/	.1	.1	1/
Hungary	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
All other	1.3	.8	.7	.2	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	.1	.3	.3	.1	.1

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
22041000
HTS No.
22042140

Red, white, or other wine
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	292,350	249,429	251,650	279,966	256,318
Italy	178,595	162,235	156,713	168,193	193,202
West Germany	74,320	55,495	47,027	45,349	43,042
Australia	3,318	13,660	14,393	15,466	18,362
Chile	2,661	3,534	4,314	9,162	14,611
Portugal	19,550	20,010	16,673	17,685	13,479
Spain	9,350	10,377	11,044	11,991	11,495
Yugoslavia	2,483	2,379	2,725	3,047	3,191
Hungary	942	684	1,565	2,184	2,583
Brazil	207	108	671	2,915	2,368
Greece	2,000	1,892	2,162	2,203	2,171
Argentina	964	1,024	1,156	1,458	1,516
Bulgaria	1,456	1,537	1,390	1,868	1,451
Romania	1,289	1,398	1,875	1,643	1,231
Israel	1,334	1,226	1,501	1,864	1,201
All other	7,544	4,795	4,331	3,996	3,504
Total	598,362	529,783	519,189	568,989	569,724
GSP Total	10,722	11,027	13,798	23,099	27,258
	Percent				
France	48.9	47.1	48.5	49.2	45.0
Italy	29.8	30.6	30.2	29.6	33.9
West Germany	12.4	10.5	9.1	8.0	7.6
Australia	.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.2
Chile	.4	.7	.8	1.6	2.6
Portugal	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.4
Spain	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Yugoslavia	.4	.4	.5	.5	.6
Hungary	.2	.1	.3	.4	.5
Brazil	1/	1/	.1	.5	.4
Greece	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4
Argentina	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3
Bulgaria	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3
Romania	.2	.3	.4	.3	.2
Israel	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2
All other	1.3	.9	.8	.7	.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1.8	2.1	2.7	4.1	4.8

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
22041000
HTS No.
22042180

Other wine
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Spain	21,669	20,286	18,522	17,672	22,165
Portugal	6,837	10,233	11,382	9,464	11,084
France	1,222	1,240	1,165	618	877
United Kingdom	337	617	446	923	674
Italy	613	1,060	579	687	667
Australia	88	325	371	280	389
Denmark	51	0	53	196	115
Greece	79	54	29	45	70
Ireland	6	0	61	58	58
Canada	1	1	18	52	16
Soviet Union	86	16	52	0	12
China	3	10	2	32	12
Argentina	4	0	0	0	9
New Zealand	2	5	11	20	2
Mexico	0	9	0	0	0
All other	659	171	172	96	0
Total	31,657	34,026	32,864	30,142	36,150
GSP Total	148	36	29	5	9
	Percent				
Spain	68.4	59.6	56.4	58.6	61.3
Portugal	21.6	30.1	34.6	31.4	30.7
France	3.9	3.6	3.5	2.0	2.4
United Kingdom	1.1	1.8	1.4	3.1	1.9
Italy	1.9	3.1	1.8	2.3	1.8
Australia	.3	1.0	1.1	.9	1.1
Denmark	.2	.0	.2	.6	.3
Greece	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2
Ireland	1/	.0	.2	.2	.2
Canada	1/	1/	.1	.2	1/
Soviet Union	.3	1/	.2	.0	1/
China	1/	1/	1/	.1	1/
Argentina	1/	.0	.0	.0	1/
New Zealand	1/	1/	1/	.1	1/
Mexico	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
All other	2.1	.5	.5	.3	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	.5	.1	.1	1/	1/

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
22041000

Digest Title: Certain wine
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	4,402	6,964	8,304	13,740	20,735
United Kingdom	3,029	6,611	10,583	15,856	20,064
Japan	4,130	7,671	12,250	14,964	16,982
Sweden	416	967	1,901	2,471	3,025
France	345	617	910	1,643	2,804
Belgium	875	1,232	1,553	1,567	2,552
West Germany	635	746	1,204	1,899	2,478
Switzerland	416	1,047	1,759	1,601	2,416
Denmark	396	867	1,277	1,515	2,023
Taiwan	156	1,848	615	889	1,702
Netherlands	183	343	372	1,480	1,477
Netherlands Ant.	0	0	475	1,103	1,260
Hong Kong	482	630	869	963	1,178
Nigeria	0	22	19	264	1,134
Bermuda	315	464	412	329	927
All other	4,153	4,697	5,843	10,257	9,264
Total	19,933	34,726	48,346	70,542	90,022
GSP Total	3,561	3,761	4,725	8,553	7,702
	Percent				
Canada	22.1	20.1	17.2	19.5	23.0
United Kingdom	15.2	19.0	21.9	22.5	22.3
Japan	20.7	22.1	25.3	21.2	18.9
Sweden	2.1	2.8	3.9	3.5	3.4
France	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.1
Belgium	4.4	3.5	3.2	2.2	2.8
West Germany	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8
Switzerland	2.1	3.0	3.6	2.3	2.7
Denmark	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.2
Taiwan	.8	5.3	1.3	1.3	1.9
Netherlands	.9	1.0	.8	2.1	1.6
Netherlands Ant.	.0	.0	1.0	1.6	1.4
Hong Kong	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3
Nigeria	.0	.1	1/	.4	1.3
Bermuda	1.6	1.3	.9	.5	1.0
All other	20.8	13.5	12.1	14.5	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	17.9	10.8	9.8	12.1	8.6

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 2208.20.50

CERTAIN BRANDY

Digest No.
2208.20.50

Certain Brandy

I. Introduction

X Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver

HTS subheading	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
2208.20.50	Grape brandy, other than pisco and singani, in containers each holding over 4 liters, valued not over $2.38/liter	1% (AVE)	Yes

Description and uses.--Brandy is defined in the regulations of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF) as a distilled spirit, meaning that it is a potable alcoholic beverage obtained from the distillation of a liquid containing alcohol. A large number of different types of brandies are marketed in the United States, and include foreign specialty products such as French Cognac, sherry brandies from Spain, and Pisco from Peru. The product contained in this digest is used primarily as a mixer rather than consumed straight. Brandy also is used medicinally by some and is used in cooking.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	**54	**54	**54	**54	**54
Employment (1,000 employees)	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	**6,000	**7,000	**8,000	**10,000	**10,000
Exports (1,000 dollars)	559	1,685	3,398	4,234	6,305
Imports (1,000 dollars)	90	83	65	1,078	507
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	**5,531	**5,398	**4,667	**6,844	**4,202
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	**2	**2	**1	**16	**12
Capacity utilization (percent)	**60	**60	**60	**65	**65

[1] Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS nomenclature structure and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.
[2] Not available.

Comment.--For the most part, domestic distilled spirit manufacture is a capital-intensive process that utilizes a great deal of automation. However, the production of a some brandies does require various labor-intensive manufacturing procedures. Almost all of the brandy distillation in the United States occurs in California. The majority of distilleries in the United States use the patent (continuous) still rather than the pot still used in older production areas such as France.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	507	100	-	**12
Imports from GSP countries:[1]				
Total	0	-	-	-

[1]There were no imports from GSP countries in 1990. During the period 1986-90, only 8 countries exported items under this HTS subheading to the United States. In the past 5 years, only Brazil of the GSP countries exported products under this HTS subheading to the United States. In 1988, Brazil exported products with a total value of less than $500.

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

Comment.--Brandy is produced in many countries and there are important taste variations among the different products. The variations of brandy depend on many factors, including raw materials, time of distillation, and the presence of flavoring and coloring ingredients. Generally brandies tend to be specialty products or particular brands of worldwide repute, such as French "Cognac."

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

There were no imports from GSP countries in 1990. In the past 5 years, the only GSP country to export brandy to the United States was Brazil, which had a one-time export of an insignificant amount.

V. Position of interested parties

Opposition.--The Brandy Export Association (BEA), a trade association representing the export interests of U.S. brandy producers and bottlers, opposes the granting of GSP treatment for grape brandy. According to the statement of the BEA, the U.S. distilled spirits industry--particularly the brandy industry--is declining as a result of import competition, declining consumption and trade barriers. The BEA believes that virtually the entire U.S. grape brandy industry will be significantly adversely affected if GSP treatment is given to brandy. U.S. imports of grape brandy in 1989 were already approximately 50 percent of U.S. brandy consumption and 55 percent of total distilled spirit imports, the BEA states. The BEA points out in its statement that many GSP-eligible countries are major brandy producers. Finally, the BEA stresses that status similar to GSP is not known to be granted by any other major brandy-producing nation.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

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Table I.

Digest No.
22082050

Digest Title: Certain brandy
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	83	76	59	958	368
Italy	4	6	5	120	139
Canada	1/	1/	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	1/	0	0
Netherlands	2	0	0	0	0
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0
Spain	1/	0	1/	0	0
Portugal	1/	0	0	0	0
Total	90	83	65	1,078	507
GSP Total	0	0	1/	0	0
	Percent				
France	92.4	92.4	91.3	88.9	72.5
Italy	4.4	7.2	7.9	11.1	27.5
Canada	1/	1/	.0	.0	.0
Brazil	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Netherlands	1.7	.0	.0	.0	.0
Belgium	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Spain	1/	.0	1/	.0	.0
Portugal	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
22082050

Digest Title: Certain brandy

U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan............	241	32	106	2,254	4,265
Thailand.........	0	0	0	0	831
Canada...........	130	32	173	370	384
Antigua..........	0	0	9	12	207
Netherlands Ant..	0	0	36	20	62
Bahamas..........	0	0	0	40	62
Philippines......	0	6	66	101	61
Australia........	0	0	0	0	56
New Zealand......	0	0	0	0	53
United Kingdom...	0	5	71	43	51
St Vinc & Gren...	0	0	9	0	35
Dominican Rep....	0	14	51	36	35
Mexico...........	66	1,126	2,419	1,052	32
Aruba............	18	46	0	0	32
Martinique.......	0	0	0	0	30
All other........	103	424	458	306	110
Total..........	559	1,685	3,398	4,234	6,305
GSP Total.....	118	1,243	2,670	1,386	1,410
	Percent				
Japan............	43.2	1.9	3.1	53.2	67.6
Thailand.........	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.2
Canada...........	23.3	1.9	5.1	8.7	6.1
Antigua..........	.0	.0	.3	.3	3.3
Netherlands Ant..	.0	.0	1.1	.5	1.0
Bahamas..........	.0	.0	.0	.9	1.0
Philippines......	.0	.3	1.9	2.4	1.0
Australia........	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9
New Zealand......	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8
United Kingdom...	.0	.3	2.1	1.0	.8
St Vinc & Gren...	.0	.0	.3	.0	.5
Dominican Rep....	.0	.8	1.5	.8	.5
Mexico...........	11.8	66.9	71.2	24.9	.5
Aruba............	3.3	2.8	.0	.0	.5
Martinique.......	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5
All other........	18.4	25.2	13.5	7.2	1.7
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	21.1	73.8	78.6	32.7	22.4

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 2902.90.50(pt)

CERTAIN BENZENOID CHEMICALS

Certain Benzenoid Chemicals[1]

I. Introduction

X Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver ___

HTS subheadings	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91) Percent ad valorem	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
2902.90.50(pt)	Anthracene and 1,4-di(2-methylstyrl)benzene	10.4%	Yes
2904.10.20(pt)	2-Anthracenesulfonic acid	13.5%	No
2904.10.30(pt)	Benzenesulfonyl chloride	17% (AVE)	Yes
2904.90.35	4,4'-Dinitrostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid	15%	Yes
2907.15.50(pt)	β-Naphthol	20%	No
2907.23.00	Bisphenol A and its salts	14.5% (AVE)	Yes
2908.20.10(pt)	4-Hydroxy-1-naphthalene-sulfonic acid	6.4%	No
2908.20.50(pt)	1,8-Dihydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic acid, and its disodium salt.	19.5% (AVE)	No
2908.90.20(pt)	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	6%	Yes
2914.49.10(pt)	Ninhydrin	11%	Yes
2914.61.00	Anthraquinone	11%	No
2916.39.60(pt)	Cinnamic acid	14.6% (AVE)	Yes
2918.21.50	Salicylic acid and its salts not for medicinal use.	20.6% (AVE)	Yes
2918.29.50(pt)	3-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid	18.6% (AVE)	Yes
2921.42.70(pt)	N-Ethylaniline and N,N-Diethylaniline	19.3% (AVE)	Yes
2921.59.20	4,4'-Diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid	10.5%	Yes
2922.30.20(pt)	2-Aminoanthraquinone	13.5%	No
2924.21.30(pt)	sym-Diethyldiphenylurea	18.5% (AVE)	Yes
2925.20.30(pt)	Diphenylquanidine	15%	No
2926.90.10(pt)	Benzonitrile	6.8%	Yes
2926.90.40(pt)	o-Chlorobenzonitrile	20%	No
2930.90.20(pt)	N-Cyclohexylthiophthalimide	6.7%	Yes
3812.10.10	Certain rubber processing chemicals	14.1% (AVE)	Yes
3812.30.40	Certain antioxidizing preparation for rubber or plastics.	14% (AVE)	Yes

Description and uses.--The products covered by this digest are benzenoid intermediate chemicals produced from either petroleum products or coal tars. These intermediate chemicals are used in the production of plastics resins, pharmaceuticals, synthetic organic dyes and pigments, and pesticides, and in rubber processing.

[1]This digest includes the following HTS subheadings: 2902.90.50(pt), 2904.10.20(pt), 2904.10.30(pt), 2904.90.35, 2907.15.50(pt), 2907.23.00, 2908.20.10(pt), 2908.20.50(pt), 2908.90.20(pt), 2914.49.10(pt), 2914.61.00, 2916.39.60(pt), 2918.21.50, 2918.29.50(pt.), 2921.42.70(pt), 2921.59.20, 2922.30.20(pt), 2924.21.30(pt), 2925.20.30(pt), 2926.90.10(pt), 2926.90.40(pt), 2930.90.20(pt), 3812.10.10, and 3812.30.40.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	*18	*18	*18	*18	*18
Employment (1,000 employees)	**5	**5	**5	**5	**5
Production (1,000,000 dollars)	*620	*675	*670	*657	**638
Exports (1,000,000 dollars)	55	71	75	105	139
Imports (1,000,000 dollars)	14	16	29	44	36
Consumption (1,000,000 dollars)	*579	*620	*624	*596	**535
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	*2	*3	*5	*7	**7
Capacity utilization (percent)	**80	**90	**88	**87	**85

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature system to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.

Comment.--U.S. production of the chemicals covered by this digest increased from *$620 million in 1986, to *$670 million in 1988, before declining to **$638 million in 1990. The U.S. producers of these chemicals are multinational firms and small specialty chemicals companies. Approximately 50 percent of total U.S. production of these chemicals in 1990 was consumed captively. The remainder was sold to other chemical and pharmaceutical firms as raw materials for more sophisticated products.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	35,669	100	-	**7
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	4,025	11	100	**1
India	3,678	10	91	**1
Israel[2]	101	([3])	3	**([3])
Poland	87	([3])	2	**([3])
Czechoslovakia	86	([3])	2	**([3])

[1]There were no imports from Hungary in 1990.
[2]Although imports of certain benzenoid chemicals from Israel are eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP, imports of these items during 1990 from Israel entered duty-free under the provisions of the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985.
[3]Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Comment.--GSP imports increased from $735,000 in 1986 to $4 million in 1990. The principal reason for this increase was the substitution of certain intermediate chemicals used to manufacture synthetic organic dyes produced in India and other GSP-eligible countries for such products no longer manufactured by U.S. or Western European chemical firms due to worker safety or environmental concerns.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for India for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	3
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High _X_ Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes _X_ No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes _X_ No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High _X_ Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent _X_ Below __

Competitiveness indicators for Israel for all digest products[1]

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	11
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High _X_ Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes _X_ No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes _X_ No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High _X_ Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent _X_ Below __

[1]Although imports of all digest products from Israel are eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP, imports of these items during 1990 from Israel entered duty-free under the provisions of the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers—Continued

Competitiveness indicators for Poland for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 12
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes X No __
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes X No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with—
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes X No __
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes X No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with—
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

V. Position of interested parties

Opposition.--In a written submission to the Commission, Ciba-Geigy Corp. the U.S. subsidiary of the Swiss multinational chemicals producer of the same name, objects to granting GSP-eligibility to 4,4'-dinitrostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid (HTS 2904.90.35) and 4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid (HTS 2921.59.20). Ciba-Geigy produces these chemicals in its McIntosh, AL, plant, and sells them in the domestic market. The company stated that it has made significant investments to make this plant highly efficient and environmentally sound, and that eliminating the duties on these chemicals for GSP-eligible countries would seriously jeopardize cost recovery on these investments and would also permit offshore producers to increase their share of the domestic market.

Pfister Chemical of Ridgefield, NJ, a U.S. producer of specialty chemicals, opposed the addition of 3-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid (HTS 2918.29.50(pt)) to the list of products eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. In a written submission to the Commission, Pfister maintains that it is having significant problems competing with lower-priced imports of this chemical from foreign sources, particularly China. Pfister also argues that the petitioning country, Czechoslovakia, has an industry with a high degree of technical sophistication and, therefore, needs no special duty concessions to be price-competitive in the U.S. market.

Other positions.--In a posthearing brief to the Commission, Sunbelt Corp., a U.S. manufacturer of dyes and related products, stated that the firm takes no position at this time in regard to Czechoslovakia's request to have 4,4'-dinitrostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid (HTS 2904.90.35) and 4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid (HTS 2921.59.20) added to the list of products eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. However, Sunbelt does take the position that such privileges also be extended to all GSP beneficiary countries, including India.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

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VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition--Continued

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Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)

Digest Title: Certain benzenoid chemicals
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	2,771	3,720	8,726	16,438	11,750
Switzerland......	1,202	1,441	1,962	149	5,222
India............	310	284	1,325	3,295	3,678
China............	645	443	320	1,423	3,578
Italy............	2,263	3,112	4,172	2,902	3,436
Japan............	2,014	2,898	5,319	15,935	3,352
United Kingdom...	1,843	2,018	3,275	1,898	1,774
Canada...........	51	47	73	184	1,243
Hong Kong........	34	22	63	575	806
France...........	541	586	987	220	357
Israel...........	43	51	39	98	101
Poland...........	7	62	346	537	87
Czechoslovakia...	0	0	0	0	86
Mexico...........	75	72	239	1/	61
Spain............	1	1	2	21	34
All other........	1,735	1,428	1,931	496	103
Total..........	13,536	16,184	28,778	44,172	35,669
GSP Total.....	735	743	2,408	3,955	4,025
	Percent				
West Germany.....	20.5	23.0	30.3	37.2	32.9
Switzerland......	8.9	8.9	6.8	.3	14.6
India............	2.3	1.8	4.6	7.5	10.3
China............	4.8	2.7	1.1	3.2	10.0
Italy............	16.7	19.2	14.5	6.6	9.6
Japan............	14.9	17.9	18.5	36.1	9.4
United Kingdom...	13.6	12.5	11.4	4.3	5.0
Canada...........	.4	.3	.3	.4	3.5
Hong Kong........	.2	.1	.2	1.3	2.3
France...........	4.0	3.6	3.4	.5	1.0
Israel...........	.3	.3	.1	.2	.3
Poland...........	.1	.4	1.2	1.2	.2
Czechoslovakia...	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Mexico...........	.6	.4	.8	1/	.2
Spain............	1/	1/	1/	1/	.1
All other........	12.8	8.8	6.7	1.1	.3
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	5.4	4.6	8.4	9.0	11.3

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29029050 (pt)

Anthracene and 1,4-di(2-methylstyrl)benzene:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	23	28	18	9	11
Canada	1/	4	5	2	7
France	1	2	4	1/	6
United Kingdom	4	1	1	6	3
West Germany	1	5	22	7	2
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	1/
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1/
Belgium	1/	1	1	5	1/
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Netherlands	6	1	1/	0	1/
Denmark	0	0	0	0	1/
Argentina	1	1/	0	0	0
Sweden	1/	1/	1/	1/	0
Spain	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	1/	0
All other	2	1	1/	1/	0
Total	39	43	52	31	30
GSP Total	2	1/	1/	0	1/
	Percent				
Japan	59.5	65.1	35.2	29.2	35.9
Canada	1/	8.9	9.4	7.4	22.5
France	1.5	3.9	7.7	1/	21.8
United Kingdom	11.3	2.0	2.2	18.0	9.4
West Germany	3.7	11.8	42.5	23.8	5.9
New Zealand	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Mexico	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Belgium	1/	3.3	2.2	16.8	1/
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Netherlands	15.7	2.0	1/	.0	1/
Denmark	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Argentina	2.5	1/	.0	.0	.0
Sweden	1/	1/	1/	1/	.0
Spain	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Italy	.0	.0	.0	1/	.0
All other	4.4	1.5	1/	1/	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	4.0	1/	1/	.0	1/

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29041020 (pt)

2-Anthracenesulfonic acid:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	1/	1/	0	1/	3
Japan	1/	1/	1/	2	1
United Kingdom	1/	1	1/	1/	1
Poland	0	0	0	0	1/
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/	1	1/
West Germany	1/	1/	1/	1	1/
Netherlands	0	0	1/	1/	1/
Canada	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Austria	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Israel	1/	0	0	0	0
Korea	1/	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	1/	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	1/	0	0
Total	1	2	1	4	6
GSP Total	1/	0	0	0	1/
	Percent				
France	1/	1/	.0	1/	56.4
Japan	1/	1/	1/	51.2	22.5
United Kingdom	1/	54.8	1/	1/	12.6
Poland	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/	14.6	1/
West Germany	1/	1/	1/	20.9	1/
Netherlands	.0	.0	1/	1/	1/
Canada	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Austria	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Israel	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Korea	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Taiwan	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
New Zealand	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1/	.0	.0	.0	1/

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29041030 (pt)

Benzenesulfonyl chloride:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Israel	1	1	2	11	12
Japan	2	4	3	2	5
West Germany	2	2	3	5	4
France	1/	1/	1/	4	2
Italy	1/	1/	1/	1/	1
United Kingdom	1/	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/	1	1
Mexico	1/	1/	0	0	1/
Belgium	1/	1/	0	1/	1/
Canada	0	0	1/	1/	0
Norway	0	1/	1/	1	0
Denmark	0	1/	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	1/	0
India	1/	1/	1/	1/	0
China	0	0	1/	0	0
Total	6	9	10	26	25
GSP Total	1	2	2	12	12
	Percent				
Israel	9.5	13.7	20.8	43.7	45.4
Japan	40.1	43.6	31.1	8.3	18.3
West Germany	31.9	24.2	28.3	19.4	15.3
France	1/	1/	1/	14.8	9.2
Italy	1/	1/	1/	1/	4.8
United Kingdom	1/	7.6	7.9	5.4	3.7
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/	2.9	2.0
Mexico	1/	1/	.0	.0	1/
Belgium	1/	1/	.0	1/	1/
Canada	.0	.0	1/	1/	.0
Norway	.0	1/	1/	2.7	.0
Denmark	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Jordan	.0	.0	.0	1/	.0
India	1/	1/	1/	1/	.0
China	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	12.4	17.5	25.5	44.3	46.4

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29049035

4,4'-Dinitrostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United Kingdom...	89	246	276	585	647
India............	0	0	0	10	125
Canada...........	0	0	22	0	0
West Germany.....	0	0	0	245	0
Total..........	89	246	298	841	772
GSP Total.....	0	0	0	10	125
	Percent				
United Kingdom...	100.0	100.0	92.6	69.6	83.8
India............	.0	.0	.0	1.2	16.2
Canada...........	.0	.0	7.4	.0	.0
West Germany.....	.0	.0	.0	29.1	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	.0	.0	.0	1.2	16.2

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

Source: Estimated from officiil statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29071550 (pt)

beta-Naphthol

U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
China	514	403	227	1,384	3,282
Italy	1,700	2,594	3,302	2,628	2,338
West Germany	322	763	1,017	1,212	852
Hong Kong	32	21	62	527	799
Switzerland	52	0	0	0	83
Poland	6	62	345	524	80
India	0	0	3	152	66
Belgium	4	0	0	0	15
Canada	12	0	0	88	15
Denmark	0	0	0	0	4
Japan	0	4	3	27	3
Argentina	0	0	0	20	0
United Kingdom	1	13	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	19	0
Romania	98	11	0	0	0
All other	23	0	1	0	0
Total	2,762	3,872	4,958	6,582	7,537
GSP Total	11	62	349	697	147
	Percent				
China	18.6	10.4	4.6	21.0	43.5
Italy	61.5	67.0	66.6	39.9	31.0
West Germany	11.6	19.7	20.5	18.4	11.3
Hong Kong	1.1	.5	1.2	8.0	10.6
Switzerland	1.9	.0	.0	.0	1.1
Poland	.2	1.6	7.0	8.0	1.1
India	.0	.0	.1	2.3	.9
Belgium	.1	.0	.0	.0	.2
Canada	.4	.0	.0	1.3	.2
Denmark	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Japan	.0	.1	.1	.4	1/
Argentina	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0
United Kingdom	1/	.3	.0	.0	.0
Spain	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0
Romania	3.6	.3	.0	.0	.0
All other	.8	.0	1/	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	.4	1.6	7.0	10.6	1.9

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29072300

Bispenol A and its salts:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
			Value (1,000 dollars)		
Japan	5	765	2,319	12,760	231
West Germany	104	892	1,323	1,459	62
Canada	4	0	0	74	7
Brazil	0	0	0	0	6
Ireland	0	43	0	4	0
Belgium	27	0	0	404	0
Austria	0	0	0	2	0
Switzerland	0	51	0	0	0
Korea	0	4	0	0	0
Total	139	1,755	3,642	14,702	307
GSP Total	0	0	0	0	6
			Percent		
Japan	3.3	43.6	63.7	86.8	75.5
West Germany	74.5	50.8	36.3	9.9	20.2
Canada	2.9	.0	.0	.5	2.3
Brazil	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.0
Ireland	.0	2.4	.0	1/	.0
Belgium	19.3	.0	.0	2.7	.0
Austria	.0	.0	.0	1/	.0
Switzerland	.0	2.9	.0	.0	.0
Korea	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29082010 (pt)

4-Hydroxy-1-naphthalene-sulfonic acid:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	4	5	4	6	7
India	2	2	2	3	5
Italy	6	4	6	3	4
United Kingdom	2	2	6	1	2
China	1	2	4	3	1
West Germany	1	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	1/	1/	1	1	1/
Poland	0	0	0	0	1/
Mexico	1/	1/	1/	0	0
France	1/	1	1	1/	0
Austria	0	1/	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	1/	0	0
Hong Kong	1/	0	1/	1/	0
Taiwan	0	0	1/	0	0
Total	16	19	25	19	22
GSP Total	2	2	2	3	6
	Percent				
Japan	24.5	26.4	16.5	31.7	31.9
India	11.0	10.5	6.8	16.3	25.3
Italy	38.2	22.6	24.3	16.3	19.0
United Kingdom	12.1	9.4	22.9	5.3	10.5
China	6.2	13.1	16.2	14.5	6.8
West Germany	3.8	6.9	4.3	6.8	5.2
Switzerland	1/	1/	3.0	7.4	1/
Poland	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Mexico	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
France	1/	7.3	5.0	1/	.0
Austria	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Israel	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Hong Kong	1/	.0	1/	1/	.0
Taiwan	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	12.4	11.9	7.4	16.3	25.6

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29082050 (pt)

1,8-Dihydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic acid, and its disodium salt: U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Italy	5	4	7	15	19
United Kingdom	1	1	2	0	16
West Germany	5	4	5	13	12
China	1/	1/	1	4	2
Hong Kong	0	0	1/	1	2
India	0	1/	1/	1	1
Japan	1	1/	1/	1/	1/
Korea	0	0	0	0	1/
Netherlands	1/	1/	0	0	0
France	2	3	1	1/	0
Austria	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Switzerland	1	2	1	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	1/	0	0
Cameroon	0	1/	0	0	0
Total	15	15	17	33	53
GSP Total	0	1/	1/	1	1
	Percent				
Italy	35.6	29.6	40.3	45.5	36.5
United Kingdom	9.9	10.0	9.0	.0	29.9
West Germany	30.2	29.3	28.2	38.2	22.3
China	1/	1/	7.0	11.1	4.5
Hong Kong	.0	.0	1/	2.3	3.3
India	.0	1/	1/	2.0	2.0
Japan	6.3	1/	1/	1/	1/
Korea	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Netherlands	1/	1/	.0	.0	.0
France	11.2	17.2	6.5	1/	.0
Austria	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Switzerland	5.3	10.8	6.5	.0	.0
Tunisia	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Cameroon	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	.0	1/	1/	2.0	2.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29089020 (pt)

4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	4	17	16	0	118
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	86
United Kingdom	25	17	73	24	79
Mexico	3	3	2	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	2	0
West Germany	5	6	11	0	0
Austria	0	1/	0	0	0
Switzerland	1	5	9	0	0
Israel	0	0	1/	0	0
China	3	12	32	0	0
Hong Kong	1	0	0	0	0
Japan	50	62	52	0	0
Total	92	123	194	26	283
GSP Total	3	3	2	0	86
	Percent				
France	4.6	14.1	8.1	.0	41.8
Czechoslovakia	.0	.0	.0	.0	30.3
United Kingdom	27.1	14.0	37.5	92.9	27.9
Mexico	3.1	2.7	.9	.0	.0
Finland	.0	.0	.0	7.1	.0
West Germany	5.9	4.8	5.5	.0	.0
Austria	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Switzerland	.8	4.3	4.5	.0	.0
Israel	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
China	2.8	9.5	16.3	.0	.0
Hong Kong	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
Japan	54.8	50.5	27.0	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	3.1	2.7	1.0	.0	30.3

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29144910 (pt)

Ninhydrin:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Italy	1	1	3	1	6
Switzerland	6	6	9	9	5
Israel	0	1/	1/	6	4
Netherlands	3	5	7	2	3
West Germany	12	9	22	4	1
United Kingdom	7	8	11	1	1
Korea	0	1/	1/	0	1
India	2	2	3	0	1
Japan	8	7	11	1	1
France	2	3	5	1/	1/
Canada	0	1/	1/	0	1/
Mexico	1/	1/	1	0	0
Trin & Tobago	0	1/	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	1/	0	0
Norway	0	1/	0	0	0
All other	1	1	1/	0	0
Total	43	41	72	25	23
GSP Total	2	2	4	6	5
	Percent				
Italy	3.3	2.5	4.0	2.8	27.2
Switzerland	14.2	13.4	12.1	37.4	22.9
Israel	.0	1/	1/	25.7	17.5
Netherlands	6.7	12.1	9.7	8.3	12.1
West Germany	27.3	21.3	30.2	16.7	5.8
United Kingdom	17.2	19.5	15.3	3.5	4.5
Korea	.0	1/	1/	.0	3.2
India	4.4	4.1	3.8	.0	3.1
Japan	18.9	17.7	15.9	5.3	2.7
France	5.3	6.2	6.6	1/	1/
Canada	.0	1/	1/	.0	1/
Mexico	1/	1/	1.5	.0	.0
Trin & Tobago	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Brazil	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Norway	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
All other	2.6	1.7	1/	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	4.5	5.3	5.4	25.7	20.6

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29146100

Anthraquinone:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	1,866	1,402	3,469	5,894	5,222
India............	303	269	435	1,661	2,906
Japan............	1,295	1,165	1,822	1,076	2,167
China............	125	16	43	0	244
United Kingdom...	1,175	1,282	1,756	583	242
Switzerland......	974	883	1,394	0	4
Canada...........	0	1	1	0	0
Mexico...........	3	56	169	0	0
Trin & Tobago....	0	6	0	0	0
Brazil...........	0	0	14	0	0
Norway...........	0	1/	0	0	0
Ireland..........	0	2	0	0	0
Netherlands......	460	798	1,113	0	0
Belgium..........	53	78	26	0	0
France...........	364	407	762	0	0
All other........	226	219	491	46	0
Total..........	6,844	6,585	11,494	9,260	10,784
GSP Total.....	305	349	623	1,663	2,906
	Percent				
West Germany.....	27.3	21.3	30.2	63.7	48.4
India............	4.4	4.1	3.8	17.9	26.9
Japan............	18.9	17.7	15.9	11.6	20.1
China............	1.8	.2	.4	.0	2.3
United Kingdom...	17.2	19.5	15.3	6.3	2.2
Switzerland......	14.2	13.4	12.1	.0	1/
Canada...........	.0	1/	1/	.0	.0
Mexico...........	1/	.9	1.5	.0	.0
Trin & Tobago....	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0
Brazil...........	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0
Norway...........	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Ireland..........	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Netherlands......	6.7	12.1	9.7	.0	.0
Belgium..........	.8	1.2	.2	.0	.0
France...........	5.3	6.2	6.6	.0	.0
All other........	3.3	3.3	4.3	.5	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	4.5	5.3	5.4	18.0	26.9

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29163960 (pt)

Cinnamic acid:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	3	20	4	13	64
Japan	21	22	9	38	34
Sweden	11	13	17	1	20
West Germany	6	8	8	33	7
Austria	1/	1/	0	0	1
France	3	1	2	1	1
United Kingdom	2	6	2	1/	1/
Belgium	0	0	0	0	1/
Norway	0	1/	0	0	0
Denmark	1/	1/	1	0	0
Netherlands	1/	1/	1/	1	0
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Italy	0	1/	0	0	0
Israel	1/	1/	0	0	0
India	0	0	2	0	0
All other	1/	1	1/	0	0
Total	48	70	46	88	128
GSP Total	1/	1/	2	0	0
	Percent				
Canada	6.9	28.1	8.9	14.5	50.2
Japan	44.4	30.7	20.2	43.5	27.0
Sweden	23.4	18.6	37.0	.6	15.3
West Germany	11.6	11.1	17.3	37.9	5.7
Austria	1/	1/	.0	.0	1.0
France	6.8	2.0	4.2	1.6	.5
United Kingdom	4.9	8.2	4.3	1/	1/
Belgium	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Norway	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Denmark	1/	1/	2.4	.0	.0
Netherlands	1/	1/	1/	1.4	.0
Switzerland	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Italy	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Israel	1/	1/	.0	.0	.0
India	.0	.0	4.5	.0	.0
All other	1/	1.0	1/	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1/	1/	4.5	.0	.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29182150

Salicylic acid and its salts not for medicinal use:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	24	62	61	88	14
Canada	18	1	12	1	12
Poland	0	0	1/	13	6
West Germany	170	161	258	0	1
Mexico	0	0	48	0	0
Brazil	0	14	4	0	0
Sweden	19	7	0	0	0
United Kingdom	46	45	68	0	0
Ireland	0	0	1/	0	0
Netherlands	1/	1	1	0	0
Belgium	1	0	14	0	0
Austria	57	39	63	0	0
Switzerland	67	102	246	0	0
Spain	1/	0	0	0	0
Italy	211	247	287	0	0
All other	480	506	836	203	0
Total	1,093	1,185	1,899	305	33
GSP Total	29	43	64	39	6
	Percent				
France	2.2	5.2	3.2	28.8	41.0
Canada	1.6	.1	.6	.4	36.9
Poland	.0	.0	1/	4.3	18.0
West Germany	15.6	13.6	13.6	.0	4.1
Mexico	.0	.0	2.5	.0	.0
Brazil	.0	1.1	.2	.0	.0
Sweden	1.7	.6	.0	.0	.0
United Kingdom	4.2	3.8	3.6	.0	.0
Ireland	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Netherlands	1/	.1	.1	.0	.0
Belgium	.1	.0	.7	.0	.0
Austria	5.3	3.3	3.3	.0	.0
Switzerland	6.1	8.6	13.0	.0	.0
Spain	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Italy	19.3	20.9	15.1	.0	.0
All other	43.9	42.7	44.0	66.5	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	2.6	3.6	3.3	12.9	18.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29182950 (pt)

3-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Italy	42	49	57	243	230
Japan	88	92	151	90	171
Switzerland	13	20	49	107	148
West Germany	34	32	52	186	128
Israel	6	6	1	49	80
United Kingdom	9	9	14	71	68
India	0	0	1	18	48
China	0	1	2	25	33
France	5	12	12	2	2
Hong Kong	1/	1/	0	1	1
Netherlands	1/	1/	1/	1	1
Taiwan	0	1/	1/	5	1/
Spain	1/	0	0	1/	1/
Belgium	1/	0	3	0	1/
Canada	4	1/	2	1/	1/
All other	18	14	36	0	0
Total	219	237	380	798	911
GSP Total	6	9	13	66	127
	Percent				
Italy	19.3	20.9	15.1	30.4	25.3
Japan	40.1	39.0	39.7	11.3	18.8
Switzerland	6.1	8.6	13.0	13.4	16.3
West Germany	15.6	13.6	13.6	23.3	14.0
Israel	2.6	2.5	.3	6.1	8.7
United Kingdom	4.2	3.8	3.6	8.9	7.5
India	.0	.0	.3	2.2	5.2
China	.0	.4	.4	3.1	3.6
France	2.2	5.2	3.2	.3	.2
Hong Kong	1/	1/	.0	.2	.2
Netherlands	1/	1/	1/	.1	.1
Taiwan	.0	1/	1/	.6	1/
Spain	1/	.0	.0	1/	1/
Belgium	1/	.0	.7	.0	1/
Canada	1.6	1/	.6	1/	1/
All other	8.0	5.7	9.4	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	2.6	3.6	3.3	8.3	14.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29214270 (pt)

N-Ethylaniline and N,N-Diethylaniline:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	9	12	14	100	91
West Germany	11	11	15	40	19
United Kingdom	4	5	7	22	16
India	1/	1	1	8	14
China	1/	1/	1/	5	10
Canada	3	3	3	6	6
Netherlands	1/	1/	1/	6	6
Hungary	1/	1/	1/	3	4
Italy	3	4	5	9	4
France	2	5	6	2	2
Korea	3	5	5	1/	1
Spain	1/	1/	1/	1	1
Mauritius	1/	1/	0	0	1
Hong Kong	0	1/	1/	0	1/
Belgium	1/	1/	1	0	1/
All other	1	1	1/	1	1/
Total	38	47	58	202	175
GSP Total	1/	1	1	10	18
	Percent				
Japan	24.5	25.5	23.1	49.5	51.8
West Germany	29.2	22.9	25.9	19.9	10.7
United Kingdom	10.9	9.6	12.2	10.7	9.2
India	1/	2.2	.9	3.8	7.8
China	1/	1/	1/	2.4	5.9
Canada	8.6	6.1	5.4	2.8	3.7
Netherlands	1/	1/	1/	2.8	3.3
Hungary	1/	1/	1/	1.3	2.4
Italy	9.0	8.1	8.6	4.7	2.1
France	4.8	10.4	10.1	1.0	1.4
Korea	8.6	10.2	9.2	1/	.7
Spain	1/	1/	1/	.7	.6
Mauritius	1/	1/	.0	.0	.3
Hong Kong	.0	1/	1/	.0	1/
Belgium	1/	1/	1.9	.0	1/
All other	1.8	2.7	1/	.4	1/
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1/	3.1	1.5	5.2	10.5

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29215920

4,4'-Diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	4	134	2,198	3,885	3,864
United Kingdom...	344	194	839	482	522
India............	0	0	853	1,387	463
Italy............	0	0	0	0	279
Canada...........	0	2	4	0	0
Netherlands......	30	0	0	0	0
Belgium..........	29	0	0	0	0
Switzerland......	0	236	95	0	0
Japan............	0	0	0	1,507	0
Total..........	406	566	3,989	7,261	5,128
GSP Total.....	0	0	853	1,387	463
	Percent				
West Germany.....	1.0	23.7	55.1	53.5	75.4
United Kingdom...	84.6	34.2	21.0	6.6	10.2
India............	.0	.0	21.4	19.1	9.0
Italy............	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.4
Canada...........	.0	.4	.1	.0	.0
Netherlands......	7.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
Belgium..........	7.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Switzerland......	.0	41.7	2.4	.0	.0
Japan............	.0	.0	.0	20.8	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	.0	.0	21.4	19.1	9.0

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29223020 (pt)

2-Aminoanthraquinone:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	1	1/	1	2	2
West Germany	2	2	5	1	1
United Kingdom	1	2	2	1/	1/
Israel	1/	1/	1/	0	1/
Japan	1	1	1	1/	1/
Canada	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Mexico	1/	0	1/	0	0
Sweden	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Norway	0	1/	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	1/	0	0
Denmark	0	1/	1/	0	0
Ireland	1	2	4	0	0
Netherlands	0	1/	1	1	0
Belgium	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Austria	1/	1/	1/	0	0
All other	3	3	4	0	0
Total	9	10	18	4	3
GSP Total	1/	1/	1/	0	1/
	Percent				
France	10.2	1/	6.0	49.6	62.3
West Germany	20.8	15.5	25.6	15.3	25.7
United Kingdom	9.6	18.9	13.0	1/	1/
Israel	1/	1/	1/	.0	1/
Japan	6.5	8.4	5.1	1/	1/
Canada	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Mexico	1/	.0	1/	.0	.0
Sweden	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Norway	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Finland	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Denmark	.0	1/	1/	.0	.0
Ireland	14.6	16.3	19.3	.0	.0
Netherlands	.0	1/	6.4	23.9	.0
Belgium	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Austria	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
All other	32.4	33.0	21.5	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1/	1/	1/	.0	1/

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29242130 (pt)

sym-Diethyldiphenylurea:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	7	7	5	6	34
Japan............	6	6	4	23	21
Israel...........	1/	1/	1/	4	3
United Kingdom...	1/	1/	1/	2	1/
Hong Kong........	1/	0	1/	1	1/
Canada...........	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Norway...........	0	1/	1/	0	0
Finland..........	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Netherlands......	1/	1/	0	2	0
Belgium..........	1/	0	0	0	0
France...........	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Hungary..........	0	0	1/	0	0
Switzerland......	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Poland...........	0	1/	0	0	0
Spain............	0	1/	1/	0	0
All other........	1	1	1	1/	0
Total..........	15	14	11	38	60
GSP Total.....	1	1/	1/	4	3
	Percent				
West Germany.....	47.0	46.9	43.2	16.3	57.5
Japan............	39.8	39.1	39.0	61.2	36.1
Israel...........	1/	1/	1/	9.3	5.8
United Kingdom...	1/	1/	1/	4.2	1/
Hong Kong........	1/	.0	1/	1.6	1/
Canada...........	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Norway...........	.0	1/	1/	.0	.0
Finland..........	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Netherlands......	1/	1/	.0	6.3	.0
Belgium..........	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
France...........	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Hungary..........	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Switzerland......	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Poland...........	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Spain............	.0	1/	1/	.0	.0
All other........	4.4	6.2	6.6	1/	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	3.6	1/	1/	9.3	5.8

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29252030 (pt)

Diphenylquanidine:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	30	53	69	47	34
France...........	14	11	18	30	33
United Kingdom...	8	6	11	25	20
Switzerland......	3	3	2	6	8
Israel...........	0	0	0	1	1/
Spain............	0	0	0	0	1/
Belgium..........	3	1	1/	2	1/
Canada...........	1/	1/	2	0	0
Brazil...........	0	0	1	0	0
Sweden...........	1	4	3	0	0
Netherlands......	1	0	0	0	0
Austria..........	1/	0	1/	1/	0
Italy............	1/	1	0	0	0
Japan............	3	2	3	1	0
Sudan............	0	1	0	0	0
Total..........	63	82	108	111	95
GSP Total.....	0	1	1	1	1/
	Percent				
West Germany.....	47.1	64.7	63.9	42.2	35.8
France...........	21.4	13.6	16.9	27.4	34.1
United Kingdom...	13.3	7.4	9.8	22.4	21.1
Switzerland......	4.8	4.0	1.5	5.4	8.5
Israel...........	.0	.0	.0	.5	1/
Spain............	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Belgium..........	4.8	.9	1/	1.5	1/
Canada...........	1/	1/	1.4	.0	.0
Brazil...........	.0	.0	.6	.0	.0
Sweden...........	1.8	4.7	2.7	.0	.0
Netherlands......	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Austria..........	1/	.0	1/	1/	.0
Italy............	1/	1.1	.0	.0	.0
Japan............	4.7	2.8	3.1	.5	.0
Sudan............	.0	.7	.0	.0	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	.0	.7	.6	.5	1/

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29269010 (pt)

Benzonitrile:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United Kingdom...	31	65	61	54	47
Netherlands......	10	0	0	0	10
Ireland..........	0	0	0	2	7
Taiwan...........	0	0	0	0	4
Hong Kong........	0	0	1/	0	3
China............	1	1	3	2	3
West Germany.....	2	2	2	1/	2
Japan............	5	1/	1	1/	2
France...........	5	0	0	1	1
Switzerland......	2	4	0	2	1/
Italy............	0	0	0	0	1/
Korea............	0	1	6	1/	0
Total..........	56	73	73	61	79
GSP Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent				
United Kingdom...	54.8	89.5	83.4	87.8	59.5
Netherlands......	18.1	.0	.0	.0	13.1
Ireland..........	.0	.0	.0	2.7	8.5
Taiwan...........	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.9
Hong Kong........	.0	.0	1/	.0	4.2
China............	1.0	1.0	3.5	3.5	4.0
West Germany.....	3.7	2.7	3.0	1/	2.2
Japan............	9.1	1/	1.7	1/	2.0
France...........	9.1	.0	.0	2.0	1.0
Switzerland......	4.2	5.1	.0	2.5	1/
Italy............	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Korea............	.0	1.1	7.8	1/	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29269040 (pt)

o-Chlorobenzonitrile:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	21	211	80	52	28
France	18	16	28	1	23
Switzerland	18	20	39	14	22
United Kingdom	26	19	19	18	18
West Germany	13	22	9	7	13
Italy	0	0	0	0	7
Denmark	1/	0	0	3	3
Israel	0	0	23	0	2
Netherlands	4	2	4	1/	1
Belgium	1	2	0	1	1/
Canada	0	0	0	0	1/
Sweden	1	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	1/	0
Mauritius	0	1/	0	0	0
Total	101	292	203	97	118
GSP Total	0	1/	23	1/	2
	Percent				
Japan	21.0	72.1	39.7	53.7	24.0
France	17.6	5.4	13.8	1.0	19.2
Switzerland	17.5	6.7	19.4	14.9	18.3
United Kingdom	25.8	6.6	9.3	18.2	14.9
West Germany	12.5	7.6	4.4	7.3	11.3
Italy	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.0
Denmark	1/	.0	.0	3.4	2.6
Israel	.0	.0	11.5	.0	1.9
Netherlands	3.5	.8	2.0	1/	1.2
Belgium	1.1	.6	.0	.8	1/
Canada	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Sweden	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
Bahrain	.0	.0	.0	1/	.0
Mauritius	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	.0	1/	11.5	1/	1.9

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
29309020 (pt)

N-Cyclohexylthiophthalimide:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Italy	1/	1	1/	3	139
West Germany	55	55	58	94	78
United Kingdom	3	17	20	19	68
India	3	7	16	55	49
Japan	7	15	24	33	49
France	31	28	37	46	34
Belgium	4	1	13	21	9
Austria	1/	1/	1/	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	8	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2
China	1/	1/	1/	0	1
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	0	1/	0	1/	1/
Korea	1/	0	1/	0	1/
Netherlands	1/	1/	3	3	1/
All other	2	4	4	1	0
Total	107	129	175	285	433
GSP Total	3	7	16	55	51
	Percent				
Italy	1/	.5	1/	1.1	32.1
West Germany	51.7	42.8	33.0	33.0	18.1
United Kingdom	3.2	13.0	11.4	6.7	15.7
India	2.7	5.3	9.0	19.2	11.4
Japan	6.6	11.9	14.0	11.5	11.2
France	28.9	21.7	21.1	16.1	7.9
Belgium	3.8	.5	7.2	7.3	2.1
Austria	1/	1/	1/	.7	.5
Switzerland	.8	.7	.7	2.9	.4
Mexico	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
China	1/	1/	1/	.0	.2
Hong Kong	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
Spain	.0	1/	.0	1/	1/
Korea	1/	.0	1/	.0	1/
Netherlands	1/	1/	1.4	1.2	1/
All other	1.8	2.9	2.1	.2	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	3.0	5.4	9.0	19.5	11.7

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
38121010

Certain rubber processing chemicals:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	120	148	177	3,299	975
France...........	65	17	32	41	76
Mexico...........	70	12	10	0	59
Canada...........	7	16	17	0	0
Dominican Rep....	14	0	0	0	0
Barbados.........	0	9	11	0	0
Trin & Tobago....	9	0	19	0	0
Netherlands Ant..	0	1/	0	0	0
Venezuela........	64	58	200	0	0
Brazil...........	151	76	116	0	0
Argentina........	53	87	77	0	0
Sweden...........	1	1	1	0	0
Norway...........	1/	1	1	0	0
Denmark..........	1	1/	1/	0	0
United Kingdom...	64	78	107	4	0
All other........	715	267	286	30	0
Total..........	1,336	770	1,054	3,375	1,110
GSP Total.....	371	261	452	0	59
	Percent				
West Germany.....	9.0	19.2	16.8	97.8	87.8
France...........	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.2	6.8
Mexico...........	5.2	1.5	.9	.0	5.3
Canada...........	.5	2.1	1.6	.0	.0
Dominican Rep....	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Barbados.........	.0	1.1	1.0	.0	.0
Trin & Tobago....	.7	.0	1.8	.0	.0
Netherlands Ant..	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Venezuela........	4.8	7.6	19.0	.0	.0
Brazil...........	11.3	9.9	11.0	.0	.0
Argentina........	4.0	11.4	7.3	.0	.0
Sweden...........	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0
Norway...........	1/	.1	.1	.0	.0
Denmark..........	.1	1/	1/	.0	.0
United Kingdom...	4.8	10.1	10.1	.1	.0
All other........	53.5	34.7	27.1	.9	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	27.7	33.9	42.9	.0	5.3

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)
HTS No.
38123040

Certain antioxidizing preparation for rubber or plastics:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Switzerland......	0	0	0	0	4,949
Canada...........	0	0	0	0	1,131
Japan............	0	0	0	0	530
West Germany.....	0	0	0	0	438
Italy............	0	0	0	0	408
France...........	0	0	0	0	39
Spain............	0	0	0	0	33
United Kingdom...	0	0	0	0	24
Brazil...........	0	0	0	0	1
Total..........	0	0	0	0	7,555
GSP Total.....	0	0	0	0	1
	Percent				
Switzerland......	.0	.0	.0	.0	65.5
Canada...........	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.0
Japan............	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.0
West Germany.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.8
Italy............	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.4
France...........	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5
Spain............	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
United Kingdom...	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3
Brazil...........	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Total..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Digest No.
29029050 (pt)

Table II.

Digest Title: Certain benzenoid chemicals
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	26,647	33,790	32,657	27,262	36,539
Canada	4,432	5,113	5,991	12,023	25,868
Belgium	6,697	3,348	2,958	8,908	13,087
Korea	3,911	8,119	11,500	10,036	12,191
Netherlands	3,794	10,707	1,780	11,618	9,467
Italy	733	1,751	5,860	1,333	5,058
Taiwan	1,080	327	743	1,712	3,645
West Germany	992	295	441	3,601	3,642
Israel	10	1,025	1,997	1,910	3,505
China	1,632	787	2,491	7,601	3,076
Brazil	1,085	739	1,329	3,503	3,023
Mexico	731	1,602	2,060	2,797	2,768
United Kingdom	240	489	450	1,277	1,930
Hong Kong	11	2	17	1,942	1,761
Spain	1,169	563	521	743	1,535
All other	1,997	2,256	3,772	8,729	12,107
Total	55,161	70,911	74,567	104,994	139,203
GSP Total	3,173	5,079	8,476	11,843	15,688
	Percent				
Japan	48.3	47.7	43.8	26.0	26.2
Canada	8.0	7.2	8.0	11.5	18.6
Belgium	12.1	4.7	4.0	8.5	9.4
Korea	7.1	11.4	15.4	9.6	8.8
Netherlands	6.9	15.1	2.4	11.1	6.8
Italy	1.3	2.5	7.9	1.3	3.6
Taiwan	2.0	.5	1.0	1.6	2.6
West Germany	1.8	.4	.6	3.4	2.6
Israel	1/	1.4	2.7	1.8	2.5
China	3.0	1.1	3.3	7.2	2.2
Brazil	2.0	1.0	1.8	3.3	2.2
Mexico	1.3	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.0
United Kingdom	.4	.7	.6	1.2	1.4
Hong Kong	1/	1/	1/	1.8	1.3
Spain	2.1	.8	.7	.7	1.1
All other	3.6	3.2	5.1	8.3	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	5.8	7.2	11.4	11.3	11.3

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 2915.90.15(pt)

CERTAIN MEDICINAL CHEMICALS AND INTERMEDIATES

Certain Medicinal Chemicals and Intermediates[1]

I. Introduction

_X_ Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver

HTS subheadings	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
2915.90.15(pt)	Valproic Acid	4.2%	Yes
2917.19.10	Ferrous fumarate	6.9%	Yes
2922.30.30(pt)	1-Aminoanthraquinone; Ketamine hydrochloride	8.4% (AVE)	Yes
2922.49.20(pt)	Benzocaine; Procaine hydrochloride	7.0%	Yes
2922.50.15(pt)	α-Methyldopa	8.0%	Yes
2926.90.35(pt)	p-Chlorobenzonitrile; Verapamil hydrochloride	13.5%	Yes
2932.29.40(pt)	4-Hydroxycoumarin	16.4% (AVE)	Yes
2933.39.35(pt)	Cyproheptadine hydrochloride	8%	Yes
2933.40.25(pt)	Chloroquine diphosphate	8.1%	No
2933.40.50(pt)	4,7-Dichloroquinoline	16.9% (AVE)	Yes
2933.51.50(pt)	Phenobarbital	3.7%	Yes
2933.59.26(pt)	Trimethoprim	6.7%	Yes
2933.90.27(pt)	Carbadox	6.7%	No
2933.90.32(pt)	Imipramine hydrochloride	6.6%	Yes
2934.30.10(pt)	Prochlorperazine maleate; Promethazine hydrochloride.	6.6%	Yes
2934.30.20(pt)	Chlorpromazine hydrochloride	16.6%	Yes
2934.90.45(pt)	2,5-Diphenyloxazole	16.4% (AVE)	Yes
2935.00.35(pt)	Sulfasalazine	11.6%	Yes
2935.00.46(pt)	Glyburide; Furosemide	6.9%	([1])
2936.26.00	Vitamin B_{12}	16.2%	Yes
2937.92.30(pt)	Ethynodiol decanoate; d-Norgestrel; d-l Norgestrel.	8.7%	No
2937.99.10(pt)	Nandrolone phenpropionate	6.9%	No
2937.99.50(pt)	Nandrolone decanoate; Pipecurium bromide	3.2%	No
2939.10.20(pt)[2]	Codeine phosphate	7.0%	Yes
2939.40.10[3]	Pseudoephedrine and its salts	7.6%	Yes
2939.40.50	Other ephedrines and their salts	3.7%	Yes
2939.40.50(pt)	l-Ephedrine hydrochloride	3.7%	Yes
2941.40.00	Chloramphenicol and its derivatives; salts thereof.	6.6%	Yes
3822.00.50	Other composite diagnostic or laboratory reagents.	5.0%	Yes

See footnotes at end of table.

[1] This digest includes the following HTS subheadings: 2915.90.15(pt), 2917.19.10, 2922.30.30 (pt), 2922.49.20(pt), 2922.50.15(pt), 2926.90.35(pt), 2932.29.40 (pt), 2933.39.35(pt), 2933.40.25(pt), 2933.40.50(pt), 2933.51.50(pt), 2933.59.26(pt), 2933.90.27(pt), 2933.90.32(pt), 2934.30.10(pt), 2934.30.20(pt), 2934.90.45(pt), 2935.00.35(pt), 2935.00.46(pt), 2936.26.00(pt), 2937.92.30(pt), 2937.99.10(pt), 2937.99.50(pt), 2939.10.20(pt), 2939.40.10, 2939.40.50, 2939.40.50(pt), 2941.40.00, 3822.00.50, and 3912.20.00.

I. Introduction—Continued

HTS subheadings	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
3912.20.00[4]	Cellulose nitrates	5.2%	Yes

[1] Commission records indicate that whereas there was domestic production of furosemide in 1985, glyburide was not produced in the United States in that year.
[2] Per 21 USC 952A, with certain exceptions as determined by the Attorney General, it is unlawful to import into the customs territory of the United States from any place outside thereof (but within the United States), or to import into the United States from any place outside thereof, any controlled substance in schedule I or II of subchapter 1 of this chapter, or any narcotic drug in schedule III, IV, or V of subchapter 1 of this chapter. Codeine and its salts are listed in schedule II (21 USC 1308.12).
[3] Legislation was introduced during the 102nd Congress (H.R. 1797) to suspend temporarily the column 1 rate of duty on pseudoephedrine and its salts.
[4] Effective July 1, 1990, preferential tariff treatment under the GSP was terminated for articles imported under HTS subheading 3912.20.00 from all designated beneficiary developing countries. (Presidential Proclamation 6123, Apr. 26, 1990; 55 F.R. 18075 (May 1, 1990). In June 1990, the U.S. International Trade Commission determined that the industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports of industrial nitrocellulose from Brazil, Japan, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, and West Germany that were sold at less than fair value (USITC, Industrial Nitrocellulose From Brazil, Japan, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, and West Germany, USITC publication 2295, June 1990, p. 1.)

Description and uses.—The majority of the chemicals covered in this digest are pharmaceuticals in bulk form (i.e., prior to being formulated into dosage-form products). These concentrated pharmacologically active components belong to a variety of therapeutic classes, including anticonvulsants, antihypertensives, antimicrobials, and vitamins. The remainder of the products covered are generally called "intermediate chemicals," since they are chemicals used in the intermediate stages of the manufacture of products such as dyes, pesticides, and pharmaceuticals.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	**50-100	**50-100	**50-100	**50-100	**50-100
Employment (1,000 employees)	**100	**100	**100	**100	**100
Shipments (million dollars)	***	***	***	***	***
Exports (million dollars)	211	238	287	273	473
Imports (million dollars)	63	92	96	111	117
Consumption (million dollars)	***	***	***	***	***
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (percent)	***	***	***	***	***

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.

Comment.—Although about 100 producers manufactured the chemicals under consideration, many are manufactured by only 1 company, thereby precluding publication of production data for individual chemicals. ***.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	117,461	100	-	***
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	6,563	6	100	***
Israel[2]	2,441	2	37	***
Yugoslavia[3]	2,280	2	35	***
Hungary	679	1	10	***
India	487	([4])	7	***

[1]Imports from Poland during 1990 were negligible, accounting for less than 1 percent of total imports of these products. There were no imports of these products from Czechoslovakia during 1990.
[2]Although imports of certain medicinal chemicals and intermediates from Israel are eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP, imports of these items during 1990 from Israel entered free of duty under the provisions of the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985.
[3]Yugoslavia has been temporarily suspended from the President's list of GSP-eligible countries.
[4]Less than 0.5.

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

Comment.--During 1986-90, U.S. consumption of these products *** U.S. imports of these products have increased from $63 million to $117 million, or by 86 percent, and domestic shipments ***.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Israel for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	11
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High __ Moderate X Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes X No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High __ Moderate X Low __
Price level compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Competitiveness indicators for Yugoslavia for all digest products[1]

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	12
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High __ Moderate X Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes X No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High __ Moderate X Low __
Price level compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __

[1]Yugoslavia has been temporarily suspended from the President's list of GSP-eligible countries.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers--Continued

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products[1]

Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High __ Moderate X Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes X No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High __ Moderate X Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __

[1]Imports from Hungary and Poland during 1990 were negligible, accounting for less than 1 percent of total imports of these products. Imports from Hungary accounted for 97 percent of total imports from Eastern Europe. There were no imports of these products from Czechoslovakia during 1990. Countries formerly part of the U.S.S.R. have traditionally been significant export markets for pharmaceuticals from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

Comment.--***. Official statistics of the Department of Commerce indicate that imports of nitrocellulose from Hungary during January-August 1991 were valued at $231,098, or 2 percent of total such imports during this period.

V. Position of interested parties

Support.—A written submission from Mr. Christopher Brescia (Brescia & Associates) on behalf of The Chemical Works of Gedeon Richter, Ltd. (Richter) of Hungary states that Richter supports the granting of GSP eligibility for the following products: ethyndiol diacetate, ketamin hydrochloride, nandrolone phenylpropionate, nandrolone decanoate, pipecurium bromide, and vitamin B-12. According to the submission, "small inroads made by exporters such as Richter from developing countries, struggling to make the transition to market economies while facing high interest rates and lack of capital can have no significant impact on the U.S. domestic industry." The duty rate is perceived to be a "key factor" in the company's ability to compete in the U.S. market with large producers from other countries. In addition, the company states in the submission that it believes that there is no U.S. production of many of the chemicals under consideration and, therefore, the granting of GSP eligibility for these products would not have an adverse effect on the U.S. industry.

A posthearing brief submitted by Mr. Leslie Alan Glick (Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur) on behalf of Richter states that Richter only exports veterinary-grade vitamin B_{12}, which, according to the submission, cannot be upgraded to product intended for use in humans.[2] The submission continues by stating that since the Harmonized Tariff Schedule does not differentiate between imports of veterinary-grade or human-grade vitamin B_{12}, Richter "would have no objection to creating a tariff breakout in granting GSP that differentiates between these grades."

Opposition.—In a letter to Chairman Newquist of the U.S. International Trade Commission (Commission), Representative Bernard J. Dwyer and 13 other Members of Congress expressed their concerns about restoring GSP eligibility to U.S. imports of nitrocellulose under the current GSP review for Eastern European countries.[3] The Members of Congress state in their letter that there is only one U.S. producer of nitrocellulose and that, in 1990, "President Bush excluded the product from the duty-free list based on the fact that GSP imports contributed to the industry's lost sales, suppressed profits, decrease in employment and reduction in production and capacity utilization." They continue by stating that, also in 1990, the Commission "determined that nitrocellulose imports from seven supplying countries, including two GSP-beneficiary countries, materially injured the U.S. industry by selling the chemical at less than fair market value. The Department of Commerce found dumping margins ranging from 3.84 percent in West Germany to 66.3 percent in Korea."

The Members of Congress state in the letter that "production, capacity utilization and sales both by volume and value continue to decline." They indicate, however, that the industry is currently working to restructure itself into a "stronger, more competitive enterprise" and that "duty free imports from GSP-beneficiary countries would not only severely jeopardize the U.S. industry's restructuring efforts but could contribute to the demise of the industry altogether.

Mr. Peter J. Koenig of Ablondi & Foster, P.C., indicated in three individual submissions that certain domestic manufacturers oppose the granting of GSP eligibility for sulfasalazine, phenobarbital, and pseudoephedrine. The submission sent on behalf of Salsbury Corp. states that GSP eligibility for sulfasalazine should not be granted for the following reasons:

- Salsbury, the sole U.S. producer of sulfasalazine, would be harmed in that:

  (a) potential "predatory" pricing in regard to imported product, both from Czechoslovakia and India, could result in Salsbury losing revenues, given the price competition prevalent in the generic market for this product;
  (b) the potential impact of increased imports on a relatively stable U.S. market could result in decreased sales for Salsbury;
  (c) increased imports could result in a significant idling of domestic production equipment for sulfasalazine; and
  (d) the domestic industry could experience a significant employment loss;

- Czechoslovakia is already allegedly "internationally competitive" in sulfasalazine, as demonstrated by the "extremely low prices" of product marketed by the Czechoslovakian producer Chemofarma;

- Disruptions to the U.S. market could result in increased prices to the first-level consumer and a decreased supply of product to the domestic market thereby adversely affecting consumers; and

---

[2] The submission refers to several products in addition to vitamin B_{12}, including ethynodiol diacetate, ketamin hydrochloride, pipecurium bromide, and nadrolone phenylpropionate and nadrolone decanoate.

[3] The letter was dated February 25, 1992. The 13 other Members of Congress who signed the letter were the Honorable Bill Bradley; the Honorable William J. Hughes; the Honorable Robert G. Torricelli; the Honorable Matthew Rinaldo; the Honorable Christopher H. Smith; the Honorable Donald M. Payne; the Honorable Robert A. Roe; the Honorable Frank R. Lautenberg; the Honorable Frank J. Guarini; the Honorable Jim Saxton; the Honorable Frank Pallone, Jr.; the Honorable Dean A. Gallo; and the Honorable Robert E. Andrews.

- Czechoslovakia and India both maintain inadequate protection of intellectual property rights in regard to pharmaceuticals.

The submission continues by stating that Ganes Chemicals Inc. opposes granting GSP eligibility for phenobarbital and pseudoephedrine. In regard to phenobarbital, the submission states that:

- Ganes, the sole U.S. producer of phenobarbital, would be affected adversely as a result of several factors, including the potential impact of increased imports given the "stable" consumption levels of phenobarbital in the United States;

- Hungary is internationally competitive in the world market in regard to both pharmaceuticals in general and phenobarbital in specific; and

- Hungary maintains unfair practices in regard to pharmaceuticals, including inadequate intellectual property protection.

In regard to pseudoephedrine, the submission states that--

- The Czechoslovakian petition "fails to meet the mandatory information requirements of the GSP regulations";

- U.S. producers of pseudoephedrine would be adversely affected as a result of several factors, including the potential impact of increased imports given the "stable" consumption levels of pseudoephedrine in the United States;

- Czechoslovakia and India are internationally competitive in the world market for pseudoephedrine; and

- Czechoslovakia and India maintain unfair practices in regard to pharmaceuticals, including inadequate intellectual property protection in regard to pharmaceuticals.

Mr. John F. McDermid of International Business-Government Counsellors, Inc., (IBC) states in a submission on behalf of Aqualon Comp. that GSP eligibility for nitrocellulose should not be restored in that it could jeopardize "Aqualon's ongoing effort to restructure its nitrocellulose business." The import sensitivity of the industry is cited as one of the reasons for the expected adverse impact on the industry. According to the submission, the import sensitivity of the industry is illustrated by--

- The fact that industrial nitrocellulose is "on a 'short-list' of imported products that are considered 'import-sensitive' in the context of the Uruguay Round market access negotiations";

- The affirmative ruling in 1990 on material injury to a domestic industry by reason of dumping; and

- The decision in 1989 to remove industrial nitrocellulose from GSP eligibility.

In a letter to the Chairman of the Commission, the Chairman and Chief Executive Office of Cambrex Corporation, Mr. Cyril C. Baldwin, Jr., expressed his concern about restoring GSP eligibility to U.S. imports of sulfasalazine under the current GSP review for Eastern European countries. Mr. Baldwin has stated that if GSP eligibility is granted for sulfasalazine, producers of the product in other GSP-beneficiary countries, including any such producers in India, would be eligible to export sulfasalazine to the United States duty free. Mr. Baldwin also states, in reference to the Czechoslovakian firm Chemofarma, that he believes that the firm "does not have commercial production and sales of sulfasalazine" nor FDA approval or a Drug Master File to sell sulfasalazine in the United States.

Mr. Baldwin states that sulfasalazine, which is used in the treatment of ulcerative colitis, is "one of the most important products" manufactured at Salsbury's plant in Charles City, Iowa. According to the letter, Salsbury Chemicals, a division of Cambrex, is the only U.S. producer of sulfasalazine. He states that the company's sales of sulfasalazine would be "cut significantly" is GSP eligibility is granted, potentially resulting in their having to lay off about 20-30 people.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

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VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition--Continued

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VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition--Continued

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Table I.

Digest No. 29159015 (pt)

Digest Title: Certain medicinal chemicals and intermediates
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	14,718	27,047	28,127	47,146	44,661
United Kingdom...	14,319	13,501	18,890	8,756	13,796
France...........	5,909	6,381	3,555	10,049	11,306
China............	1,443	2,181	2,297	12,513	8,062
Japan............	6,536	7,735	4,654	5,303	6,481
Ireland..........	731	1,123	2,172	6,800	5,802
Switzerland......	4,758	5,263	4,791	3,327	4,195
Hong Kong........	457	346	194	247	2,891
Canada...........	347	1,263	1,299	2,551	2,742
Italy............	7,010	14,167	15,608	1,511	2,626
Israel...........	689	998	1,150	1,397	2,441
Yugoslavia.......	1,283	1,444	2,171	1,643	2,280
Netherlands......	693	1,848	776	1,478	1,747
Sweden...........	1,744	2,108	1,817	1,326	1,560
Spain............	53	3,109	2,143	558	1,253
All other........	2,269	3,372	6,311	6,047	5,618
Total..........	62,959	91,886	95,954	110,650	117,461
GSP Total.....	3,368	3,552	5,812	5,974	6,563
	Percent				
West Germany.....	23.4	29.4	29.3	42.6	38.0
United Kingdom...	22.7	14.7	19.7	7.9	11.7
France...........	9.4	6.9	3.7	9.1	9.6
China............	2.3	2.4	2.4	11.3	6.9
Japan............	10.4	8.4	4.8	4.8	5.5
Ireland..........	1.2	1.2	2.3	6.1	4.9
Switzerland......	7.6	5.7	5.0	3.0	3.6
Hong Kong........	.7	.4	.2	.2	2.5
Canada...........	.6	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3
Italy............	11.1	15.4	16.3	1.4	2.2
Israel...........	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1
Yugoslavia.......	2.0	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.9
Netherlands......	1.1	2.0	.8	1.3	1.5
Sweden...........	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.3
Spain............	.1	3.4	2.2	.5	1.1
All other........	3.6	3.7	6.6	5.5	4.8
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	5.3	3.9	6.1	5.4	5.6

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29159015 (pt)

Valproic acid:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	3	13	12	415	568
West Germany	138	219	312	156	118
Netherlands	8	3	2	57	77
Canada	4	0	1/	32	63
United Kingdom	170	182	173	21	49
Denmark	7	9	4	33	38
Ireland	0	0	0	29	29
Sweden	0	8	18	32	26
Japan	40	45	50	10	19
Norway	0	0	0	16	13
Mexico	0	0	0	6	11
Switzerland	5	7	2	3	6
Italy	1	1	1/	7	6
Belgium	22	2	3	8	2
Monaco	0	0	0	1/	2
All other	31	36	21	1/	1
Total	427	524	597	825	1,028
GSP Total	1/	10	1	6	12
	Percent				
France	.6	2.5	2.0	50.3	55.2
West Germany	32.3	41.8	52.3	18.9	11.5
Netherlands	1.9	.6	.3	7.0	7.5
Canada	.8	.0	1/	3.8	6.1
United Kingdom	39.7	34.6	29.0	2.6	4.7
Denmark	1.6	1.7	.6	4.0	3.7
Ireland	.0	.0	.0	3.5	2.8
Sweden	.0	1.5	3.0	3.9	2.5
Japan	9.3	8.5	8.4	1.2	1.8
Norway	.0	.0	.0	1.9	1.3
Mexico	.0	.0	.0	.7	1.1
Switzerland	1.2	1.3	.4	.4	.6
Italy	.3	.1	1/	.9	.6
Belgium	5.3	.4	.4	1.0	.2
Monaco	.0	.0	.0	1/	.2
All other	7.1	6.9	3.6	1/	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1/	1.9	.1	.7	1.2

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29171910

Ferrous fumarate:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Austria	1	6	8	233	590
Israel	29	20	17	334	444
West Germany	35	46	141	286	325
Hungary	0	0	0	125	265
India	0	1	3	20	51
Taiwan	0	0	3	139	40
Canada	1/	0	40	0	0
Mexico	0	3	10	0	0
Panama	0	0	1/	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	29	0	0
Dominican Rep	0	2	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	1	0	0
Guyana	0	0	8	0	0
Sweden	11	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	1	0	0
All other	672	611	735	236	0
Total	748	689	994	1,373	1,715
GSP Total	29	27	73	479	760
	Percent				
Austria	.2	.8	.8	17.0	34.4
Israel	3.9	2.9	1.7	24.3	25.9
West Germany	4.7	6.7	14.2	20.8	18.9
Hungary	.0	.0	.0	9.1	15.5
India	.0	.1	.3	1.4	3.0
Taiwan	.0	.0	.3	10.1	2.3
Canada	1/	.0	4.0	.0	.0
Mexico	.0	.5	1.0	.0	.0
Panama	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Bahamas	.0	.0	2.9	.0	.0
Dominican Rep	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0
Venezuela	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0
Guyana	.0	.0	.8	.0	.0
Sweden	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
Norway	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0
All other	89.7	88.7	74.0	17.2	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	3.9	3.9	7.4	34.9	44.3

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29223030 (pt)

1-Aminoanthraquinone; Ketamine hydrochloride:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Ireland..........	1/	0	0	670	1,050
West Germany.....	235	271	219	685	684
Japan............	143	99	122	266	253
Switzerland......	35	58	89	4	172
Korea............	0	0	0	0	65
Hong Kong........	6	2	2	0	41
Italy............	29	26	26	11	14
United Kingdom...	76	99	86	3	5
Mexico...........	0	0	1	0	3
India............	3	12	42	13	1
Canada...........	0	1	1/	0	0
Suriname.........	5	3	0	0	0
Brazil...........	0	0	1/	0	0
Sweden...........	1/	5	1	0	0
Netherlands......	44	30	46	0	0
All other........	85	110	102	1	0
Total..........	663	714	737	1,653	2,289
GSP Total.....	10	16	45	13	4
	Percent				
Ireland..........	1/	.0	.0	40.5	45.9
West Germany.....	35.5	37.9	29.8	41.4	29.9
Japan............	21.5	13.9	16.5	16.1	11.1
Switzerland......	5.3	8.2	12.0	.2	7.5
Korea............	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.9
Hong Kong........	1.0	.3	.2	.0	1.8
Italy............	4.4	3.6	3.6	.7	.6
United Kingdom...	11.5	13.9	11.7	.2	.2
Mexico...........	.0	.0	.1	.0	.1
India............	.4	1.7	5.7	.8	1/
Canada...........	.0	.1	1/	.0	.0
Suriname.........	.8	.4	.0	.0	.0
Brazil...........	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Sweden...........	1/	.6	.2	.0	.0
Netherlands......	6.7	4.2	6.3	.0	.0
All other........	12.9	15.4	13.8	1/	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	1.5	2.2	6.1	.8	.2

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29224920 (pt)

Benzocaine; Procaine hydrochloride:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Switzerland......	23	20	24	473	359
West Germany.....	63	71	107	103	74
Finland..........	1/	2	3	78	61
Mexico...........	1	7	2	0	28
United Kingdom...	15	25	37	35	24
Netherlands......	1	0	1	0	16
Japan............	16	19	19	46	14
Taiwan...........	1/	1/	1	3	3
Italy............	67	62	54	38	2
Belgium..........	1/	3	1	0	1/
Denmark..........	0	0	0	1	1/
Mauritius........	0	0	0	0	1/
Canada...........	71	82	71	1	0
Costa Rica.......	0	0	1/	0	0
Panama...........	0	0	1/	0	0
All other........	82	121	139	30	0
Total..........	341	412	457	807	582
GSP Total.....	39	40	34	0	28
	Percent				
Switzerland......	6.8	4.8	5.2	58.6	61.7
West Germany.....	18.4	17.2	23.5	12.7	12.7
Finland..........	1/	.5	.6	9.6	10.4
Mexico...........	.3	1.8	.3	.0	4.8
United Kingdom...	4.5	6.0	8.0	4.3	4.2
Netherlands......	.2	.0	.3	.0	2.8
Japan............	4.8	4.6	4.1	5.7	2.4
Taiwan...........	1/	1/	.1	.4	.5
Italy............	19.8	15.2	11.9	4.7	.3
Belgium..........	1/	.6	.1	.0	1/
Denmark..........	.0	.0	.0	.1	1/
Mauritius........	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Canada...........	20.9	19.9	15.5	.1	.0
Costa Rica.......	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Panama...........	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
All other........	24.1	29.4	30.3	3.7	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	11.4	9.6	7.4	.0	4.8

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29225015 (pt)

Alpha-methyldopa:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Switzerland......	29	36	28	70	214
West Germany.....	56	126	90	51	213
Hungary..........	1/	1/	0	170	185
Spain............	0	1	2	132	119
Italy............	24	19	10	322	112
France...........	1	1	1	15	74
United Kingdom...	11	20	17	153	42
Japan............	156	274	129	22	37
Belgium..........	7	7	4	84	35
India............	1/	0	1/	22	33
Israel...........	0	1/	1/	3	15
Finland..........	4	2	4	19	8
China............	1	2	2	48	6
Canada...........	1	1/	1/	4	6
Netherlands......	2	1	1	4	1
All other........	2	69	120	45	1/
Total..........	294	560	409	1,163	1,102
GSP Total.....	1/	1/	1/	195	233
	Percent				
Switzerland......	10.0	6.5	6.8	6.0	19.4
West Germany.....	18.9	22.6	22.1	4.3	19.3
Hungary..........	1/	1/	.0	14.6	16.8
Spain............	.0	.1	.5	11.4	10.8
Italy............	8.3	3.4	2.5	27.7	10.2
France...........	.3	.2	.2	1.3	6.7
United Kingdom...	3.8	3.5	4.2	13.1	3.8
Japan............	53.1	49.0	31.5	1.9	3.4
Belgium..........	2.2	1.3	1.0	7.2	3.2
India............	1/	.0	1/	1.9	3.0
Israel...........	.0	1/	1/	.3	1.4
Finland..........	1.4	.4	1.0	1.7	.7
China............	.3	.4	.6	4.1	.6
Canada...........	.3	1/	1/	.3	.6
Netherlands......	.6	.2	.2	.3	.1
All other........	.6	12.3	29.4	3.8	1/
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	1/	1/	1/	16.8	21.2

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29269035(pt)

P-Chlorobenzonitrile; Verapamil hydrochloride:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Switzerland......	1	4	67	1,302	2,814
Italy...........	0	11	13	15	413
West Germany.....	4	10	7	777	291
Finland..........	0	0	0	60	98
United Kingdom...	1/	3	4	125	92
Ireland..........	0	0	0	0	52
Belgium..........	5	6	2	9	40
France...........	0	3	1/	112	37
Japan............	1	2	8	6	11
Canada...........	0	0	1	0	0
Norway...........	0	0	1	0	0
Netherlands......	0	1	0	1	0
East Germany.....	0	0	0	5	0
Austria..........	1/	0	0	0	0
Israel...........	1/	0	1	0	0
Total..........	12	41	106	2,413	3,848
GSP Total.....	1/	0	1	0	0
	Percent				
Switzerland......	11.6	9.5	63.8	54.0	73.1
Italy...........	.0	27.4	12.7	.6	10.7
West Germany.....	34.6	25.6	6.9	32.2	7.6
Finland..........	.0	.0	.0	2.5	2.5
United Kingdom...	1/	8.4	4.1	5.2	2.4
Ireland..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.4
Belgium..........	40.0	14.4	2.3	.4	1.0
France...........	.0	7.2	1/	4.6	1.0
Japan............	7.2	4.6	7.7	.2	.3
Canada...........	.0	.0	.5	.0	.0
Norway...........	.0	.0	1.4	.0	.0
Netherlands......	.0	2.9	.0	.1	.0
East Germany.....	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0
Austria..........	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Israel...........	1/	.0	.5	.0	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	1/	.0	.5	.0	.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29322940 (pt)

4-Hydroxycoumarin:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	8	19	24	1	17
West Germany	29	35	40	9	9
Switzerland	4	3	4	1	6
France	5	3	5	1/	1
Israel	1	2	1	1/	1
United Kingdom	8	7	6	13	1/
Canada	6	6	7	0	0
Mexico	0	1/	1	0	0
Brazil	1/	0	1/	0	0
Sweden	1/	0	0	0	0
Denmark	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Netherlands	1	1	1/	2	0
Belgium	11	11	15	0	0
Austria	1/	1	1	0	0
Spain	2	1	0	0	0
All other	1	3	5	0	0
Total	76	93	109	27	34
GSP Total	1	3	2	1/	1
	Percent				
Japan	10.9	20.2	21.5	2.1	50.1
West Germany	37.7	38.1	36.2	34.5	26.8
Switzerland	5.1	2.8	3.4	5.2	17.7
France	6.6	3.5	4.6	1/	3.3
Israel	1.6	1.9	1.2	1/	1.9
United Kingdom	9.9	7.6	5.9	50.2	1/
Canada	7.8	6.8	6.8	.0	.0
Mexico	.0	1/	.5	.0	.0
Brazil	1/	.0	1/	.0	.0
Sweden	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Denmark	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Netherlands	.9	1.4	1/	5.8	.0
Belgium	15.0	12.1	13.9	.0	.0
Austria	1/	.8	1.1	.0	.0
Spain	2.3	1.1	.0	.0	.0
All other	1.2	3.3	4.6	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1.8	2.9	2.3	1/	1.9

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29333935 (pt)

Cyproheptadine hydrochloride:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	544	1,186	721	232	515
Ireland..........	83	692	1,202	2,769	127
France...........	14	28	34	69	127
Japan............	1,442	2,527	986	36	68
Switzerland......	286	343	232	24	41
Sweden...........	8	7	8	43	27
Italy............	295	243	136	28	23
India............	1	1/	2	2	5
Belgium..........	63	71	34	1/	3
Israel...........	4	9	8	1	3
United Kingdom...	133	219	292	3	3
Canada...........	31	27	21	0	2
Iran.............	4	5	0	0	2
Rep So Africa....	7	1/	1/	0	1
Hungary..........	51	40	7	0	1
All other........	296	230	197	2	1
Total..........	3,262	5,627	3,881	3,209	948
GSP Total.....	277	207	125	2	9
	Percent				
West Germany.....	16.7	21.1	18.6	7.2	54.3
Ireland..........	2.5	12.3	31.0	86.3	13.4
France...........	.4	.5	.9	2.1	13.4
Japan............	44.2	44.9	25.4	1.1	7.2
Switzerland......	8.8	6.1	6.0	.8	4.4
Sweden...........	.2	.1	.2	1.3	2.8
Italy............	9.0	4.3	3.5	.9	2.4
India............	1/	1/	1/	.1	.6
Belgium..........	1.9	1.3	.9	1/	.3
Israel...........	.1	.2	.2	1/	.3
United Kingdom...	4.1	3.9	7.5	.1	.3
Canada...........	1.0	.5	.6	.0	.2
Iran.............	.1	.1	.0	.0	.2
Rep So Africa....	.2	1/	1/	.0	.1
Hungary..........	1.5	.7	.2	.0	.1
All other........	9.1	4.1	5.1	.1	.1
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	8.5	3.7	3.2	.1	.9

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29334025 (pt)

Chloroquine diphosphate:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	32	26	117	35	254
Ireland	6	1/	0	0	7
Switzerland	20	9	14	1/	3
France	70	51	71	3	2
United Kingdom	199	107	126	0	1
West Germany	104	96	1,560	28	1
China	1/	4	2	0	1
Belgium	2	3	40	1/	1/
Canada	2	19	11	0	0
Mexico	36	9	44	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	4	0	0
Sweden	1	3	5	0	0
Norway	0	1/	1/	0	0
Finland	2	3	1/	0	0
Denmark	0	1	1/	0	0
All other	32	72	89	0	0
Total	507	403	2,083	67	269
GSP Total	42	15	58	0	0
	Percent				
Japan	6.3	6.5	5.6	52.0	94.3
Ireland	1.1	1/	.0	.0	2.5
Switzerland	4.0	2.1	.7	1/	1.1
France	13.9	12.6	3.4	5.1	.8
United Kingdom	39.2	26.6	6.0	.0	.5
West Germany	20.6	23.8	74.9	41.7	.4
China	1/	.9	.1	.0	.4
Belgium	.3	.8	1.9	1/	1/
Canada	.5	4.6	.5	.0	.0
Mexico	7.0	2.3	2.1	.0	.0
Bahamas	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0
Sweden	.1	.7	.2	.0	.0
Norway	.0	1/	1/	.0	.0
Finland	.5	.8	1/	.0	.0
Denmark	.0	.2	1/	.0	.0
All other	6.4	17.8	4.3	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	8.3	3.6	2.8	.0	.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29334050 (pt)

4,7-Dichloroquinoline:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	29	35	40	45	38
France...........	5	3	5	33	23
Japan............	8	19	24	19	22
Italy............	1	2	3	0	8
Switzerland......	4	3	4	1/	1
Korea............	1/	1	1	0	1/
Canada...........	6	6	7	1/	1/
Netherlands......	1	1	1/	0	1/
United Kingdom...	8	7	6	1/	1/
Mexico...........	0	1/	1	0	0
Brazil...........	1/	0	1/	0	0
Sweden...........	1/	0	0	0	0
Denmark..........	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Belgium..........	11	11	15	0	0
Austria..........	1/	1	1	0	0
All other........	3	4	2	0	0
Total..........	76	93	109	98	93
GSP Total.....	1	3	2	0	0
	Percent				
West Germany.....	37.7	38.1	36.2	46.2	40.5
France...........	6.6	3.5	4.6	33.3	25.2
Japan............	10.9	20.2	21.5	19.8	24.0
Italy............	1.0	1.8	2.9	.0	8.7
Switzerland......	5.1	2.8	3.4	1/	.6
Korea............	1/	.6	1.0	.0	1/
Canada...........	7.8	6.8	6.8	1/	1/
Netherlands......	.9	1.4	1/	.0	1/
United Kingdom...	9.9	7.6	5.9	1/	1/
Mexico...........	.0	1/	.5	.0	.0
Brazil...........	1/	.0	1/	.0	.0
Sweden...........	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Denmark..........	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Belgium..........	15.0	12.1	13.9	.0	.0
Austria..........	1/	.8	1.1	.0	.0
All other........	4.0	4.0	1.8	.0	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	1.8	2.9	2.3	.0	.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29335150 (pt)

Phenobarbital:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
			Value (1,000 dollars)		
West Germany.....	26	57	64	41	42
Hungary..........	0	1	7	11	17
Denmark..........	1	3	7	15	14
Austria..........	16	17	5	0	8
Sweden...........	0	0	0	0	7
Switzerland......	158	198	223	7	5
Canada...........	1/	0	1	0	3
United Kingdom...	1/	28	7	0	1
Israel...........	1/	5	6	0	1
Venezuela........	0	0	1/	0	0
Netherlands......	10	3	0	0	0
Belgium..........	1/	0	1/	0	0
France...........	1/	0	1/	1/	0
Spain............	1/	0	0	0	0
Italy............	18	19	43	0	0
All other........	34	14	5	0	0
Total..........	264	346	368	74	98
GSP Total.....	4	7	13	11	18
			Percent		
West Germany.....	9.7	16.5	17.3	55.5	42.3
Hungary..........	.0	.4	1.8	15.2	17.8
Denmark..........	.5	.8	2.0	20.3	14.0
Austria..........	6.2	5.0	1.4	.0	7.9
Sweden...........	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.9
Switzerland......	59.9	57.3	60.5	8.9	5.6
Canada...........	1/	.0	.2	.0	3.4
United Kingdom...	1/	8.2	2.0	.0	1.3
Israel...........	1/	1.5	1.6	.0	.7
Venezuela........	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Netherlands......	3.7	.9	.0	.0	.0
Belgium..........	1/	.0	1/	.0	.0
France...........	1/	.0	1/	1/	.0
Spain............	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Italy............	6.6	5.4	11.6	.0	.0
All other........	12.9	4.1	1.5	.0	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	1.6	1.9	3.5	15.2	18.5

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29335926 (pt)

Trimethoprim:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Israel..........	492	673	506	761	1,174
Spain...........	2	51	164	268	760
West Germany.....	141	336	270	207	704
United Kingdom...	1,031	1,327	727	0	601
China...........	45	68	114	326	405
India...........	3	3	28	263	258
Hungary.........	17	15	16	45	23
Mexico..........	3	23	0	0	0
Bolivia.........	0	1/	0	0	0
Brazil..........	0	37	0	0	0
Finland.........	0	0	21	0	0
Netherlands......	16	0	0	0	0
Belgium.........	3	21	38	2	0
France..........	34	89	79	0	0
Austria.........	29	0	0	0	0
All other........	358	783	659	5	0
Total..........	2,173	3,425	2,623	1,877	3,924
GSP Total.....	534	754	550	1,069	1,454
	Percent				
Israel..........	22.6	19.7	19.3	40.5	29.9
Spain...........	.1	1.5	6.3	14.3	19.4
West Germany.....	6.5	9.8	10.3	11.0	17.9
United Kingdom...	47.4	38.7	27.7	.0	15.3
China...........	2.1	2.0	4.3	17.4	10.3
India...........	.2	.1	1.1	14.0	6.6
Hungary.........	.8	.4	.6	2.4	.6
Mexico..........	.1	.7	.0	.0	.0
Bolivia.........	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Brazil..........	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.0
Finland.........	.0	.0	.8	.0	.0
Netherlands......	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0
Belgium.........	.1	.6	1.5	.1	.0
France..........	1.6	2.6	3.0	.0	.0
Austria.........	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
All other........	16.5	22.8	25.1	.3	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	24.6	22.0	21.0	56.9	37.1

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29339027 (pt)

Carbadox:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Italy	1	7	9	243	786
Spain	1/	1	3	24	32
India	1/	1/	1	3	4
Switzerland	2	4	1	45	1/
Belgium	1/	1/	1	0	1/
Mexico	1/	1/	0	0	0
Bolivia	0	1/	0	0	0
Brazil	0	1	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	1/	0	0
United Kingdom	21	28	15	1	0
Netherlands	1/	0	0	0	0
France	1	2	2	0	0
West Germany	3	7	6	304	0
Austria	1	0	0	0	0
Hungary	1/	1/	1/	0	0
All other	16	21	17	21	0
Total	45	71	55	641	823
GSP Total	11	16	11	18	4
	Percent				
Italy	2.9	9.3	15.7	38.0	95.6
Spain	1/	1.5	6.3	3.8	3.9
India	1/	1/	1.1	.4	.4
Switzerland	3.6	5.5	1.5	7.0	1/
Belgium	1/	1/	1.5	.0	1/
Mexico	1/	1/	.0	.0	.0
Bolivia	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Brazil	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.0
Finland	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
United Kingdom	47.4	38.7	27.7	.2	.0
Netherlands	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
France	1.6	2.6	3.0	.0	.0
West Germany	6.5	9.8	10.3	47.5	.0
Austria	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
Hungary	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
All other	34.6	29.6	31.5	3.2	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	24.6	22.0	21.0	2.9	.4

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29339032 (pt)

Imipramine hydrochloride:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	2	8	1/	0	499
Israel	14	39	35	158	332
Switzerland	3	18	60	21	163
Netherlands	16	17	74	70	143
Italy	58	46	47	85	99
Belgium	1	1/	0	0	1
United Kingdom	1/	5	4	0	1/
Canada	0	1	0	0	0
Ireland	228	102	105	0	0
West Germany	0	1/	0	0	0
Japan	1	1	1/	0	0
Rep So Africa	8	4	2	0	0
Total	331	242	329	334	1,237
GSP Total	14	39	35	158	332
	Percent				
France	.7	3.5	1/	.0	40.3
Israel	4.4	16.0	10.8	47.4	26.8
Switzerland	.9	7.3	18.3	6.3	13.2
Netherlands	4.9	7.0	22.6	20.8	11.5
Italy	17.5	19.2	14.4	25.4	8.0
Belgium	.2	1/	.0	.0	.1
United Kingdom	1/	2.0	1.3	.0	1/
Canada	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0
Ireland	68.7	42.4	32.0	.0	.0
West Germany	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Japan	.3	.5	1/	.0	.0
Rep So Africa	2.3	1.8	.5	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	4.4	16.0	10.8	47.4	26.8

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29343010 (pt)

Prochlorperazine maleate; Promethazine hydrochloride:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Ireland	251	119	124	195	299
Rep So Africa	8	5	2	64	254
Netherlands	18	19	81	38	101
Japan	20	30	48	102	93
West Germany	4	8	11	0	36
France	34	27	20	68	22
Italy	98	54	65	17	18
United Kingdom	49	19	7	7	3
Switzerland	779	523	1,233	0	1/
Belgium	1	1	1/	0	1/
Canada	1/	1	0	1/	1/
Chile	0	0	1	0	0
Sweden	2	1	3	0	0
Austria	0	1/	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	4	0
All other	18	44	40	6	0
Total	1,281	851	1,633	500	826
GSP Total	16	42	39	10	0
	Percent				
Ireland	19.6	14.0	7.6	39.0	36.1
Rep So Africa	.7	.6	.1	12.8	30.7
Netherlands	1.4	2.2	5.0	7.6	12.3
Japan	1.5	3.6	2.9	20.3	11.3
West Germany	.3	1.0	.7	.0	4.4
France	2.6	3.2	1.2	13.5	2.7
Italy	7.6	6.3	4.0	3.3	2.1
United Kingdom	3.8	2.2	.4	1.4	.3
Switzerland	60.8	61.5	75.5	.0	1/
Belgium	.1	.1	1/	.0	1/
Canada	1/	.1	.0	1/	1/
Chile	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Sweden	.1	.2	.2	.0	.0
Austria	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Hungary	.0	.0	.0	.7	.0
All other	1.4	5.1	2.4	1.3	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1.2	5.0	2.4	2.0	.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29343020 (pt)

Chlorpromazine hydrochloride:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Ireland..........	7	11	20	67	163
Italy............	61	87	93	63	76
Rep So Africa....	0	0	0	89	40
Finland..........	1/	1	1/	36	25
France...........	56	81	55	21	21
Hungary..........	2	1	1/	3	9
Netherlands......	0	0	6	0	4
United Kingdom...	11	8	3	1	4
Belgium..........	16	18	17	3	1/
Switzerland......	1	1	1	1/	1/
Canada...........	1	0	0	10	0
Sweden...........	1/	0	0	0	0
West Germany.....	9	8	15	0	0
Spain............	0	1/	0	0	0
Iran.............	1	5	0	0	0
All other........	7	7	11	0	0
Total..........	170	228	222	294	342
GSP Total.....	2	4	2	3	9
	Percent				
Ireland..........	3.8	4.9	8.9	22.9	47.9
Italy............	36.1	38.3	42.1	21.6	22.1
Rep So Africa....	.0	.0	.0	30.3	11.6
Finland..........	1/	.2	1/	12.1	7.2
France...........	32.6	35.5	25.0	7.2	6.1
Hungary..........	1.0	.4	1/	.9	2.7
Netherlands......	.0	.0	2.6	.0	1.3
United Kingdom...	6.5	3.5	1.4	.3	1.0
Belgium..........	9.4	8.1	7.5	1.1	1/
Switzerland......	.3	.6	.5	1/	1/
Canada...........	.7	.0	.0	3.5	.0
Sweden...........	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
West Germany.....	5.3	3.3	6.9	.0	.0
Spain............	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Iran.............	.3	2.0	.0	.0	.0
All other........	3.8	3.0	5.0	.0	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	1.1	1.8	1.1	.9	2.7

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29349045 (pt)

2,5-Diphenyloxazole:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United Kingdom...	23	21	19	6	21
Italy............	2	5	9	0	17
Belgium..........	34	34	46	1/	6
West Germany.....	86	106	119	17	4
Canada...........	18	19	22	1	4
Israel...........	4	5	4	0	2
Netherlands......	2	4	1/	1/	2
France...........	15	10	15	0	2
Switzerland......	12	8	11	1	2
Japan............	25	56	71	1	1
Austria..........	1	2	4	1	1/
Poland...........	0	0	0	0	1/
Finland..........	0	0	0	0	1/
Mexico...........	0	1/	2	0	0
Brazil...........	1/	0	1/	0	0
All other........	6	8	6	0	0
Total..........	227	279	328	27	62
GSP Total.....	4	8	7	0	3
	Percent				
United Kingdom...	9.9	7.6	5.9	22.8	34.4
Italy............	1.0	1.8	2.9	.0	27.3
Belgium..........	15.0	12.1	13.9	1/	9.4
West Germany.....	37.7	38.1	36.2	64.2	7.1
Canada...........	7.8	6.8	6.8	3.0	5.8
Israel...........	1.6	1.9	1.2	.0	3.9
Netherlands......	.9	1.4	1/	1/	3.6
France...........	6.6	3.5	4.6	.0	3.2
Switzerland......	5.1	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.1
Japan............	10.9	20.2	21.5	2.8	1.7
Austria..........	.4	.8	1.1	3.4	1/
Poland...........	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Finland..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Mexico...........	.0	1/	.5	.0	.0
Brazil...........	1/	.0	1/	.0	.0
All other........	2.9	3.0	1.8	.0	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	1.8	2.9	2.3	.0	4.1

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29350035 (pt)

Sulfasalazine:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Sweden	1,092	1,330	1,322	1,161	1,018
Netherlands	46	48	15	102	297
West Germany	45	110	0	28	241
Spain	0	0	0	0	125
China	10	6	16	15	24
Poland	0	11	43	0	21
Italy	109	256	150	155	13
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	6
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2
United Kingdom	9	7	8	17	2
Japan	0	0	0	0	2
Canada	1/	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	1	0
France	0	3	0	0	0
Hungary	18	28	0	0	0
All other	7	0	0	11	0
Total	1,337	1,799	1,555	1,489	1,752
GSP Total	25	39	43	1	23
	Percent				
Sweden	81.7	73.9	85.0	78.0	58.1
Netherlands	3.4	2.7	1.0	6.9	17.0
West Germany	3.4	6.1	.0	1.9	13.8
Spain	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.1
China	.7	.4	1.1	1.0	1.4
Poland	.0	.6	2.8	.0	1.2
Italy	8.1	14.2	9.7	10.4	.7
Switzerland	.1	.0	.0	.0	.4
Mexico	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
United Kingdom	.7	.4	.5	1.1	.1
Japan	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
Canada	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Belgium	.0	.0	.0	1/	.0
France	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0
Hungary	1.3	1.6	.0	.0	.0
All other	.5	.0	.0	.8	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1.9	2.2	2.8	.1	1.3

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29350046 (pt)

Glyburide; Furosemide:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Ireland..........	0	0	0	0	1,057
West Germany.....	0	0	0	0	127
Italy............	0	0	0	0	88
Rep So Africa....	0	0	0	0	10
Guyana...........	0	0	0	0	9
United Kingdom...	0	0	0	0	4
Yugoslavia.......	0	0	0	0	3
Japan............	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium..........	0	0	0	0	1/
Total..........	0	0	0	0	1,299
GSP Total.....	0	0	0	0	12
	Percent				
Ireland..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	81.4
West Germany.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	9.8
Italy............	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.8
Rep So Africa....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8
Guyana...........	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7
United Kingdom...	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3
Yugoslavia.......	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Japan............	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
Belgium..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Total..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29362600

Vitamin B12:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	2,255	2,956	2,332	6,528	6,784
United Kingdom	1,179	2,041	1,927	1,576	1,987
West Germany	108	175	87	303	150
Hungary	39	0	621	417	118
Ireland	0	1	1	0	41
Denmark	4	18	12	0	17
Italy	0	0	0	0	2
Canada	0	1/	2	3	0
Belize	0	1/	0	0	0
Colombia	1	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	1	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	4	0
Belgium	1/	4	1/	0	0
Switzerland	58	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	1/	39	0
All other	495	231	411	0	0
Total	4,139	5,426	5,395	8,870	9,099
GSP Total	39	1/	781	417	118
	Percent				
France	54.5	54.5	43.2	73.6	74.6
United Kingdom	28.5	37.6	35.7	17.8	21.8
West Germany	2.6	3.2	1.6	3.4	1.7
Hungary	.9	.0	11.5	4.7	1.3
Ireland	.0	1/	1/	.0	.4
Denmark	.1	.3	.2	.0	.2
Italy	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Canada	.0	1/	1/	1/	.0
Belize	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Colombia	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Sweden	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Netherlands	.0	.0	.0	1/	.0
Belgium	1/	.1	1/	.0	.0
Switzerland	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
Spain	.0	.0	1/	.4	.0
All other	12.0	4.3	7.6	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1.0	1/	14.5	4.7	1.3

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29379230(pt)

Ethynodiol decanoate; d-Norgestrel; d-l Norgestrel:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	84	90	46	89	76
Hungary	1	2	3	32	34
West Germany	87	194	52	0	26
Ireland	65	1/	98	0	19
Sweden	147	233	60	19	19
Netherlands	42	56	31	28	17
Mexico	16	11	5	0	10
United Kingdom	3	6	4	14	7
Japan	0	0	0	0	6
Canada	1	1/	140	0	5
Israel	61	121	106	1	4
Rep So Africa	4	39	6	1	1/
Belgium	1/	2	1/	1/	1/
Switzerland	2	41	14	0	1/
Italy	4	2	4	5	1/
All other	3	9	60	96	0
Total	519	805	629	284	224
GSP Total	77	139	170	129	48
	Percent				
France	16.2	11.2	7.3	31.2	33.9
Hungary	.2	.2	.5	11.3	15.2
West Germany	16.8	24.1	8.2	.0	11.4
Ireland	12.5	1/	15.6	.0	8.7
Sweden	28.3	29.0	9.5	6.7	8.4
Netherlands	8.1	6.9	4.8	9.9	7.7
Mexico	3.0	1.3	.8	.0	4.6
United Kingdom	.6	.7	.7	4.8	3.1
Japan	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.5
Canada	.2	1/	22.2	.0	2.2
Israel	11.7	15.0	16.8	.4	1.8
Rep So Africa	.7	4.8	1.0	.2	1/
Belgium	1/	.2	1/	1/	1/
Switzerland	.3	5.1	2.3	.0	1/
Italy	.9	.2	.6	1.7	1/
All other	.6	1.1	9.5	33.7	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	14.8	17.2	27.0	45.4	21.6

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29379910 (pt)

Nandrolone phenpropionate:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Austria..........	7	10	15	18	23
United Kingdom...	742	864	1,154	2	9
West Germany.....	7	75	9	9	7
France...........	1/	2	1	2	4
Netherlands......	50	2	5	7	4
Italy............	3	1	2	1	1
Ireland..........	2	1	1/	1/	1
Belgium..........	0	0	1/	0	1/
Canada...........	1/	0	1/	1/	0
Mexico...........	15	13	17	0	0
Costa Rica.......	0	0	1/	0	0
Bahamas..........	2	0	0	0	0
Hungary..........	0	0	0	1/	0
Switzerland......	2	1	1	1/	0
Japan............	0	1/	1/	1/	0
Total..........	832	969	1,204	40	50
GSP Total.....	17	13	17	1/	0
	Percent				
Austria..........	.8	1.0	1.3	44.3	46.6
United Kingdom...	89.1	89.1	95.8	4.3	18.4
West Germany.....	.9	7.8	.7	23.0	14.6
France...........	1/	.2	.1	6.1	8.5
Netherlands......	6.1	.2	.4	18.2	7.7
Italy............	.4	.1	.2	2.4	2.5
Ireland..........	.3	.1	1/	1/	1.5
Belgium..........	.0	.0	1/	.0	1/
Canada...........	1/	.0	1/	1/	.0
Mexico...........	1.8	1.4	1.4	.0	.0
Costa Rica.......	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Bahamas..........	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
Hungary..........	.0	.0	.0	1/	.0
Switzerland......	.3	.1	.1	1/	.0
Japan............	.0	1/	1/	1/	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	2.0	1.4	1.4	1/	.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29379950 (pt)

Nandrolone decanoate; Pipecurium bromide:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	26	59	59	52	87
Netherlands	222	332	258	31	76
India	0	1/	39	32	64
Japan	12	4	4	4	45
Bahamas	39	27	39	38	37
Mexico	266	422	414	34	33
United Kingdom	314	21	81	16	31
West Germany	291	719	248	171	30
Switzerland	12	33	110	21	24
Sweden	101	31	95	9	18
Australia	0	1/	3	3	16
Canada	1/	10	106	5	15
Austria	1	2	1	2	9
Israel	9	15	77	4	9
Ireland	7	1/	72	10	5
All other	289	912	1,816	11	9
Total	1,587	2,588	3,422	443	508
GSP Total	315	468	572	112	143
	Percent				
France	1.6	2.3	1.7	11.8	17.1
Netherlands	14.0	12.8	7.5	6.9	15.0
India	.0	1/	1.1	7.2	12.6
Japan	.8	.1	.1	.9	8.9
Bahamas	2.4	1.0	1.1	8.5	7.2
Mexico	16.7	16.3	12.1	7.8	6.5
United Kingdom	19.8	.8	2.4	3.6	6.1
West Germany	18.3	27.8	7.3	38.7	6.0
Switzerland	.7	1.3	3.2	4.7	4.8
Sweden	6.3	1.2	2.8	1.9	3.5
Australia	.0	1/	.1	.7	3.2
Canada	1/	.4	3.1	1.2	3.0
Austria	1/	.1	1/	.4	1.8
Israel	.6	.6	2.3	1.0	1.8
Ireland	.4	1/	2.1	2.3	.9
All other	18.2	35.2	53.1	2.4	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	19.9	18.1	16.7	25.3	28.2

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29394010

Pseudoephedrine and its salts:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	4,569	9,011	7,878	13,652	9,805
China............	94	0	31	5,188	4,211
Hong Kong........	0	0	0	98	1,237
United Kingdom...	37	0	323	114	744
India............	0	0	0	0	24
Mexico...........	0	1	0	0	0
Total..........	4,700	9,012	8,232	19,053	16,020
GSP Total.....	0	1	0	0	24
	Percent				
West Germany.....	97.2	100.0	95.7	71.7	61.2
China............	2.0	.0	.4	27.2	26.3
Hong Kong........	.0	.0	.0	.5	7.7
United Kingdom...	.8	.0	3.9	.6	4.6
India............	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
Mexico...........	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	.0	1/	.0	.0	.1

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29394050

Other ephedrines and their salts:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany	3,048	5,263	7,256	6,135	7,492
China	791	1,217	1,776	6,097	3,080
Japan	49	0	0	1,061	2,136
Hong Kong	250	104	123	84	1,570
India	3	4	0	371	47
Netherlands	47	617	115	203	6
Canada	2	608	27	0	0
Mexico	17	0	0	0	0
Brazil	146	42	7	0	0
United Kingdom	16	5	17	73	0
Belgium	0	0	1	0	0
France	307	359	65	0	0
Hungary	176	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	2	3	7	0
Italy	90	64	88	0	0
All other	85	18	205	0	0
Total	5,027	8,303	9,682	14,030	14,330
GSP Total	379	62	175	371	47
	Percent				
West Germany	60.6	63.4	74.9	43.7	52.3
China	15.7	14.7	18.3	43.5	21.5
Japan	1.0	.0	.0	7.6	14.9
Hong Kong	5.0	1.2	1.3	.6	11.0
India	.1	.1	.0	2.6	.3
Netherlands	.9	7.4	1.2	1.4	1/
Canada	1/	7.3	.3	.0	.0
Mexico	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
Brazil	2.9	.5	.1	.0	.0
United Kingdom	.3	.1	.2	.5	.0
Belgium	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
France	6.1	4.3	.7	.0	.0
Hungary	3.5	.0	.0	.0	.0
Switzerland	.0	1/	1/	1/	.0
Italy	1.8	.8	.9	.0	.0
All other	1.7	.2	2.1	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	7.5	.7	1.8	2.6	.3

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29394050 (pt)

l-Ephedrine hydrochloride:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	1,829	3,158	4,354	3,681	4,495
China............	475	730	1,066	3,658	1,848
Japan............	29	0	0	636	1,282
Hong Kong........	150	62	74	51	942
India............	2	3	0	222	28
Netherlands......	28	370	69	122	4
Canada...........	1	365	16	0	0
Mexico...........	10	0	0	0	0
Brazil...........	88	25	4	0	0
United Kingdom...	10	3	10	44	0
Belgium..........	0	0	1/	0	0
France...........	184	215	39	0	0
Hungary..........	105	0	0	0	0
Switzerland......	0	1	2	4	0
Italy............	54	38	53	0	0
All other........	51	11	123	0	0
Total..........	3,016	4,982	5,809	8,418	8,598
GSP Total.....	227	37	105	222	28
	Percent				
West Germany.....	60.6	63.4	74.9	43.7	52.3
China............	15.7	14.7	18.3	43.5	21.5
Japan............	1.0	.0	.0	7.6	14.9
Hong Kong........	5.0	1.2	1.3	.6	11.0
India............	.1	.1	.0	2.6	.3
Netherlands......	.9	7.4	1.2	1.4	1/
Canada...........	1/	7.3	.3	.0	.0
Mexico...........	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
Brazil...........	2.9	.5	.1	.0	.0
United Kingdom...	.3	.1	.2	.5	.0
Belgium..........	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
France...........	6.1	4.3	.7	.0	.0
Hungary..........	3.5	.0	.0	.0	.0
Switzerland......	.0	1/	1/	1/	.0
Italy............	1.8	.8	.9	.0	.0
All other........	1.7	.2	2.1	.0	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	7.5	.7	1.8	2.6	.3

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
29414000

Chloramphenicol and its derivatives; salts thereof:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	1,990	2,010	1,676	355	205
West Germany	2,126	6,375	6,353	7	85
Denmark	7	0	1	0	75
United Kingdom	7,936	5,403	9,970	1	75
Italy	5,565	12,455	14,032	49	64
Spain	5	2,996	1,924	34	18
Switzerland	3,176	3,639	2,556	0	4
Canada	1	103	555	0	0
Panama	5	1	0	0	0
Ecuador	1/	0	0	0	0
Norway	108	732	1,064	0	0
Ireland	10	97	402	0	0
Netherlands	74	542	0	0	0
Belgium	4	15	50	4	0
France	114	49	34	0	0
All other	8	199	389	50	0
Total	21,128	34,618	39,005	500	525
GSP Total	8	21	328	48	0
	Percent				
Japan	9.4	5.8	4.3	70.9	39.0
West Germany	10.1	18.4	16.3	1.4	16.1
Denmark	1/	.0	1/	.0	14.3
United Kingdom	37.6	15.6	25.6	.1	14.2
Italy	26.3	36.0	36.0	9.8	12.2
Spain	1/	8.7	4.9	6.8	3.5
Switzerland	15.0	10.5	6.6	.0	.8
Canada	1/	.3	1.4	.0	.0
Panama	1/	1/	.0	.0	.0
Ecuador	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Norway	.5	2.1	2.7	.0	.0
Ireland	1/	.3	1.0	.0	.0
Netherlands	.3	1.6	.0	.0	.0
Belgium	1/	1/	.1	.8	.0
France	.5	.1	.1	.0	.0
All other	1/	.6	1.0	10.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1/	.1	.8	9.7	.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
38220050

Other composite diagnostic or laboratory reagents:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	66	122	187	18,781	17,661
United Kingdom...	237	314	315	2,583	5,078
Ireland..........	4	2	1/	3,014	2,952
Japan............	135	99	77	2,247	2,912
Canada...........	125	73	183	2,352	2,417
France...........	22	26	22	1,662	2,416
Netherlands......	39	60	43	904	1,001
Italy............	1	1/	3	465	596
Israel...........	3	1/	1/	112	456
Sweden...........	4	2	1	32	444
Belgium..........	4	1	1/	245	441
Australia........	1/	1/	1/	114	386
Switzerland......	2	3	7	1,311	371
Denmark..........	3	4	4	161	249
Norway...........	1	1/	1/	71	209
All other........	12	9	46	1,238	343
Total..........	656	717	888	35,292	37,931
GSP Total.....	12	5	39	113	624
	Percent				
West Germany.....	10.1	17.0	21.0	53.2	46.6
United Kingdom...	36.1	43.8	35.5	7.3	13.4
Ireland..........	.6	.2	1/	8.5	7.8
Japan............	20.5	13.8	8.6	6.4	7.7
Canada...........	19.0	10.2	20.6	6.7	6.4
France...........	3.3	3.6	2.4	4.7	6.4
Netherlands......	6.0	8.3	4.9	2.6	2.6
Italy............	.2	1/	.3	1.3	1.6
Israel...........	.4	1/	1/	.3	1.2
Sweden...........	.6	.3	.1	.1	1.2
Belgium..........	.6	.2	1/	.7	1.2
Australia........	1/	1/	1/	.3	1.0
Switzerland......	.2	.4	.8	3.7	1.0
Denmark..........	.5	.6	.5	.5	.7
Norway...........	.1	1/	1/	.2	.6
All other........	1.8	1.2	5.2	3.5	.9
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	1.8	.8	4.4	.3	1.6

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
29159015 (pt)
HTS No.
39122000

Cellulose nitrates:
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	2,867	2,385	2,336	5,118	5,982
United Kingdom...	2,050	2,708	3,462	3,992	5,013
Yugoslavia.......	1,271	1,441	1,993	1,642	2,277
Taiwan...........	25	0	0	45	705
France...........	2,842	2,452	496	739	563
Japan............	1,743	1,880	760	1,089	385
Brazil...........	138	164	694	1,176	354
China............	444	773	262	832	334
Italy............	44	118	72	0	288
Canada...........	76	306	105	143	227
Spain............	0	2	0	56	199
Korea............	0	116	70	300	98
Hong Kong........	67	71	0	64	40
Hungary..........	0	0	0	0	25
Finland..........	0	2	270	0	8
All other........	570	633	383	74	3
Total..........	12,138	13,052	10,901	15,268	16,501
GSP Total.....	1,509	1,614	2,686	2,818	2,657
	Percent				
West Germany.....	23.6	18.3	21.4	33.5	36.3
United Kingdom...	16.9	20.7	31.8	26.1	30.4
Yugoslavia.......	10.5	11.0	18.3	10.8	13.8
Taiwan...........	.2	.0	.0	.3	4.3
France...........	23.4	18.8	4.6	4.8	3.4
Japan............	14.4	14.4	7.0	7.1	2.3
Brazil...........	1.1	1.3	6.4	7.7	2.1
China............	3.7	5.9	2.4	5.4	2.0
Italy............	.4	.9	.7	.0	1.7
Canada...........	.6	2.3	1.0	.9	1.4
Spain............	.0	1/	.0	.4	1.2
Korea............	.0	.9	.6	2.0	.6
Hong Kong........	.6	.5	.0	.4	.2
Hungary..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Finland..........	.0	1/	2.5	.0	1/
All other........	4.7	4.9	3.5	.5	1/
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	12.4	12.4	24.6	18.5	16.1

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No. 29159015 (pt)

Digest Title: Certain medicinal chemicals and intermediates:
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	18,499	19,048	25,763	32,523	102,509
Canada..........	25,119	25,471	27,869	31,931	73,487
Japan...........	43,657	51,248	61,089	45,595	64,748
Italy...........	11,546	11,706	14,835	18,034	43,673
France..........	16,505	17,396	23,926	19,016	39,032
United Kingdom...	12,909	16,047	22,111	25,454	30,810
Belgium.........	10,169	17,107	15,947	24,114	24,135
Australia.......	3,742	3,413	4,554	8,695	13,513
Switzerland.....	8,497	9,808	10,313	9,092	9,214
Netherlands.....	3,887	4,631	7,173	7,046	7,597
Colombia........	1,450	2,499	2,192	2,953	5,839
Mexico..........	6,030	7,560	6,000	6,210	5,640
Spain...........	5,804	6,581	8,525	5,461	5,328
Korea...........	3,043	4,327	5,633	3,412	4,576
Singapore.......	485	565	712	1,586	4,332
All other.......	39,388	40,098	50,832	32,345	38,242
Total..........	210,731	237,506	287,475	273,468	472,675
GSP Total.....	26,617	28,625	31,795	23,268	29,140
	Percent				
West Germany.....	8.8	8.0	9.0	11.9	21.7
Canada..........	11.9	10.7	9.7	11.7	15.5
Japan...........	20.7	21.6	21.3	16.7	13.7
Italy...........	5.5	4.9	5.2	6.6	9.2
France..........	7.8	7.3	8.3	7.0	8.3
United Kingdom...	6.1	6.8	7.7	9.3	6.5
Belgium.........	4.8	7.2	5.5	8.8	5.1
Australia.......	1.8	1.4	1.6	3.2	2.9
Switzerland.....	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.3	1.9
Netherlands.....	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.6	1.6
Colombia........	.7	1.1	.8	1.1	1.2
Mexico..........	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.2
Spain...........	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.0	1.1
Korea...........	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.0
Singapore.......	.2	.2	.2	.6	.9
All other.......	18.7	16.9	17.7	11.8	8.1
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	12.6	12.1	11.1	8.5	6.2

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 3204.12.50(pt)

CERTAIN SYNTHETIC ORGANIC DYES

Digest No.
3204.12.50(pt)

Certain Synthetic Organic Dyes[1]

I. Introduction

X Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver

HTS subheadings	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
3204.12.50(pt)	Certain dyes, mordant	20%	Yes
3204.15.50(pt)	Certain dyes, vat	20%	Yes
3204.20.10	Certain fluorescent brightening agents	20%	Yes
3204.20.50	Certain fluorescent brightening agents	8.1%	Yes

Description and uses.—The products covered in this digest are synthetic organic dyes. Excluded from this analysis are natural coloring materials and pigments. Dyes are substances that impart color to a substrate (e.g., textiles) by selective adsorption and are retained in the substrate by some sort of chemical or physical bond, unlike pigments which adhere to a substrate with the use of another substance such as the coatings used in paints. Dyes are divided into various categories, based on chemical structure, and categorized by the Colour Index. There are some 12 classifications of dyes listed in the Harmonized Tariff System. Of these classifications, only three categories—mordant dyes, vat dyes, and fluorescent brightening agents—are included in the GSP request. In 1990, the dyes included in the GSP request accounted for approximately 4 percent of total U.S. dye sales.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	10	10	10	10	10
Employment (1,000 employees)	1	1	1	1	1
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	74,000	87,000	84,000	96,000	113,000
Exports (1,000 dollars)	26,811	28,072	30,932	44,334	62,675
Imports (1,000 dollars)	25,676	30,093	29,553	26,740	34,026
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	72,865	89,021	82,621	78,406	84,351
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	35	34	36	34	40
Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.

Comment.—The U.S. dye industry is composed of approximately 35 companies including some of the largest foreign-based multinational chemical companies in the world and some relatively small domestic companies producing only dyes. For the products contained in this digest, fewer than 10 companies, including both foreign multinational and domestic, are likely to be affected by GSP-eligibility for the included products. In the beginning of the 1980s, there were also many large U.S. multinational firms in the industry. Since then, most have left, leaving one remaining large U.S.-based firm in the industry. There are thousands of dyes that have been produced over the years, so most companies (particularly the middle- and small-sized companies) specialize in manufacturing one or two classes of dyes. Nevertheless, the equipment used is not specific to one class of dye and can be easily modified to accommodate any chemistry. Further, the chemistry is

[1]This digest includes the following HTS subheadings: 3204.12.50(pt), 3204.15.50(pt), 3204.20.10, and 3204.20.50.

II. U.S. market profile--Continued

old and well known, making it possible to transfer from producing one class of dye to producing another. The products are also easily shipped and so location is not a significant barrier to trade. These characteristics make it easy for other countries, including less developed countries, to produce dyes that are competitive in price and quality. The most significant competitive issues are price, marketing, and technical support. With the newer dyes, the domestic and large multinational companies with U.S. subsidiaries seem to have a competitive advantage in marketing and technical support; with the older dyes, these factors are not as important. The net result is that for most dyes, demand is quite sensitive to price among suppliers (the cross price elasticity is high) even if the total demand for dyes may be only low or moderately elastic.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	34,026	100	-	40
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	2,303	7	100	3
India	1,941	6	84	2
Mexico	172	1	7	([2])

[1]There were no imports from Hungary and neligible imports from Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1990.
[2]Less than 0.5 percent.

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

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for India for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 4
Price elasticity:
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High __ Moderate X Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term? . . . . Yes X No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States? . . . . Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—
U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with—
U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers--Continued

Competitiveness indicators for Mexico for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	9
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High __ Moderate X Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes X No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High __ Moderate X Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes X No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __

V. Position of interested parties

Opposition.--Peter Koenig of Ablondi & Foster appearing in behalf of An Ad Hoc Group of Dye Producers (composed of Crompton & Knowles, Sandoz, Ciba-Geigy, Hoechst Celanese, and Miles Inc.); Cyril Lever, President, C. Lever Co. Inc.; J.C. Wolff, President, Organic Products Division, Miles Inc.; Margaret Lyons, Manager, Legislative Affairs, Ciba-Geigy Corporation; Edmund H. Fording, Jr., President, Dyes & Chemicals Division, Crompton and Knowles generally voiced the same concerns, which are based on the following arguments:

U.S. dye manufacturing operations are vulnerable to injury from increased imports of dyes from beneficiary developing countries. In recent years, a number of companies (listed in their petition) have ceased production in the United States. The opposition contends that low priced-imports from beneficiary developing countries (India and Czechoslovakia) contributed to the depressed economic conditions which led to these closures.

Beneficiary developing countries are currently internationally competitive with respect to dye manufacturing; and therefore, do not need GSP duty-free status to compete in the United States.

Under the U.S. GSP program, GSP duty-free status is not supposed to be provided where a country does not adequately protect intellectual property or generally restricts imports. The Ad Hoc Group contends that these two countries violate these guidelines and that extending GSP-eligibility would send the wrong signal.

In particular, C. Lever contends that widespread concerns exist in the market that these clothing dyes from developing countries such as Czechoslovakia and India may present health problems to U.S. consumers from toxins and carcinogens. Pending resolution of such market concerns, it is inappropriate to encourage significant further importation of such dyes by providing GSP duty-free status.

In the Ciba-Geigy and Crompton and Knowles submissions, the companies also detailed (under business confidentiality) the extent of their environmental compliance costs.

In its submission, Ciba-Geiby stressed another issue. This issue focuses on the fact that 4,4'-dinitrostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid (DNS) is an intermediate for producing 4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid (DAS) which, in turn, is an intermediate for producing fluorescent brightening agents. Therefore the three petitions are one petition, involving one chemistry. Granting GSP duty-free eligibility to any of these products will harm the U.S. fluorescent brightener industry's domestic sales and export sales.

Other positions.—Powell, Goldstein, Frazer and Murphy on behalf of Sunbelt Chemical Corp. indicated that the position of Sunbelt was that any grant of GSP status to selected dyes should extend to the imports of all GSP beneficiary developing countries, including India.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects—Addition

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition--Continued

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No.
32041250 (pt)

Digest Title: Certain synthetic organic dyes
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	14,319	15,726	14,588	12,906	20,728
Switzerland......	6,312	7,899	7,308	6,397	4,471
Japan............	1,262	1,401	2,314	1,775	2,779
India............	595	1,015	1,303	1,407	1,941
Italy............	1,058	1,165	1,001	1,365	1,499
United Kingdom...	1,140	1,501	1,378	1,272	923
China............	61	215	245	354	432
Netherlands......	379	363	284	455	364
Mexico...........	6	9	306	192	172
Taiwan...........	47	120	116	223	160
France...........	346	433	432	147	141
Thailand.........	0	0	5	0	77
Poland...........	1	12	50	56	66
Korea............	19	1	9	43	58
Hong Kong........	6	81	13	45	56
All other........	126	152	202	104	158
Total..........	25,676	30,093	29,553	26,740	34,026
GSP Total.....	605	1,077	1,725	1,707	2,303
	Percent				
West Germany.....	55.8	52.3	49.4	48.3	60.9
Switzerland......	24.6	26.2	24.7	23.9	13.1
Japan............	4.9	4.7	7.8	6.6	8.2
India............	2.3	3.4	4.4	5.3	5.7
Italy............	4.1	3.9	3.4	5.1	4.4
United Kingdom...	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.8	2.7
China............	.2	.7	.8	1.3	1.3
Netherlands......	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.1
Mexico...........	1/	1/	1.0	.7	.5
Taiwan...........	.2	.4	.4	.8	.5
France...........	1.3	1.4	1.5	.6	.4
Thailand.........	.0	.0	1/	.0	.2
Poland...........	1/	1/	.2	.2	.2
Korea............	.1	1/	1/	.2	.2
Hong Kong........	1/	.3	1/	.2	.2
All other........	.5	.5	.7	.4	.5
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	2.4	3.6	5.8	6.4	6.8

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
32041250 (pt)
HTS No.
32041250 (pt)

Certain dyes, mordant
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	714	954	1,740	1,408	1,860
West Germany	697	877	1,350	1,256	1,276
United Kingdom	777	1,238	1,068	872	730
Switzerland	428	790	704	313	330
India	54	125	173	241	270
Netherlands	345	241	254	408	269
Taiwan	42	107	114	210	150
France	107	310	386	115	136
China	43	143	72	155	133
Poland	1	12	50	56	65
Belgium	51	45	20	5	29
Spain	21	27	33	12	19
Brazil	1	0	0	1/	18
Argentina	0	0	0	17	14
Korea	19	1	9	43	14
All other	42	48	127	29	8
Total	3,344	4,918	6,098	5,140	5,321
GSP Total	64	151	274	328	369
	Percent				
Japan	21.4	19.4	28.5	27.4	35.0
West Germany	20.8	17.8	22.1	24.4	24.0
United Kingdom	23.2	25.2	17.5	17.0	13.7
Switzerland	12.8	16.1	11.5	6.1	6.2
India	1.6	2.5	2.8	4.7	5.1
Netherlands	10.3	4.9	4.2	7.9	5.1
Taiwan	1.3	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.8
France	3.2	6.3	6.3	2.2	2.5
China	1.3	2.9	1.2	3.0	2.5
Poland	1/	.2	.8	1.1	1.2
Belgium	1.5	.9	.3	.1	.5
Spain	.6	.5	.5	.2	.4
Brazil	1/	.0	.0	1/	.3
Argentina	.0	.0	.0	.3	.3
Korea	.6	1/	.1	.8	.3
All other	1.2	1.0	2.1	.6	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1.9	3.1	4.5	6.4	6.9

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
32041250 (pt)
HTS No.
32041550 (pt)

Certain dyes, vat

U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
India	522	827	1,082	1,166	1,548
Switzerland	536	892	843	516	1,007
Japan	496	439	490	173	579
West Germany	707	632	835	646	572
China	16	59	174	199	239
United Kingdom	250	57	29	105	92
Thailand	0	0	4	0	77
Hong Kong	0	72	7	38	52
Netherlands	20	45	30	25	22
Singapore	0	6	0	0	21
Indonesia	0	0	0	7	9
Taiwan	0	6	0	13	7
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	5
Poland	0	0	0	1/	1
Ireland	0	0	0	1/	1/
All other	71	13	22	27	1/
Total	2,618	3,048	3,515	2,917	4,228
GSP Total	522	831	1,105	1,194	1,639
	Percent				
India	19.9	27.1	30.8	40.0	36.6
Switzerland	20.5	29.3	24.0	17.7	23.8
Japan	18.9	14.4	13.9	5.9	13.7
West Germany	27.0	20.7	23.7	22.2	13.5
China	.6	1.9	4.9	6.8	5.6
United Kingdom	9.6	1.9	.8	3.6	2.2
Thailand	.0	.0	.1	.0	1.8
Hong Kong	.0	2.4	.2	1.3	1.2
Netherlands	.8	1.5	.8	.9	.5
Singapore	.0	.2	.0	.0	.5
Indonesia	.0	.0	.0	.2	.2
Taiwan	.0	.2	.0	.4	.2
Ivory Coast	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
Poland	.0	.0	.0	1/	1/
Ireland	.0	.0	.0	1/	1/
All other	2.7	.4	.6	.9	1/
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	19.9	27.3	31.4	40.9	38.8

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
32041250 (pt)
HTS No.
32042010

Certain fluorescent brightening agents

U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	13	16	17	33	30
United Kingdom...	1/	8	16	71	3
Canada...........	0	0	1/	1	0
Netherlands......	1/	0	1/	11	0
France...........	1/	1/	0	0	0
Switzerland......	2	1/	1	0	0
India............	19	57	48	0	0
Thailand.........	0	0	1	0	0
China............	2	2	0	0	0
Taiwan...........	5	7	2	0	0
Japan............	3	7	11	0	0
Tunisia..........	0	0	1/	0	0
Total.........	44	97	97	117	33
GSP Total.....	19	57	50	0	0
	Percent				
West Germany.....	30.8	16.2	17.4	28.4	91.3
United Kingdom...	1/	7.8	16.4	60.8	8.7
Canada...........	.0	.0	1/	1.1	.0
Netherlands......	1/	.0	1/	9.6	.0
France...........	1/	1/	.0	.0	.0
Switzerland......	3.9	1/	1.3	.0	.0
India............	44.1	58.8	49.5	.0	.0
Thailand.........	.0	.0	1.4	.0	.0
China............	3.9	2.1	.0	.0	.0
Taiwan...........	10.4	7.4	2.2	.0	.0
Japan............	5.9	7.1	11.1	.0	.0
Tunisia..........	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Total.........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	44.1	58.8	51.3	.0	.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
32041250 (pt.)
HTS No.
32042050

Certain fluorescent brightening agents
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	12,901	14,201	12,386	10,971	18,850
Switzerland......	5,347	6,217	5,760	5,568	3,135
Italy...........	1,057	1,165	995	1,365	1,499
Japan...........	49	1	73	194	340
Mexico..........	0	0	296	186	171
India...........	0	7	0	0	123
United Kingdom...	113	197	266	224	98
Netherlands......	13	77	0	10	73
China...........	0	11	0	0	61
Korea...........	0	0	0	0	44
Canada..........	2	0	8	16	40
France..........	190	115	45	32	5
Taiwan..........	0	0	0	0	3
Trin & Tobago....	0	31	0	0	0
Belgium.........	0	8	15	0	0
Total.........	19,671	22,031	19,843	18,566	24,444
GSP Total.....	0	38	296	186	295
	Percent				
West Germany.....	65.6	64.5	62.4	59.1	77.1
Switzerland......	27.2	28.2	29.0	30.0	12.8
Italy...........	5.4	5.3	5.0	7.4	6.1
Japan...........	.2	1/	.4	1.0	1.4
Mexico..........	.0	.0	1.5	1.0	.7
India...........	.0	1/	.0	.0	.5
United Kingdom...	.6	.9	1.3	1.2	.4
Netherlands......	.1	.3	.0	.1	.3
China...........	.0	.1	.0	.0	.2
Korea...........	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Canada..........	1/	.0	1/	.1	.2
France..........	1.0	.5	.2	.2	1/
Taiwan..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	1/
Trin & Tobago....	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0
Belgium.........	.0	1/	.1	.0	.0
Total.........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	.0	.2	1.5	1.0	1.2

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
32041250 (pt)

Digest Title: Certain synthetic organic dyes
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico..........	1,003	1,550	2,520	3,331	18,646
Canada..........	8,101	9,517	8,676	11,564	12,484
United Kingdom...	1,070	1,110	1,333	4,581	4,474
Hong Kong........	927	1,262	1,235	4,148	2,901
Switzerland......	6,134	3,283	3,239	1,757	2,811
Japan............	482	1,042	1,491	934	2,498
Taiwan...........	194	268	258	1,695	2,300
West Germany.....	1,657	1,179	934	1,578	2,053
Brazil...........	234	118	502	862	2,045
Korea............	143	425	736	1,407	1,942
Philippines......	799	1,324	1,338	1,108	1,530
Netherlands......	663	763	995	779	932
France...........	195	244	278	1,385	904
Australia........	256	446	931	789	732
Belgium..........	426	727	535	933	590
All other........	4,526	4,813	5,931	7,484	5,834
Total..........	26,811	28,072	30,932	44,334	62,675
GSP Total.....	5,313	7,014	9,367	11,684	27,112
	Percent				
Mexico..........	3.7	5.5	8.1	7.5	29.7
Canada..........	30.2	33.9	28.0	26.1	19.9
United Kingdom...	4.0	4.0	4.3	10.3	7.1
Hong Kong........	3.5	4.5	4.0	9.4	4.6
Switzerland......	22.9	11.7	10.5	4.0	4.5
Japan............	1.8	3.7	4.8	2.1	4.0
Taiwan...........	.7	1.0	.8	3.8	3.7
West Germany.....	6.2	4.2	3.0	3.6	3.3
Brazil...........	.9	.4	1.6	1.9	3.3
Korea............	.5	1.5	2.4	3.2	3.1
Philippines......	3.0	4.7	4.3	2.5	2.4
Netherlands......	2.5	2.7	3.2	1.8	1.5
France...........	.7	.9	.9	3.1	1.4
Australia........	1.0	1.6	3.0	1.8	1.2
Belgium..........	1.6	2.6	1.7	2.1	.9
All other........	16.9	17.1	19.2	16.9	9.3
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	19.8	25.0	30.3	26.4	43.3

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 5404.10.20

SYNTHETIC MONOFILAMENT

Digest No.
5404.10.20

Synthetic Monofilament

I. Introduction

_X_ Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver ________

HTS subheading	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
5404.10.20[1]	Synthetic monofilament of 67 decitex or more and of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm	7.8%	Yes

[1] ***

Description and uses.—Synthetic monofilaments are produced from polymers (derived from petroleum and natural gas), which are melted or dissolved and then extruded through the tiny holes of plate called a spinneret. The solution that emerges from the holes in the spinneret hardens or solidifies into a single fiber filament, or monofilament, of continuous length. The diameter of the monofilaments varies depending on the size of the spinneret holes and the process used. One method of measuring the diameter is by decitex, where the larger the number the larger the diameter. Decitex is the weight in grams of 10,000 meters of yarn.

Monofilaments of 67 decitex or more of nylon, polyester, and other synthetic fibers are used primarily in industrial and nonapparel end products, such as paper maker's felt, filters, zippers, brooms and brushes, webbing for seat belts, fishing line, blood filters, etc. However, one of the monofilaments included in this digest, spandex,[1] is used primarily in apparel products where stretch is desired, such as athletic apparel, bathing suits, foundation garments, golf shirts, ski pants, etc. Spandex used in the production of women's hosiery is not included in this digest.

The Government of Hungary is requesting that polypropylene filling material used in upright kitchen brooms, in particular, be added to the list of GSP-eligible articles.

[1] Spandex is an elastomeric fiber that is formed from a number of filaments joined together (coalesced) to form a monofilament.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	**70	**70	**70	**70	**70
Employment (1,000 employees)	**4	**4	**4	**4	**4
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	**731,000	**735,000	**740,000	**750,000	**760,000
Exports (1,000 dollars)	10,439	15,653	20,181	31,465	46,189
Imports (1,000 dollars)	2,607	3,125	4,576	23,127	39,618
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	**723,168	**722,472	**724,395	**741,662	**753,429
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	**([2])	**([2])	**1	**3	**5
Capacity utilization (percent)	*86	*86	*86	*86	*86

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.
[2]Less than 0.5 percent.

Comment.—***, U.S. production of synthetic monofilament of 67 decitex or more has been fairly stable. Imports *** are relatively low, but are increasing especially in the commodity-type products. Many U.S. producers have placed more emphasis on niche markets and "highly engineered" monofilaments that are less affected by import competition. Several producers have captive markets, such as monofilament for paper maker's felt which is woven in corporate-owned mills. To some extent, proximity gives an advantage to domestic producers by allowing them to provide more and quicker customer service.

There are only two domestic spandex producers: Du Pont De Nemours & Co., Inc. with a facility in Waynesboro, VA and Globe Manufacturing Co. with facilities in Fall River, MA and Gastonia, NC. Du Pont, by far the dominant U.S. producer, produces spandex under the tradename LYCRA. U.S. production of spandex *** since the mid-1980s. ***. Consumption of spandex in the United States is expected to continue to rise as the demand for stretch fashion wear increases in the future. Demand is also expected to increase in industrial uses such as automotive interiors, nonwovens, and medical applications.

The U.S. industry producing polypropylene filling material for upright kitchen brooms consists of 3 producers: Polymers, Inc. (Middlebury, VT), Whiting Co. (Burlington, VT), and Keystone (South Plainfield, NJ). Although these companies produce several types of synthetic monofilaments, the upright kitchen broom market is an important sales segment for them. Total annual sales in the upright broom market are estimated at ***. ***. Production capacity utilization is running at about ***. Employment in 1990 was estimated at *** workers; this represented an estimated *** compared to employment in 1986.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	39,618	100	-	**5
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	6,804	17	100	**1
Brazil	5,028	13	74	**1
Argentina	1,299	3	19	**([2])
Mexico	477	1	7	**([2])

[1]There were no imports from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, or Poland in 1990.
[2]Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Comment.—***[2] In 1990, U.S. imports of the digest products increased by more than $16 million or by 71 percent over those in 1989. This increase was accounted for largely by imports from Canada that rose by over 400 percent and accounted for 47 percent of total digest imports. Other major suppliers including, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Japan, also increased shipments to the United States in 1990.

Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico were the only GSP-eligible countries that exported digest products to the United States in 1990. Imports from GSP-eligible countries grew from $13,000 in 1986 to a high of $10 million in 1989, before falling to slightly less than $7 million in 1990.

Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce show no imports from Hungary under HTS subheading 5404.10.20. However, the Hungarian producer of polypropylene filling material, Kaposplast Kefe, reported exports of polypropylene filling material to the United States valued at $149,000 in 1990. Exports reported by Kaposplast Kefe for 1988 and 1989 were valued at $17,000 and $18,000, respectively. U.S. industry confirmed imports of polypropylene filling material from Hungary, as well as some from Germany.

2 ***

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Brazil for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 3
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term? . . . . Yes X No __
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States? . . . . Yes X No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with—
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Comment.—Imports from Brazil grew from slightly less than $4 million in 1989 to $5 million in 1990; however, as of September 1991, imports totalled less than $500,000. ***. There is only one known spandex producer in Brazil, Du Pont do Brazil, which is wholly owned by Du Pont (U.S.). There are 13 other known companies that produce other synthetic monofilaments.

Competitiveness indicators for Argentina for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 6
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term? . . . . Yes X No __
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States? . . . . Yes X No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with—
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Comment.—Imports from Argentina grew from $0 in 1988 to almost $5 million in 1989, before falling to slightly over $1 million in 1990. As of September 1991, no imports of the digest products were reported from Argentina. ***. There is one known spandex producer in Argentina, Dupont S.A., which is 82-percent owned by Du Pont (U.S.). Argentina also has two other known producers of synthetic monofilament.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers—Continued

Competitiveness indicators for Mexico for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	8
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes X No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Comment.—Imports of the digest products increased from a negligible amount in 1986 to slightly over $1 million in 1989 before falling to less than one-half million dollars in 1990. ***. There is one known producer of spandex in Mexico, Nylon de Mexico, S.A., which is 40-percent owned by Du Pont (U.S.). There are 6 other known producers of other synthetic monofilament.

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes X No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Comment.—***. Other known GSP-eligible countries that have spandex production *** include India, Poland, and Venezuela. The potential to produce and export other synthetic monofilament of 67 decitex or more is present in these countries as well as in many other GSP-eligible countries.

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers--Continued

Kaposplast Kefe, the sole Hungarian producer of the polypropylene filling material reported sales of $756,000 in 1990 and production capacity utilization at 60 percent. Kaposplast Kefe reported exports valued at $557,000 of which $149,000 was exported to the United States in 1990. Unit price for 1990 averaged $1.94 per kilogram, which reportedly is about *** than U.S. producers' prices. In addition, the quality of the Hungarian product has been reported to be lower than that of the U.S. product.

V. Position of interested parties

Support.--Christopher J. Brescia on behalf of the Hungarian petitioners, Domimpex Foreign Trading Co., Ltd. and Kaposplast Kefe, stated at the ITC hearings that "The opportunities for Hungarian companies are limited and granting of GSP in our opinion is not going to affect the U.S. industry as best as we can determine." Mr. Brescia further indicated in his testimony that imports of the digest product into the United States were currently at lower levels than before largely because the cost of money and the cost of financing operations have increased in Hungary.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No.
54041020

Digest Title: Synthetic monofilament
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada..........	19	27	265	3,634	18,780
West Germany.....	1,804	1,815	2,582	6,059	7,844
Brazil..........	1	5	148	3,864	5,028
United Kingdom...	1	70	91	260	2,373
Japan...........	518	619	610	1,264	1,379
Argentina........	0	0	0	4,934	1,299
Taiwan...........	144	130	89	624	792
Mexico...........	12	57	157	1,225	477
France...........	40	53	181	324	363
Korea............	32	124	76	231	218
Ireland..........	1/	25	3	36	198
Switzerland......	19	24	56	243	181
Finland..........	0	0	0	0	177
Italy............	12	101	253	147	176
Hong Kong........	0	0	16	93	110
All other........	6	77	48	188	221
Total..........	2,607	3,125	4,576	23,127	39,618
GSP Total.....	13	97	306	10,030	6,804
	Percent				
Canada..........	.7	.8	5.8	15.7	47.4
West Germany.....	69.2	58.1	56.4	26.2	19.8
Brazil..........	1/	.2	3.2	16.7	12.7
United Kingdom...	1/	2.2	2.0	1.1	6.0
Japan...........	19.9	19.8	13.3	5.5	3.5
Argentina........	.0	.0	.0	21.3	3.3
Taiwan...........	5.5	4.1	1.9	2.7	2.0
Mexico...........	.5	1.8	3.4	5.3	1.2
France...........	1.5	1.7	4.0	1.4	.9
Korea............	1.2	4.0	1.7	1.0	.6
Ireland..........	1/	.8	.1	.2	.5
Switzerland......	.7	.8	1.2	1.1	.5
Finland..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
Italy............	.5	3.2	5.5	.6	.4
Hong Kong........	.0	.0	.4	.4	.3
All other........	.2	2.5	1.1	.8	.6
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	.5	3.1	6.7	43.4	17.2

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
54041020

Digest Title: Synthetic monofilament
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	2,776	3,314	3,682	5,477	13,956
Belgium	1,029	3,306	4,143	7,745	9,932
Mexico	642	1,138	1,454	5,264	4,547
Colombia	833	1,612	1,950	1,397	4,206
Brazil	658	337	336	1,304	2,998
Netherlands	128	418	359	1,353	2,814
Australia	478	517	609	1,870	1,346
Japan	369	409	949	1,814	713
New Zealand	77	101	103	419	604
West Germany	356	501	822	125	594
Italy	115	440	376	219	501
France	111	359	346	119	440
Morocco	46	0	5	390	355
United Kingdom	734	948	1,509	206	336
Guatemala	68	29	7	86	305
All other	2,019	2,227	3,531	3,678	2,542
Total	10,439	15,653	20,181	31,465	46,189
GSP Total	3,426	4,383	5,423	10,551	13,871
	Percent				
Canada	26.6	21.2	18.2	17.4	30.2
Belgium	9.9	21.1	20.5	24.6	21.5
Mexico	6.2	7.3	7.2	16.7	9.8
Colombia	8.0	10.3	9.7	4.4	9.1
Brazil	6.3	2.2	1.7	4.1	6.5
Netherlands	1.2	2.7	1.8	4.3	6.1
Australia	4.6	3.3	3.0	5.9	2.9
Japan	3.5	2.6	4.7	5.8	1.5
New Zealand	.7	.6	.5	1.3	1.3
West Germany	3.4	3.2	4.1	.4	1.3
Italy	1.1	2.8	1.9	.7	1.1
France	1.1	2.3	1.7	.4	1.0
Morocco	.4	.0	1/	1.2	.8
United Kingdom	7.0	6.1	7.5	.7	.7
Guatemala	.7	.2	1/	.3	.7
All other	19.3	14.2	17.5	11.7	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	32.8	28.0	26.9	33.5	30.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 6911.10.10

CERTAIN CERAMIC TABLEWARE AND KITCHENWARE

Certain Ceramic Tableware and Kitchenware[1]

I. Introduction

_x_ Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver

HTS subheadings	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
6911.10.10	Hotel or restaurant ware and other ware not household ware, of porcelain or china	35%	Yes
6912.00.35	Household tableware and kitchenware available in specified sets valued not over $38, other than porcelain or china	11.5%	Yes
6912.00.39	Household tableware and kitchenware available in specified sets valued over $38, other than porcelain or china	4.5%	Yes
6912.00.45	Household tableware and kitchenware not in sets, specified high-valued items, other than of porcelain or china	4.5%	Yes
6912.00.48	Household tableware and kitchenware not in sets, specified lower-valued items, other than porcelain or china	11.5%	Yes

Description and uses.—The articles covered in this digest include hotel and restaurant ware (commercial china) of porcelain or china,[2] and tableware and kitchenware other than of porcelain or china (i.e., earthenware[3] and stoneware[4]). These articles include plates, bowls, salad and bread plates, and cups and saucers, for example. The commercial ware is used by restaurants, hospitals, schools, and other institutions to serve and prepare food, and is designed to enhance durability and sanitation considerations. Noncommercial (household) ware is principally used in the home for food preparation and serving. The household ware is further identified by the term "available in specified sets," which describes the articles of the same pattern that must be sold or offered for sale and details the composition and number of pieces in these sets to determine valuation for Customs classification purposes.[5]

[1] This digest includes the following HTS subheadings: 6911.10.10, 6912.00.35, 6912.00.39, 6912.00.45, and 6912.00.48.

[2] Ceramic ware (other than stoneware), whether or not glazed or decorated, having a fired white body (unless artificially colored) which will not absorb more than 0.5 percent of its weight of water and is translucent in thicknesses of several millimeters. See chapter 69 of the HTS, additional U.S. note 5(a).

[3] Earthenware embraces ceramic ware, whether or not glazed or decorated, having a fired body which contains clay as an essential ingredient, and will absorb more than 3 percent of its weight of water. See chapter 69 of the HTS, additional U.S. note 5(c).

[4] Stoneware embraces ceramic ware which contains clay as an essential ingredient, is not commonly white, will absorb not more than 3 percent of its weight of water, and is naturally opaque (except in very thin pieces) even when absorption is less than 0.1 percent. See chapter 69 of the HTS, additional U.S. note 5(a).

[5] See chapter 69 of the HTS, additional headnote 6 (section XIII, p. 69-2).

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	**50-55	**50-55	**50-55	**50-55	**50-55
Employment (1,000 employees)	**4	**4	**4	**4	**4
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	**200,000	**205,000	**200,000	**200,000	**188,000
Exports (1,000 dollars)	5,708	10,340	14,051	12,204	16,570
Imports (1,000 dollars)	175,839	178,260	175,539	199,840	262,299
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	**370,131	**372,920	**361,488	**387,636	**433,729
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	**48	**48	**49	**52	**60
Capacity utilization (percent)	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.
[2]Not available.

Comment.—The U.S. industry producing these articles is generally segmented by those firms producing commercial or household ware, and those producing earthenware/stoneware or porcelain/china. The commercial segment of the industry is comprised of about 10 firms principally in the Appalachian region that employed approximately 3,000 workers during 1986-90. ***. The value of production by this industry segment amounted to *** in 1990, with capacity utilization at *** and a ***. ***. This industry segment is characterized by relatively short production runs (compared to the household sector) because of the design and decorative requirements of individual restaurants and hotels. These design requirements, however, have become less important as the commercial market has experienced an increased trend toward the use of lower priced undecorated white china and interchangeable patterns (i.e., color banded ware), which requires significantly less labor input. As a result, the highly labor-intensive U.S. industry, for which labor represents over 50 percent of production costs, has experienced greater competitive pressures. This trend has also resulted in less emphasis on brand/company preference as well as quality and service considerations, which are U.S. industry strengths, with a commensurate increased interest in price.

The U.S. industry producing household earthenware/stoneware articles comprises approximately 40 to 45 firms, with the Pfaltzgraff Co. (York, PA) the most prominent U.S. producer. These firms employed about 1,200 workers in 1989, and were principally in California, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Most of these firms employ fewer than 20 workers, indicating a significant cottage industry producing these earthenware items. U.S. shipments for this industry (which encompasses a broader scope than those subheadings under consideration) totalled an estimated *** in 1989. Although price is a significant consideration for consumers purchasing these earthenware articles, factors such as design, coordination with previously purchased dinnerware/glassware, and brand preference often equal price in importance. The larger U.S. producers have often emphasized these latter characteristics in their marketing efforts, whereas smaller manufacturers rely more on regional markets, specialty stores, and arts/crafts exhibitions.

Although these two sectors are considered distinct industry segments, there is some overlap in ownership and production. Pfaltzgraff owns and operates Syracuse China (Syracuse, NY), a major U.S. producer of commercial chinaware, and its divisions, Shenango and Mayer China. As a result of consolidation and modernizations at these facilities, operations in New Castle, PA and Beaver Falls, PA, were closed during 1990-91. In addition, the Homer Laughlin Co. (Newall, WV) produces some earthenware but is principally a commercial chinaware manufacturer.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	262,299	100	-	**60
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	32,850	13	100	**8
Thailand	14,157	5	43	**3
Malaysia	6,362	2	19	**1
Indonesia	4,634	2	14	**1
Mexico	2,701	1	8	**1

[1]Imports from Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia were negligible in 1990.

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

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Thailand for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	6
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High x Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Quality compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent x Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent x Below __

Comment.—The Thai industry has expanded rapidly during the last 5 years to more than 60 ceramic tableware factories with the support of the Industrial Promotions Department, the Thai Board of Investment, and the Japan International Co-operation Agency. At least 10 of these firms were established within the last 3 years, and 15 existing producers are known to have expanded their production capacities.[6] Thai exports of ceramic tableware articles totaled $32 million in 1989,[7] over 38 percent of which was shipped to the United States. The Thai industry is generally export oriented, with other markets in Australia, Singapore, Germany, and the Netherlands.

Major producers include Royal Porcelain and Siam Fine China, both subsidiaries of the Siam City Cement group, Asia Porcelain Industry (API), and Thai Celadon. In addition, Noritake established a factory in Thailand in 1963.[8] Royal Porcelain and Siam Fine China produce ceramic articles destined for the high end of the market, and export to a number of major international hotels. These two firms are increasing plant capacity by 60 percent, and are operating at full capacity. Siam Fine China receives technical help from a German company to maintain the quality necessary to compete with major producers in the high end market. In addition, designs are provided from in-house as well as free-lance designers from Europe and Japan. According to company officials, Siam's lower labor costs are an advantage when producing labor-intensive articles and short-run orders.[9]

API, established in 1983, has a capacity of 2.5 million pieces a month, reportedly the largest in Asia, with plans to raise production capacity to 3 million pieces per month, becoming the world's largest stoneware producer. API's principal customer is JMP-Newcor, a U.S. marketing firm. A recent agreement between the two firms allows API to further diversify and expand production, and to use JMP-Newcor's marketing network to expand markets in the United States, Europe, and Australia.[10]

Thai Celadon manufactures hand-made stoneware at a monthly capacity of 10,000 pieces, 30 percent of which is exported primarily to Japan, the United States, and Europe.[11]

Although certain Thai ceramic tableware and kitchenware may be lower priced, the U.S. industry offers to U.S. consumers designs, styles, and service often not available from other ceramic ware suppliers, for which consumers will pay a higher price.

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[6] "Earthenware Expands in Thailand," Tableware International, Apr. 1990, p. 18.
[7] "Tableware in Thailand," Tableware International, Nov. 1990, p. 19.
[8] "The Eastern Star Rising in the West," Tableware International, Oct. 1986, pp. 64-65.
[9] "Ceramic Dinnerware: Western, Oriental styles offered; higher costs push some quotes up," Gifts & Home Products, May 1989, pp. 30-34.
[10] "Tableware in Thailand."
[11] Ibid.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Malaysia for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 9
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes x No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High x Moderate __ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes x No __
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes x No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes x No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High x Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Quality compared with—
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below x

Comment.—The Malaysian ceramic ware industry is dominated by two stoneware manufacturers—Syarikat Ceramics Centre and the Aw Pottery Trading Sdn Bhd. The Syarikat group has three firms producing ceramic ware, one of which—Oriental Ceramics Sdn Bhd—is a joint venture with Japanese interests that produces all of Syarikat's dinnerware. Designs are generally provided by the Japanese partners, and 35 percent of dinnerware production is exported. The Aw Pottery Trading has monthly production of 5,000 pieces, 40 percent of which is exported, principally to Australia, Hong Kong, and Europe.

Although certain Malaysian ceramic tableware and kitchenware may be lower priced, the U.S. industry offers to U.S. consumers designs, styles, and service often not available from other ceramic ware suppliers for which consumers will pay a higher price.

Competitiveness indicators for Indonesia for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 11
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes x No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High x Moderate __ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes x No __
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes x No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes x No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High x Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Quality compared with—
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent x Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent x Below __

Comment.—Although certain Indonesian ceramic tableware and kitchenware may be lower priced, the U.S. industry offers to U.S. consumers designs, styles, and service often not available from other ceramic ware suppliers for which consumers will pay a higher price.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers--Continued

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes _x_ No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High _x_ Moderate ___ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes _x_ No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes _x_ No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes _x_ No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High _x_ Moderate ___ Low __
Price level compared with—	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _x_
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _x_
Quality compared with—	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent _x_ Below __
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent _x_ Below __

Comment.—Although certain imported ceramic tableware and kitchenware may be lower priced, the U.S. industry offers to U.S. consumers designs, styles, and service often not available from other ceramic ware suppliers for which consumers will pay a higher price.

V. Position of interested parties

Opposition.—The American Restaurant China Council, which represents U.S. manufacturers of commercial chinaware (HTS 6911.10.10), opposes the proposed addition of this HTS subheading to GSP eligibility, citing the international competitiveness of the Eastern/Central European producers, increased competition from other GSP-eligible suppliers, the import sensitivity of the commercial chinaware industry, the depressed state of the U.S. industry, the lack of alternative employment opportunities for industry workers, the absence of any benefits to final U.S. consumers, and the efforts of the U.S. industry to restructure and modernize to improve their competitive position.

The Pfaltzgraff Co. (York, PA), a producer of household earthenware and commercial chinaware, opposes the addition of these ceramic articles to GSP eligibility. Pfaltzgraff indicates that the elimination of these duties would have a serious detrimental impact on U.S. manufacturers, citing the industry's import sensitivity, the closing of numerous production facilities, the price competitiveness of imports from GSP-eligible countries, and the previous denials of GSP status to these HTS subheadings.

Corning Incorporated (Corning, NY), a domestic glassware and ceramic articles producer, opposes the granting of GSP eligibility to these HTS subheadings, citing the U.S. industry's import sensitivity, the maturity of the U.S. commercial dinnerware market, the increased presence and expected growth of foreign suppliers in the U.S. market, and the likely adverse impact that the U.S. industry would incur as a result of the addition of these subheadings to GSP eligibility.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects—Addition

* * * * * * *

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition--Continued

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Table I.

Digest No.
69111010

Digest Title: Certain ceramic tableware and kitchenware
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan............	113,373	105,123	91,149	93,534	100,123
United Kingdom...	25,191	23,736	29,590	27,333	33,498
Italy............	4,782	3,562	5,513	8,381	21,170
China............	6,751	11,096	12,929	15,438	19,725
Taiwan...........	848	6,040	2,401	4,323	17,052
Thailand.........	661	2,638	6,715	11,929	14,157
West Germany.....	6,267	5,839	5,688	7,121	9,073
Korea............	7,837	7,472	5,812	6,769	8,453
Malaysia.........	482	844	1,063	4,922	6,362
Portugal.........	45	1,043	1,337	2,141	5,009
Indonesia........	0	0	777	2,295	4,634
Hong Kong........	1,476	1,652	1,700	1,203	3,572
Ireland..........	1,542	1,901	2,638	2,438	3,441
France...........	1,147	822	597	1,753	3,273
Mexico...........	39	143	887	2,234	2,701
All other........	5,399	6,348	6,742	8,026	10,055
Total..........	175,839	178,260	175,539	199,840	262,299
GSP Total.....	2,366	5,275	11,749	24,454	32,850
	Percent				
Japan............	64.5	59.0	51.9	46.8	38.2
United Kingdom...	14.3	13.3	16.9	13.7	12.8
Italy............	2.7	2.0	3.1	4.2	8.1
China............	3.8	6.2	7.4	7.7	7.5
Taiwan...........	.5	3.4	1.4	2.2	6.5
Thailand.........	.4	1.5	3.8	6.0	5.4
West Germany.....	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5
Korea............	4.5	4.2	3.3	3.4	3.2
Malaysia.........	.3	.5	.6	2.5	2.4
Portugal.........	1/	.6	.8	1.1	1.9
Indonesia........	.0	.0	.4	1.1	1.8
Hong Kong........	.8	.9	1.0	.6	1.4
Ireland..........	.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.3
France...........	.7	.5	.3	.9	1.2
Mexico...........	1/	.1	.5	1.1	1.0
All other........	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.8
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	1.3	3.0	6.7	12.2	12.5

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
69111010
HTS No.
69111010

Commercial chinaware

U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	2,372	5,087	5,638	6,856	8,250
West Germany	4,471	4,350	4,340	5,299	6,734
China	2,465	3,958	3,736	4,220	4,431
United Kingdom	5,231	4,351	4,558	3,903	3,579
Mexico	1	0	63	2,119	2,185
Luxembourg	0	0	1,945	2,040	1,903
Thailand	0	5	148	799	969
Austria	477	833	1,162	985	854
Hong Kong	436	592	572	272	615
Poland	289	496	459	548	537
Taiwan	175	446	412	340	415
Hungary	2	0	205	573	283
Brazil	16	250	333	213	271
Switzerland	49	22	55	115	158
Italy	72	40	209	91	115
All other	2,446	2,521	537	483	256
Total	18,502	22,950	24,372	28,857	31,557
GSP Total	329	757	1,236	4,253	4,293
	Percent				
Japan	12.8	22.2	23.1	23.8	26.1
West Germany	24.2	19.0	17.8	18.4	21.3
China	13.3	17.2	15.3	14.6	14.0
United Kingdom	28.3	19.0	18.7	13.5	11.3
Mexico	1/	.0	.3	7.3	6.9
Luxembourg	.0	.0	8.0	7.1	6.0
Thailand	.0	1/	.6	2.8	3.1
Austria	2.6	3.6	4.8	3.4	2.7
Hong Kong	2.4	2.6	2.3	.9	1.9
Poland	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7
Taiwan	.9	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.3
Hungary	1/	.0	.8	2.0	.9
Brazil	.1	1.1	1.4	.7	.9
Switzerland	.3	.1	.2	.4	.5
Italy	.4	.2	.9	.3	.4
All other	13.2	11.0	2.2	1.7	.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1.8	3.3	5.1	14.7	13.6

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
69111010
HTS No.
69120035

Household earthenware in sets valued not over $38
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
China	3,972	6,541	5,996	6,063	5,389
Brazil	762	673	560	796	1,342
Hong Kong	821	1,046	815	491	727
Japan	1,574	748	462	315	322
Italy	179	49	116	293	313
Chile	0	0	0	0	253
United Kingdom	437	49	84	417	251
France	32	9	1	174	104
Taiwan	80	148	310	309	88
Thailand	0	92	214	58	70
Portugal	25	16	6	0	67
Indonesia	0	0	503	270	50
Korea	258	7	4	29	47
Colombia	0	0	0	0	38
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	33
All other	73	229	540	204	46
Total	8,214	9,608	9,610	9,417	9,139
GSP Total	763	809	1,550	1,312	1,818
	Percent				
China	48.4	68.1	62.4	64.4	59.0
Brazil	9.3	7.0	5.8	8.4	14.7
Hong Kong	10.0	10.9	8.5	5.2	8.0
Japan	19.2	7.8	4.8	3.3	3.5
Italy	2.2	.5	1.2	3.1	3.4
Chile	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8
United Kingdom	5.3	.5	.9	4.4	2.7
France	.4	.1	1/	1.8	1.1
Taiwan	1.0	1.5	3.2	3.3	1.0
Thailand	.0	1.0	2.2	.6	.8
Portugal	.3	.2	.1	.0	.7
Indonesia	.0	.0	5.2	2.9	.5
Korea	3.1	.1	1/	.3	.5
Colombia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
Venezuela	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
All other	.9	2.4	5.6	2.2	.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	9.3	8.4	16.1	13.9	19.9

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
69111010
HTS No.
69120039

Household earthenware in sets valued over $38

U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	109,426	99,287	85,048	86,363	79,264
United Kingdom	19,522	19,336	24,948	23,014	26,828
Thailand	661	2,541	6,353	11,071	11,678
Italy	4,532	3,473	5,188	7,997	8,631
Malaysia	481	817	1,063	4,922	6,110
Korea	7,529	7,355	5,483	6,618	5,524
Indonesia	0	0	274	2,025	4,387
Ireland	1,542	1,901	2,638	2,438	3,398
Taiwan	593	5,446	1,679	3,674	2,791
China	315	598	3,198	5,156	2,618
France	911	508	547	1,485	2,358
Portugal	20	1,027	1,331	2,141	1,852
Hong Kong	219	14	314	440	1,799
West Germany	1,792	1,489	1,334	1,820	1,695
Spain	691	426	605	908	1,001
All other	889	1,482	1,554	1,493	1,040
Total	149,124	145,701	141,557	161,565	160,974
GSP Total	1,274	3,708	8,963	18,889	22,793
	Percent				
Japan	73.4	68.1	60.1	53.5	49.2
United Kingdom	13.1	13.3	17.6	14.2	16.7
Thailand	.4	1.7	4.5	6.9	7.3
Italy	3.0	2.4	3.7	4.9	5.4
Malaysia	.3	.6	.8	3.0	3.8
Korea	5.0	5.0	3.9	4.1	3.4
Indonesia	.0	.0	.2	1.3	2.7
Ireland	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.5	2.1
Taiwan	.4	3.7	1.2	2.3	1.7
China	.2	.4	2.3	3.2	1.6
France	.6	.3	.4	.9	1.5
Portugal	1/	.7	.9	1.3	1.2
Hong Kong	.1	1/	.2	.3	1.1
West Germany	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1	1.1
Spain	.5	.3	.4	.6	.6
All other	.6	1.0	1.1	.9	.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	.9	2.5	6.3	11.7	14.2

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
69111010
HTS No.
69120045

Household earthenware, specified high-valued items, not in sets
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Italy	0	0	0	0	7,013
Japan	0	0	0	0	6,510
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	2,266
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	1,852
Korea	0	0	0	0	1,784
Thailand	0	0	0	0	1,203
Portugal	0	0	0	0	1,138
France	0	0	0	0	539
West Germany	0	0	0	0	485
China	0	0	0	0	362
Spain	0	0	0	0	210
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	195
Philippines	0	0	0	0	83
Poland	0	0	0	0	79
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	77
All other	0	0	0	0	353
Total	0	0	0	0	24,148
GSP Total	0	0	0	0	1,806
	Percent				
Italy	.0	.0	.0	.0	29.0
Japan	.0	.0	.0	.0	27.0
United Kingdom	.0	.0	.0	.0	9.4
Taiwan	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.7
Korea	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.4
Thailand	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0
Portugal	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.7
France	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.2
West Germany	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.0
China	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.5
Spain	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9
Malaysia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8
Philippines	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3
Poland	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3
Indonesia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3
All other	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.5
Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
GSP Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.5

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
69111010
HTS No.
69120048

Household earthenware, specified lower-valued items, not in sets
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	11,907
China	0	0	0	0	6,927
Japan	0	0	0	0	5,777
Italy	0	0	0	0	5,098
Portugal	0	0	0	0	1,944
Korea	0	0	0	0	1,050
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	574
Brazil	0	0	0	0	565
Mexico	0	0	0	0	470
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	416
Thailand	0	0	0	0	236
Philippines	0	0	0	0	210
France	0	0	0	0	210
Chile	0	0	0	0	173
West Germany	0	0	0	0	159
All other	0	0	0	0	763
Total	0	0	0	0	36,481
GSP Total	0	0	0	0	2,141
	Percent				
Taiwan	.0	.0	.0	.0	32.6
China	.0	.0	.0	.0	19.0
Japan	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.8
Italy	.0	.0	.0	.0	14.0
Portugal	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.3
Korea	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.9
United Kingdom	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.6
Brazil	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.6
Mexico	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Hong Kong	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1
Thailand	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
Philippines	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
France	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
Chile	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5
West Germany	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
All other	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.1
Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
GSP Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.9

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No. 69111010

Digest Title: Certain ceramic tableware and kitchenware
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico...........	180	183	1,134	1,122	3,506
Hong Kong........	4	84	153	1,923	2,650
Canada...........	570	799	1,259	480	2,062
Japan............	232	117	329	841	1,752
Bahamas..........	441	508	150	2,349	901
Venezuela........	50	118	188	530	564
Korea............	5	14	90	455	535
Netherlands Ant..	0	0	122	393	477
Bermuda..........	19	97	60	374	396
Jamaica..........	485	153	59	331	336
Br Virgin Is.....	0	0	12	92	268
Singapore........	18	38	42	67	258
Australia........	116	431	223	139	228
St Lucia.........	0	0	30	15	197
St Chris-Nevis...	0	0	0	63	184
All other........	3,590	7,798	10,198	3,030	2,256
Total..........	5,708	10,340	14,051	12,204	16,570
GSP Total.....	2,132	2,438	3,223	6,783	7,802
	Percent				
Mexico...........	3.2	1.8	8.1	9.2	21.2
Hong Kong........	.1	.8	1.1	15.8	16.0
Canada...........	10.0	7.7	9.0	3.9	12.4
Japan............	4.1	1.1	2.3	6.9	10.6
Bahamas..........	7.7	4.9	1.1	19.3	5.4
Venezuela........	.9	1.1	1.3	4.3	3.4
Korea............	.1	.1	.6	3.7	3.2
Netherlands Ant..	.0	.0	.9	3.2	2.9
Bermuda..........	.3	.9	.4	3.1	2.4
Jamaica..........	8.5	1.5	.4	2.7	2.0
Br Virgin Is.....	.0	.0	.1	.8	1.6
Singapore........	.3	.4	.3	.5	1.6
Australia........	2.0	4.2	1.6	1.1	1.4
St Lucia.........	.0	.0	.2	.1	1.2
St Chris-Nevis...	.0	.0	.0	.5	1.1
All other........	62.9	75.4	72.6	24.8	13.6
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	37.4	23.6	22.9	55.6	47.1

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 7013.21.20

CERTAIN HOUSEHOLD GLASSWARE

Certain Household Glassware[1]

I. Introduction

_x_ Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver

HTS subheadings	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
	Drinking glasses of lead crystal:		
7013.21.20	Valued over $1 but not over $3 each	14%	Yes
7013.21.30	Valued over $3 but not over $5 each	10.5%	Yes
7013.31.30	Glassware for table and kitchen purposes, other than drinking glasses, of lead crystal, valued over $3 but not over $5 each	10.5%	Yes

Description and uses.—The household glassware covered in this digest includes drinking glasses and table and kitchen articles of lead crystal.[2] This digest does not include decorative glassware items such as vases and figurines.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	2	2	2	2	2
Employment (1,000 employees)	***	***	***	***	***
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***
Exports (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***
Imports (1,000 dollars)	38,158	42,216	39,150	46,790	44,499
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***
Import-to-consumption ration (percent)	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (percent)	***	***	***	***	***

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.
***.

Comment.—The U.S. lead crystal industry consists of two firms, Lenox Crystal (Mt. Pleasant, PA), a division of Lenox, Inc. and St. George Crystal (Jeannette, PA). Lenox principally produces higher valued stemware and other drinking glasses not included in this digest.

[1]This digest includes the following HTS subheadings: 7013.21.20, 7013.21.30, and 7013.31.30.
[2]For the purposes of subheadings 7013.21 and 7013.31, lead crystal means only glass having a minimum lead monoxide (PbO) content by weight of 24 percent. See chapter 70 of the HTS, subheading note 1.

St. George produces at the former American Stemware plant in Jeannette, PA which had closed in 1985 after 3 years of operation. That facility was the first fully automated lead crystal factory in the United States. St. George began production in 1985, manufacturing stemware, tumblers, giftware, and accessory items often under cont^0act arrangements with glass marketers, and valued in the lower to medium-price ranges. ***.

The manufacture of glassware is generally labor-intensive, particularly for such firms as Lenox where hand crafting of lead crystal is integral to the production and decoration processes. Machine-made lead crystal is more capital intensive, requiring significant investment in machinery and equipment that allows for volume production. Partly because of labor intensity and the complexities of working with lead crystal, the U.S. industry has been reduced to these two firms (another lead crystal firm, Fostoria (Moundsville, WV), closed during 1985-86 after undergoing several ownership changes).

Lead crystal garners a niche in the glassware market because of the heaviness and brilliance associated with this glass, and the variety of designs capable of being cut due to this glass's softer composition, contributing to its higher value as perceived by consumers. Lower to mid-priced lead crystal articles often directly compete with other glassware (e.g., soda-lime stemware) produced in the United States and abroad, whereas higher priced lead crystal articles are often deemed to be luxury items and are not generally considered directly competitive with the bulk of glassware articles. Because much of the lead crystal produced in these lower to medium-price ranges is machine-made, price is often as equally determinant as design, style, name recognition, and quality in consumers' purchase decisions. Lenox has established itself in the United States as a manufacture of higher valued merchandise with an established reputation for quality, design, and style.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	44,499	100	-	***
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	6,485	15	100	***
Yugoslavia[2]	4,683	11	72	***
Poland	886	2	14	***
Brazil	378	1	6	***
Hungary	280	1	4	***

[1]Imports from Czechoslovakia were negligible in 1990.
[2]Yugoslavia has been temporarily suspended from the President's list of GSP-eligible countries.
[3]***

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

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Yugoslavia[3] for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	3		
Price elasticity:			
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x	No	
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High x	Moderate	Low
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x	No	
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x	No	
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x	No	
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x	Moderate	Low
Price level compared with—			
U.S. products	Above	Equivalent	Below x
Other foreign products	Above	Equivalent	Below x
Quality compared with—			
U.S. products	Above	Equivalent x	Below
Other foreign products	Above	Equivalent x	Below

Comment.—There are five known glassware manufacturers in Yugoslavia, two of which are known to produce lead crystal. The Industry for Glass and Glass Fibers has a plant in Skopje with a 6-ton tank for lead crystal production. In Samobar the factory "Kristal" produces 1,700 tons of finished glassware products annually, including handmade glassware and bowls. The other firms produce kitchenware and drinking glasses, among other glassware articles.

Waterford Crystal (Ireland) has recently begun production of lead crystal stemware outside Ireland, with some hand cutting performed in Yugoslavia as well as Germany and Portugal. These more contemporary-styled products are destined for lower priced lead crystal markets.[4]

Although certain Yugoslavian household glassware may be lower priced, the U.S. industry offers to U.S. consumers designs, styles, and service often not available from other household glassware suppliers, for which consumers will pay a higher price.

Competitiveness indicators for Poland for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	6		
Price elasticity:			
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x	No	
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High x	Moderate	Low
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x	No	
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x	No	
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x	No	
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x	Moderate	Low
Price level compared with—			
U.S. products	Above	Equivalent	Below x
Other foreign products	Above	Equivalent	Below x
Quality compared with—			
U.S. products	Above	Equivalent x	Below
Other foreign products	Above	Equivalent x	Below

Comment.—There are five known manufacturers of lead crystal glassware in Poland. Combined production for these firms totaled 8,544 tons in 1988, with employment of about 9,000 workers. Exports accounted for approximately 14 percent (1,120 tons) of production, with the United States a principal export market.

[3] Yugoslavia has been temporarily suspended from the President's list of GSP-eligible countries.
[4] "Waterford's Marquis Made in Europe," Tableware International, July 1991.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers--Continued

Krosno, a leading Polish glassware manufacturer, is being considered for privatization. The firms exports more than 45 percent of its production, with annual sales of $50 million. Krosno has worked with U.S. retail chains in the past.[5] Information on other Polish glassware producers is unavailable.

Although certain Polish household glassware may be lower priced, the U.S. industry offers to U.S. consumers designs, styles, and service often not available from other household glassware suppliers, for which consumers will pay a higher price.

Competitiveness indicators for Brazil for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	8
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x No
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High x Moderate Low
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x No
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x No
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x No
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x Moderate Low
Price level compared with—	
U.S. products	Above Equivalent Below x
Other foreign products	Above Equivalent Below x
Quality compared with—	
U.S. products	Above Equivalent x Below
Other foreign products	Above Equivalent x Below

Comment.--Although certain Brazilian household glassware may be lower priced, the U.S. industry offers to U.S. consumers designs, styles, and service often not available from other household glassware suppliers, for which consumers will pay a higher price.

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x No
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High x Moderate Low
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x No
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x No
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x No
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x Moderate Low
Price level compared with—	
U.S. products	Above Equivalent Below x
Other foreign products	Above Equivalent Below x
Quality compared with—	
U.S. products	Above Equivalent x Below
Other foreign products	Above Equivalent x Below

Comment.--Although certain imported household glassware may be lower priced, the U.S. industry offers to U.S. consumers designs, styles, and service often not available from other household glassware suppliers, for which consumers will pay a higher price.

[5] "Polish glass may go private," American Glass Review, October 1990.

V. Position of interested parties

Opposition.—Libbey Glass, Inc. (a unit of Owens-Illinois), a household glassware producer, opposes the addition to GSP of these glassware articles, citing their relatively comparable price levels that enable these articles to compete directly with nonlead crystal glassware, the import sensitivity of the U.S. industry, the vulnerability of the U.S. industry to increased imports, and the competitiveness of many GSP country suppliers' glassware industries.

Anchor Hocking Glass Co. (Lancaster, OH), a domestic household glassware manufacturer, opposes the granting of GSP to these lead crystal glassware items. Anchor Hocking cites the import sensitivity of glassware products, the competitiveness of GSP-eligible countries' industries, and the injury to Anchor Hocking that would result from these articles' addition to the GSP list.

The American Flint Glass Workers Union (AFL-CIO) opposes the granting of GSP treatment of certain lead crystal glassware, citing the direct competition between lead crystal and soda-lime glassware, the import sensitivity of the industry, and the serious injury that would result to U.S. manufacturers and their employees.

Indiana Glass Co., a U.S. household glassware producer, opposes the addition of certain lead crystal glassware to GSP eligibility, citing the substitutability of lead crystal for soda lime glassware, the sales losses to lead crystal glassware that would increase U.S. industry costs and result in further lost sales, the import sensitivity of household glassware, the adverse effect of increased imports on the U.S. industry, and the world-class nature of foreign glassware manufacturers.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No.
70132120

Digest Title: Certain household glassware
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	13,449	16,512	15,778	21,536	18,566
West Germany	10,694	10,696	10,005	11,118	10,489
Yugoslavia	2,904	4,149	4,999	4,980	4,683
Austria	3,272	1,830	899	2,861	3,624
Italy	618	1,120	2,000	2,035	3,479
Poland	48	215	259	416	886
Japan	3,062	2,344	1,343	754	569
Brazil	210	561	197	341	378
East Germany	92	452	718	428	378
Korea	582	405	491	782	342
Hungary	286	429	335	221	280
Portugal	333	212	203	297	276
Mexico	1	230	237	56	133
Taiwan	26	182	161	66	61
United Kingdom	842	1,504	451	279	56
All other	1,740	1,375	1,073	620	298
Total	38,158	42,216	39,150	46,790	44,499
GSP Total	3,586	5,674	6,174	6,236	6,485
	Percent				
France	35.2	39.1	40.3	46.0	41.7
West Germany	28.0	25.3	25.6	23.8	23.6
Yugoslavia	7.6	9.8	12.8	10.6	10.5
Austria	8.6	4.3	2.3	6.1	8.1
Italy	1.6	2.7	5.1	4.4	7.8
Poland	.1	.5	.7	.9	2.0
Japan	8.0	5.6	3.4	1.6	1.3
Brazil	.6	1.3	.5	.7	.8
East Germany	.2	1.1	1.8	.9	.8
Korea	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.7	.8
Hungary	.7	1.0	.9	.5	.6
Portugal	.9	.5	.5	.6	.6
Mexico	1/	.5	.6	.1	.3
Taiwan	.1	.4	.4	.1	.1
United Kingdom	2.2	3.6	1.2	.6	.1
All other	4.6	3.3	2.7	1.3	.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	9.4	13.4	15.8	13.3	14.6

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
70132120
HTS No.
70132120

Lead crystal drinking glasses valued over $1 but not over $3 each
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	12,909	14,416	13,540	18,263	17,445
West Germany	6,760	7,131	7,885	7,577	6,745
Italy	481	929	1,837	1,708	3,008
Austria	2,667	1,266	851	2,373	2,870
Yugoslavia	1,193	2,080	1,795	1,077	1,055
Brazil	204	523	187	265	345
Mexico	0	121	219	39	127
Japan	679	333	326	49	118
East Germany	52	287	440	79	89
Poland	10	57	61	24	81
Hungary	86	188	223	124	67
Taiwan	26	168	158	50	57
Romania	69	105	121	23	21
Belgium	655	275	51	77	19
Argentina	0	0	0	10	19
All other	1,308	2,110	1,162	314	52
Total	27,098	29,989	28,859	32,049	32,117
GSP Total	1,599	3,032	2,496	1,540	1,732
	Percent				
France	47.6	48.1	46.9	57.0	54.3
West Germany	24.9	23.8	27.3	23.6	21.0
Italy	1.8	3.1	6.4	5.3	9.4
Austria	9.8	4.2	2.9	7.4	8.9
Yugoslavia	4.4	6.9	6.2	3.4	3.3
Brazil	.8	1.7	.6	.8	1.1
Mexico	.0	.4	.8	.1	.4
Japan	2.5	1.1	1.1	.2	.4
East Germany	.2	1.0	1.5	.2	.3
Poland	1/	.2	.2	.1	.3
Hungary	.3	.6	.8	.4	.2
Taiwan	.1	.6	.5	.2	.2
Romania	.3	.4	.4	.1	.1
Belgium	2.4	.9	.2	.2	.1
Argentina	.0	.0	.0	1/	.1
All other	4.8	7.0	4.0	1.0	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	5.9	10.1	8.6	4.8	5.4

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
70132120
HTS No.
70132130

Lead crystal drinking glasses, valued over $3 but not over $5 each
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Yugoslavia	1,540	1,862	2,884	3,093	3,217
West Germany	3,541	3,208	1,908	1,686	1,584
France	486	1,886	2,014	433	784
Austria	544	508	44	62	623
Japan	2,144	1,810	916	558	433
Italy	123	172	146	174	288
Portugal	300	188	180	282	241
Korea	317	300	258	601	233
Hungary	180	216	101	79	164
East Germany	36	149	250	134	52
Poland	34	142	179	33	43
Czechoslovakia	0	18	10	40	40
Brazil	5	34	9	68	33
United Kingdom	276	134	39	125	32
Romania	20	2	13	3	6
All other	407	375	314	110	8
Total	9,953	11,004	9,262	7,481	7,781
GSP Total	1,788	2,378	3,310	3,341	3,500
	Percent				
Yugoslavia	15.5	16.9	31.1	41.3	41.3
West Germany	35.6	29.2	20.6	22.5	20.4
France	4.9	17.1	21.7	5.8	10.1
Austria	5.5	4.6	.5	.8	8.0
Japan	21.5	16.4	9.9	7.5	5.6
Italy	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	3.7
Portugal	3.0	1.7	1.9	3.8	3.1
Korea	3.2	2.7	2.8	8.0	3.0
Hungary	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.1	2.1
East Germany	.4	1.4	2.7	1.8	.7
Poland	.3	1.3	1.9	.4	.5
Czechoslovakia	.0	.2	.1	.5	.5
Brazil	.1	.3	.1	.9	.4
United Kingdom	2.8	1.2	.4	1.7	.4
Romania	.2	1/	.1	1/	.1
All other	4.1	3.4	3.4	1.5	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	18.0	21.6	35.7	44.7	45.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
70132120
HTS No.
70133130

Lead crystal tableware valued over $3 but not over $5 each
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	393	356	212	1,855	2,159
Poland...........	4	16	20	359	763
Yugoslavia.......	171	207	320	810	411
France...........	54	210	224	2,840	336
East Germany.....	4	17	28	215	237
Italy............	14	19	16	154	183
Austria..........	60	56	5	426	132
Korea............	35	33	29	103	105
China............	0	0	1/	5	51
Hungary..........	20	24	11	18	49
Ireland..........	11	6	6	2	41
Portugal.........	33	21	20	15	35
United Kingdom...	31	15	4	20	25
Japan............	238	201	102	147	18
Turkey...........	3	0	12	84	14
All other........	35	42	20	207	41
Total..........	1,106	1,223	1,029	7,260	4,601
GSP Total.....	199	264	368	1,355	1,253
	Percent				
West Germany.....	35.6	29.2	20.6	25.6	46.9
Poland...........	.3	1.3	1.9	4.9	16.6
Yugoslavia.......	15.5	16.9	31.1	11.2	8.9
France...........	4.9	17.1	21.7	39.1	7.3
East Germany.....	.4	1.4	2.7	3.0	5.2
Italy............	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.1	4.0
Austria..........	5.5	4.6	.5	5.9	2.9
Korea............	3.2	2.7	2.8	1.4	2.3
China............	.0	.0	1/	.1	1.1
Hungary..........	1.8	2.0	1.1	.2	1.1
Ireland..........	1.0	.5	.6	1/	.9
Portugal.........	3.0	1.7	1.9	.2	.8
United Kingdom...	2.8	1.2	.4	.3	.5
Japan............	21.5	16.4	9.9	2.0	.4
Turkey...........	.2	.0	1.2	1.2	.3
All other........	3.2	3.4	1.9	2.9	.9
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	18.0	21.6	35.7	18.7	27.2

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
70132120

Digest Title: Certain household glassware
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada...........					
Mexico...........					
Bermuda..........					
Australia........					
France...........					
Japan............					
Hong Kong........					
Jamaica..........	*	*	*	*	*
Ireland..........					
Portugal.........					
Aruba............					
Thailand.........					
United Kingdom...					
Spain............					
Venezuela........					
All other........					
Total..........					
GSP Total.....					
	Percent				
Canada...........					
Mexico...........					
Bermuda..........					
Australia........					
France...........					
Japan............					
Hong Kong........					
Jamaica..........					
Ireland..........	*	*	*	*	*
Portugal.........					
Aruba............					
Thailand.........					
United Kingdom...					
Spain............					
Venezuela........					
All other........					
Total..........					
GSP Total.....					

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 7318.15.80

CERTAIN SCREWS OF BASE METAL

Certain Screws of Base Metal

I. Introduction

_x_ Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver

HTS subheading	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
7318.15.80	Other screws having shanks or threads with with a diameter of 6mm or more	9.5%	Yes

Description and uses.—This digest covers an assortment of screws of iron or steel, such as socket screws and screws with hexagonal heads. These screws, which have shanks or threads with diameters of 6 millimeters or more, are largely used to secure metal, wood, or similar pieces of material together.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	**15	**15	**15	**15	**15
Employment (1,000 employees)	**2	**2	**2	**2	**2
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	**333,200	**379,000	**382,000	**381,000	**382,000
Exports (1,000 dollars)	1,382	1,398	1,779	13,810	28,759
Imports (1,000 dollars)	144,829	151,368	198,786	195,584	186,391
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	**476,647	**528,970	**579,007	**562,774	**539,632
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	**30	**29	**34	**35	**35
Capacity utilization (percent)	**70	**70	**75	**75	**75

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.

Comment.—U.S. producers of certain screws of base metal maintain competitive advantages over their foreign counterparts in production technology, marketing, and aftersale services. However, the relatively lower priced products offered by Taiwan, Japan, and Korea, and shipments from U.S. associated operations in Canada, were largely responsible for the growth of imports in the U.S. market.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	186,391	100	-	**35
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	5,687	3	100	**1
Brazil	2,234	1	39	**([2])
Yugoslavia[3]	1,290	1	23	**([2])
India	772	([2])	14	**([2])
Israel[4]	745	([2])	13	**([2])

[1]Imports from Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia were negligible in 1990.
[2]Less than 0.5 percent.
[3]Yugoslavia has been temporarily suspended from the President's list of GSP-eligible countries.
[4]Although imports of certain screws of base metal from Israel are eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP, imports of this item during 1990 from Israel entered free of duty under the provisions of the United States Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985.

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

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Brazil for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	9
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x No ___
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High x Moderate ___ Low ___
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x No ___
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x No ___
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x No ___
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x Moderate ___ Low ___
Price level compared with—	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent x Below ___
Quality compared with—	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent x Below ___

Comment.—Producers of certain screws of iron or steel in Brazil generally lack the manufacturing technology and skilled labor force required to produce screws comparable in quality to those manufactured in the United States. Given Brazil's advantage in labor costs, the prices of screws from that country are usually below those prices in the United States but equivalent to prices of certain major U.S. suppliers, such as Taiwan and Japan.

U.S. military and automotive engineers, commercial building contractors, and other principal consumers of screws and other fasteners alleged during Congressional hearings that a significant quantity of imported screws (including those from Brazil) do not always meet specified performance and technical standards (e.g., those established by the American Society for Testing and Material (ASTM), American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and American Society for Mechanical Engineers (ASME)), etc., and have been known to malfunction when used under stressful conditions.

Competitiveness indicators for Yugoslavia[1] for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	12
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x No ___
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High x Moderate ___ Low ___
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x No ___
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x No ___
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x No ___
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x Moderate ___ Low ___
Price level compared with—	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent x Below ___
Quality compared with—	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent x Below ___

[1]Yugoslavia has been temporarily suspended from the President's list of GSP-eligible countries.

Comment.—Producers of certain screws of iron or steel in Yugoslavia generally lack the manufacturing technology and skilled labor force required to produce screws comparable in quality to those manufactured in the United States. Given Yugoslavia's advantage in labor costs, the prices of screws from that country are usually below those prices in the United States but equivalent to prices of certain major U.S. suppliers, such as Taiwan and Japan. Concern has been expressed by principal consumers as to whether certain screws of iron or steel from Yugoslavia consistently conform to ASTM, ANSI, and ASME standards.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers--Continued

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:
- Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes _x_ No __
- What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High _x_ Moderate ___ Low __
- Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term? . . . . Yes _x_ No __
- Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States? . . . . Yes _x_ No __
- Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes _x_ No __
- What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High _x_ Moderate ___ Low __

Price level compared with--
- U.S. products. . . . . Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _x
- Other foreign products . . . . Above ___ Equivalent _x_ Below __

Quality compared with--
- U.S. products. . . . . Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _x
- Other foreign products . . . . Above ___ Equivalent _x_ Below __

Comment.--The majority of foreign producers of certain screws of iron or steel eligible for GSP benefits lack the skilled labor force and manufacturing technology required to produce screws having quality comparable to screws manufactured in the United States. Because these producers usually have an advantage in labor costs, their prices are generally below those in the United States, but equivalent to major U.S. suppliers in the Far East. There is also a general concern as to whether these screws meet accepted U.S. standards and whether they are subject to malfunction under stressful conditions.

V. Position of interested parties

Support.—The American Association of Fastener Importers, Inc. (AAFI) supports the petition by Poland to add items classified under HTS No. 7318.15.80 to the list of articles eligible for duty-free entry under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). In addition, AAFI requests that the U.S. International Trade Commission report to the Trade Policy Staff Committee that the addition of cap screws to the list of articles eligible for GSP will not have a negative impact on the U.S. industry producing these products.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects—Addition

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No.
73181580

Digest Title: Certain screws of base metal
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	35,102	45,382	52,787	72,045	78,153
Taiwan	27,318	31,220	60,501	52,775	47,504
Japan	49,905	33,854	27,522	20,191	17,114
West Germany	5,986	6,762	10,286	10,237	11,425
Italy	9,868	9,560	12,787	13,222	8,552
Switzerland	3,465	5,760	7,582	7,911	4,106
Korea	2,673	3,154	4,104	4,893	3,809
Ireland	878	1,006	2,298	2,927	3,184
Brazil	1,240	1,580	1,897	2,614	2,234
China	528	2,448	4,985	1,708	1,955
United Kingdom	800	1,112	1,266	1,587	1,389
Yugoslavia	1,653	1,929	2,382	1,414	1,290
Austria	321	396	632	665	870
India	4	89	67	306	772
Israel	48	173	67	105	745
All other	5,043	6,942	9,622	2,984	3,288
Total	144,829	151,368	198,786	195,584	186,391
GSP Total	3,676	7,229	11,019	5,428	5,687
	Percent				
Canada	24.2	30.0	26.6	36.8	41.9
Taiwan	18.9	20.6	30.4	27.0	25.5
Japan	34.5	22.4	13.8	10.3	9.2
West Germany	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.2	6.1
Italy	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.8	4.6
Switzerland	2.4	3.8	3.8	4.0	2.2
Korea	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.0
Ireland	.6	.7	1.2	1.5	1.7
Brazil	.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2
China	.4	1.6	2.5	.9	1.0
United Kingdom	.6	.7	.6	.8	.7
Yugoslavia	1.1	1.3	1.2	.7	.7
Austria	.2	.3	.3	.3	.5
India	1/	.1	1/	.2	.4
Israel	1/	.1	1/	.1	.4
All other	3.5	4.6	4.8	1.5	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	2.5	4.8	5.5	2.8	3.1

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
73181580

Digest Title: Certain screws of base metal
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada...........	526	629	659	3,144	17,809
Mexico...........	350	208	329	6,004	5,816
Japan............	13	18	46	579	710
France...........	15	14	25	255	685
United Kingdom...	71	86	109	607	588
Singapore........	39	72	85	532	564
West Germany.....	36	22	83	219	289
Korea............	48	50	84	268	239
Thailand.........	1/	1/	5	169	219
Belgium..........	4	5	6	74	121
Colombia.........	1	2	4	90	120
Taiwan...........	74	84	92	148	105
Netherlands......	9	10	29	49	101
Hong Kong........	5	5	8	112	95
Israel...........	25	11	13	86	94
All other........	166	183	201	1,473	1,204
Total..........	1,382	1,398	1,779	13,810	28,759
GSP Total.....	435	292	418	7,229	6,981
	Percent				
Canada...........	38.1	45.0	37.0	22.8	61.9
Mexico...........	25.4	14.9	18.5	43.5	20.2
Japan............	1.0	1.3	2.6	4.2	2.5
France...........	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.4
United Kingdom...	5.1	6.1	6.1	4.4	2.0
Singapore........	2.8	5.1	4.8	3.9	2.0
West Germany.....	2.6	1.6	4.7	1.6	1.0
Korea............	3.5	3.6	4.7	1.9	.8
Thailand.........	1/	1/	.3	1.2	.8
Belgium..........	.3	.3	.3	.5	.4
Colombia.........	.1	.2	.2	.7	.4
Taiwan...........	5.3	6.0	5.2	1.1	.4
Netherlands......	.7	.7	1.6	.4	.4
Hong Kong........	.3	.3	.5	.8	.3
Israel...........	1.8	.8	.7	.6	.3
All other........	12.0	13.1	11.3	10.7	4.2
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	31.5	20.9	23.5	52.3	24.3

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 8112.91.10

GALLIUM

Gallium

I. Introduction

_x_ Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver

HTS subheading	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
8112.91.10	Unwrought gallium	3.7%	Yes

Description and uses.—Gallium is a metal used principally in the manufacture of gallium-arsenide and gallium-phosphide semiconducting compounds, which are used in optoelectronic devices (e.g., light-emitting diodes) and integrated circuits (ICs). Over 85 percent of U.S. consumption of gallium is for these applications. Gallium-based ICs operate at faster speeds and withstand more radiation and higher temperatures than silicon-based ICs, but their high production costs have limited their uses to military and specialty applications. Unwrought gallium, which is typically a cast ingot, is produced in a crude form (97-99.9-percent gallium), which must be upgraded to at least 99.9999-percent gallium before it can be used in semiconducting materials. Producers of gallium-based semiconductor materials require that gallium producers meet stringent chemical and electrical specifications.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)[2]	3	3	2	2	2
Employment (1,000 employees)	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
Shipments (1,000 dollars)[2]	**310	**930	**900	**740	**890
Exports (1,000 dollars)	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Imports (1,000 dollars)	6,954	4,874	4,341	5,665	3,250
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	**7,264	**5,804	**5,241	**6,405	**4,140
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	**96	**84	**83	**88	**79
Capacity utilization (percent)	**11	**34	**36	**36	**36

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nonmenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.

[2]Based on information from the following: Deborah A. Kramer, "Gallium and Gallium Arsenide: Supply, Technology, and Uses," U.S. Bureau of Mines Infor. Circular 9208, 1988. Value of shipments based on production volume reported by the Bureau of Mines and average unit value of purified gallium imports.

[3]Not available, but believed to be minor (less than 50 employees).

[4]Not available because gallium exports reported in a basket category of U.S. exports, but believed to be insignificant.

Comment.—The U.S. industry is composed of two active producers. One producer recovers gallium from gallium-arsenide scrap and from imported primary (i.e., mined) material and operates the onl^0 U.S. gallium purification plant. This producer is currently operating under chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. The other producer manufactures mostly crude grade gallium from scrap that is sold to purification plants. Another producer may have the capability to restart crude grade gallium production at its mine complex in Utah, which is currently shut down because of technical problems in the processing circuit and because of low gallium prices.

Most of the world's primary gallium is produced as a byproduct of alumina production, which is made from bauxite. The largest producers of primary gallium include Australia, France, Japan, and

II. U.S. market profile—Continued

Germany. Australia uses its own bauxite, France and Germany import bauxite, and Japan recovers primary gallium from zinc ores. The United States, China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Norway, and India also have the capacity to produce primary gallium. Secondary (i.e., from scrap) gallium recovery plants are in Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Purification plants are in Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Countries without purification plants ship crude grade gallium to one of these countries for purification.

The worldwide market for gallium has been flat to declining over the last several years and many producers have curtailed or stopped production. Substitution of liquid quartz displays for light emitting diodes and more efficient usage has lowered gallium demand. U.S. consumption has declined in recent years because of lower military demand for gallium. Anticipated demand increases for commercial gallium-based ICs have not materialized and two U.S. IC producers have shut down as a result.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	3,250	100	-	**79
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	59	2	100	**1
Hungary	59	2	100	**1

[1]There were no imports from Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1990.

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

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Hungary for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990.	7
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High x Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Quality compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x

Comment.—The Hungarian Aluminum Corp. produces crude-grade gallium as a byproduct of alumina production at one plant in Ajka. Capacity is 4,000 kg per year and there are plans to expand this to 8,000 kg per year. Most of the gallium is exported to Japan, where it is upgraded to pure gallium.

Competitiveness indicators for Czechoslovakia for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990.	([1])
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High x Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Quality compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x

[1] The United States did not import any gallium from Czechoslovakia in 1990.

Comment.—Crude grade gallium is produced at one alumina plant owned by the government. Current capacity is 4,000 kg per year. This plant uses bauxite imported from Hungary and Yugoslavia. Most of the production is exported to Japan for purification.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers—Continued

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes _x_ No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High _x_ Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes _x_ No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes _x_ No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes _x_ No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High _x_ Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below _x_
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below _x_
Quality compared with—	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below _x_
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below _x_

Comment.—Hungary and Czechoslovakia are the only GSP countries with significant gallium production facilities. The quality of gallium is below other countries because Hungary and Czechoslovakia produce mostly the crude grade gallium. Reportedly, these countries do produce a small amount of purified gallium but this material typically needs further upgrading because it does not meet electrical specifications required by end users.

V. <u>Position of interested parties</u>

No statements were received either in support of or in opposition to the proposed modifications to the GSP considered in this digest.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No.
81129110

Digest Title: Gallium
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France...........	3,114	2,498	1,923	3,152	1,429
West Germany.....	1,177	518	378	1,320	1,161
Norway...........	0	0	0	0	215
Japan............	45	202	29	123	195
United Kingdom...	69	42	14	149	113
China............	0	0	0	0	73
Hungary..........	3	0	0	0	59
Belgium..........	0	0	0	0	3
Switzerland......	2,490	1,496	1,845	899	0
Canada...........	52	52	50	0	0
Mexico...........	0	0	7	0	0
Suriname.........	0	49	0	0	0
Sweden...........	4	0	0	14	0
Italy............	0	6	66	0	0
Singapore........	0	12	24	0	0
All other........	0	0	5	8	0
Total..........	6,954	4,874	4,341	5,665	3,250
GSP Total....	3	49	7	0	59
	Percent				
France...........	44.8	51.3	44.3	55.6	44.0
West Germany.....	16.9	10.6	8.7	23.3	35.7
Norway...........	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.6
Japan............	.7	4.0	.7	2.2	6.0
United Kingdom...	1.0	.9	.3	2.6	3.5
China............	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.3
Hungary..........	1/	.0	.0	.0	1.8
Belgium..........	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
Switzerland......	35.8	30.7	42.5	15.9	.0
Canada...........	.8	1.1	1.2	.0	.0
Mexico...........	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0
Suriname.........	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
Sweden...........	.1	.0	.0	.2	.0
Italy............	.0	.1	1.5	.0	.0
Singapore........	.0	.3	.6	.0	.0
All other........	.0	.0	.1	.1	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total....	1/	1.0	.2	.0	1.8

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 8482.10.50

CERTAIN BALL BEARINGS

Certain Ball Bearings

I. Introduction

_X_ Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver

HTS subheading	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
8482.10.50	Ball bearings other than with integral shafts.	11%	Yes

Description and uses.--The function of a bearing is to reduce friction between moving and stationary parts, thereby enabling easier, faster motion. Virtually every industry that manufactures machines uses bearings. For example, the transportation, mining, construction, manufacturing, and defense-related industries all use bearings extensively. Ball bearings are often preferred over roller bearings when speed is a more important factor than load-carrying capacity.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	**50	**51	**54	**56	**55
Employment (1,000 employees)	**13	**14	**15	**15	**15
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	**1,233,700	**1,184,300	**1,422,700	**1,349,800	**1,386,300
Exports (1,000 dollars)	63,138	66,135	77,813	92,165	200,930
Imports (1,000 dollars)	298,986	306,532	431,203	460,690	426,974
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	**1,469,548	**1,424,697	**1,776,090	**1,718,325	**1,612,344
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	**20	**22	**24	**27	**26
Capacity utilization (percent)	**75	**78	**79	**80	**72

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.

Comment.--In the domestic industry, sales to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) account for between 50 and 70 percent of production; the remainder is sold to distributors for sale to individual consumers. This ratio varies among U.S. establishments, but distributors generally do not account for more than 50 percent of a facility's production. Lower priced materials, coupled with lower wage rates, give offshore suppliers a competitive edge in world markets. The U.S. industry has responded to competitive foreign price pressures mainly by cutting labor costs, by concentrating its limited investment funds on procurement of new manufacturing technologies, and by selling off some production facilities. With the exception of the largest few manufacturers, the U.S. industry is basically comprised of niche-product, domestically focused producers.

Recent announcements of expanded capital investments and mergers, prompted by improved market conditions and favorable government support actions, have improved the U.S. bearings industry's competitive position, both domestically and globally. Government actions to help the industry and eliminate unfair import competition include Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations and antidumping and countervailing duty orders. Currently, the slowdown of the world economy and the domestic recession is depressing demand for antifriction bearings. Despite decreased total sales of bearings in 1990 and a projected decline in 1991, profit margins are healthy, which should allow U.S. bearing companies to make the necessary investments in R&D and plant and equipment to remain competitive.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	426,974	100	-	**26
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	24,378	6	100	**2
Mexico	5,118	1	21	**([2])
Hungary	3,589	1	15	**([2])
Turkey	2,814	1	12	**([2])
Thailand	2,801	1	11	**([2])
Yugoslavia[3]	2,706	1	11	**([2])
Poland	2,566	1	11	**([2])

[1] Imports from Czechoslovakia were negligible in 1990.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.
[3] Yugoslavia has been temporarily suspended from the President's list of GSP-eligible countries.

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

Comment.--Imports from GSP countries, while a small percentage of U.S. consumption, are a growing segment and more importantly consist exclusively of a limited number of very popular high-volume part numbers. The high-volume part numbers sold by GSP exporters are very price-sensitive, are produced to internationally accepted standards, and are fungible products. Therefore, buyers select their suppliers principally on the basis of price. Many of the GSP bearings imported into the United States are sold through U.S. distributors or brokers that have national not just regional operations. These distributors reportedly can advertise a cut-rate price for their bearings on a nationwide basis that sets the floor for pricing in the distributor market across the United States. This can have a severe depressing effect on price levels. Many of the GSP producers are owned by, or have some affiliation with, the major Japanese and European producers.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Mexico for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	14
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes __ No X
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes __ No X
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High __ Moderate X Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Competitiveness indicators for Hungary for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	15
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes __ No X
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes X No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes X No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below X
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below X

Comment.--Hungary, together with Poland and Yugoslavia, were among 14 countries named in an antidumping petition covering ball bearings, mounted or unmounted, and parts thereof, which resulted in a negative preliminary determination (investigation Nos. 731-TA-498-511, April 1991).

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers--Continued

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High _X_ Moderate ___ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes ___ No _X
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes _X_ No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High _X_ Moderate ___ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __

V. Position of interested parties

Opposition.--The Torrington Co. opposes GSP eligibility for imports of ball bearings as requested in the petition filed by the Government of Poland on behalf of Cie Impexmetal. Torrington noted that GSP eligibility for bearings has been rejected on several previous occasions, most recently in 1990, when Poland's petition requesting GSP eligibility for ball bearings and tapered roller bearings was not accepted for review. Torrington alleges that, contrary to pertinent statute requirements, petitioners have not shown changed circumstances or a rebuttal of the factors supporting the denial of the previous request. Torrington also states that GSP treatment of bearings is not needed, noting that even without preferential treatment, imports of ball bearings from GSP countries (and especially imports from Poland) are increasing dramatically and more rapidly than other imports of these products. Moreover, Torrington states that the domestic industry is import-sensitive. The major foreign producers of bearings have used below cost and dumped prices to penetrate and dominate all high-volume segments of the U.S. bearing market. Torrington states that the price-depressing effect of these dumping practices has been well documented, and should be taken into consideration during this investigation. According to Torrington, recent data show that the bearing industry in the United States continues to suffer injury from unfairly traded imports, and a recently completed administrative review confirmed continued dumping (relating to a case filed against nine countries for dumping antifriction bearings (other than tapered roller bearings) into the U.S. market; the investigation was completed in 1989). Torrington concludes that rather than improving market access for nontraditional producers, GSP eligibility will simply result in the further erosion of domestic producers' market share.

Federal-Mogul Corp., one of the largest U.S. producers of ball bearings, opposes the addition of ball bearings (HTS 8482.10.50) to the list of articles eligible for duty-free entry under GSP. Federal-Mogul states that such an addition would have a substantially adverse economic effect on domestic industries producing competitive articles. Federal-Mogul states that U.S. importers/distributors of ball bearings from relatively unknown suppliers and nontraditional source countries, i.e., those which stand to be advantaged by GSP duty-free treatment, already exert intense downward pressure on ball bearing prices in the U.S. market. Federal-Mogul reports that the margins of underselling of these imports are very substantial. For example, imported ball bearings frequently are offered to Federal-Mogul customers at delivered prices below Federal-Mogul's production costs. Moreover, imports from relatively unknown and nontraditional sources are overwhelmingly directed toward the replacement market, where consumers respond readily to lower prices. Federal-Mogul reports that it is not possible that Hungarian and Polish suppliers would be able to raise their prices by the amount of the duty saved if imports were eligible for duty-free treatment, since ball bearing suppliers in all other beneficiary developing countries would receive the same duty-free treatment and would most assuredly turn the 11-percent duty-savings into still lower prices as they try to capture a larger share of the U.S. market. In face of that pressure, Federal-Mogul asserts that Hungarian and Polish suppliers would be frozen out of the market if they tried to raise their prices by 11 percent. Federal-Mogul concludes by stating that it has had to contend with perhaps the most severe wave of dumping in U.S. history, with a wrenching contraction in the industrial economy, and with a contemporaneous campaign of price undercutting by suppliers of imports from nontraditional sources. Therefore, making ball bearing imports eligible for GSP duty-free treatment at this time would hit Federal-Mogul when it is particularly vulnerable.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No.
84821050

Digest Title: Certain ball bearings
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan............	123,421	123,409	182,350	191,803	167,209
Singapore........	18,299	19,097	22,390	44,000	59,901
West Germany.....	44,440	50,213	64,189	48,284	48,917
Canada...........	19,604	22,559	30,635	33,087	31,149
Taiwan...........	2,661	3,061	7,915	16,084	19,351
China............	361	738	5,002	10,697	13,577
France...........	11,718	13,194	18,049	15,886	12,039
Italy............	28,053	18,393	25,213	16,592	9,367
United Kingdom...	9,382	9,455	16,082	13,882	8,935
Spain............	691	776	2,117	13,452	7,773
Korea............	3,038	1,814	2,548	6,261	7,496
Switzerland......	3,762	4,283	5,301	5,114	7,011
Austria..........	2,621	2,477	2,829	6,585	5,220
Mexico...........	83	531	945	3,761	5,118
Hungary..........	385	181	1,882	2,932	3,589
All other........	30,467	36,353	43,757	32,270	20,322
Total..........	298,986	306,532	431,203	460,690	426,974
GSP Total.....	14,452	16,466	26,583	27,125	24,378
	Percent				
Japan............	41.3	40.3	42.3	41.6	39.2
Singapore........	6.1	6.2	5.2	9.6	14.0
West Germany.....	14.9	16.4	14.9	10.5	11.5
Canada...........	6.6	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.3
Taiwan...........	.9	1.0	1.8	3.5	4.5
China............	.1	.2	1.2	2.3	3.2
France...........	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.4	2.8
Italy............	9.4	6.0	5.8	3.6	2.2
United Kingdom...	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.0	2.1
Spain............	.2	.3	.5	2.9	1.8
Korea............	1.0	.6	.6	1.4	1.8
Switzerland......	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.6
Austria..........	.9	.8	.7	1.4	1.2
Mexico...........	1/	.2	.2	.8	1.2
Hungary..........	.1	.1	.4	.6	.8
All other........	10.2	11.9	10.1	7.0	4.8
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	4.8	5.4	6.2	5.9	5.7

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
84821050

Digest Title: Certain ball bearings
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada...........	17,573	17,715	19,465	19,539	120,153
West Germany.....	7,415	9,697	12,247	16,591	17,911
Mexico...........	5,526	5,225	6,578	10,199	10,597
Japan............	2,692	2,877	4,599	8,409	9,690
United Kingdom...	5,068	5,248	5,436	4,377	6,750
Netherlands......	3,281	4,087	3,732	4,056	4,746
France...........	2,949	1,367	1,386	2,334	3,125
Korea............	541	628	1,892	2,897	2,602
Venezuela........	1,886	2,911	3,361	1,547	2,100
Belgium..........	1,451	1,081	1,752	2,222	2,037
Australia........	1,154	1,248	1,423	2,868	1,883
Austria..........	82	38	13	1,285	1,729
Brazil...........	1,321	1,686	1,885	2,437	1,585
Singapore........	518	634	875	1,079	1,557
Taiwan...........	498	763	1,505	877	1,459
All other........	11,182	10,929	11,663	11,450	13,005
Total..........	63,138	66,135	77,813	92,165	200,930
GSP Total.....	14,905	15,315	17,988	20,927	21,311
	Percent				
Canada...........	27.8	26.8	25.0	21.2	59.8
West Germany.....	11.7	14.7	15.7	18.0	8.9
Mexico...........	8.8	7.9	8.5	11.1	5.3
Japan............	4.3	4.4	5.9	9.1	4.8
United Kingdom...	8.0	7.9	7.0	4.7	3.4
Netherlands......	5.2	6.2	4.8	4.4	2.4
France...........	4.7	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.6
Korea............	.9	1.0	2.4	3.1	1.3
Venezuela........	3.0	4.4	4.3	1.7	1.0
Belgium..........	2.3	1.6	2.3	2.4	1.0
Australia........	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.1	.9
Austria..........	.1	.1	1/	1.4	.9
Brazil...........	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	.8
Singapore........	.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	.8
Taiwan...........	.8	1.2	1.9	1.0	.7
All other........	17.7	16.5	15.0	12.4	6.5
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	23.6	23.2	23.1	22.7	10.6

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 8482.30.00

CERTAIN ROLLER BEARINGS

Certain Roller Bearings[1]

I. Introduction

X Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver

HTS subheadings	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
8482.30.00	Spherical roller bearings	6.5%	Yes
8482.40.00	Needle roller bearings	6.5%	Yes
8482.50.00	Other cylindrical roller bearings	6.5%	Yes
8482.80.00	Combined ball/roller bearings and other	6.5%	Yes

Description and uses.--The function of a bearing is to reduce friction between moving and stationary parts, thereby enabling easier, faster motion. Virtually every industry that manufactures machines uses bearings. For example, the transportation, mining, construction, manufacturing, and defense-related industries all use bearings extensively. Principal bearings included in this digest are spherical roller bearings, cylindrical roller bearings, needle roller bearings, and combined ball/roller bearings.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	**34	**34	**34	**33	**35
Employment (1,000 employees)	**11	**11	**11	**11	**12
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	**700,000	**750,000	**740,000	**960,650	**975,000
Exports (1,000 dollars)	53,169	55,948	64,314	106,648	164,103
Imports (1,000 dollars)	103,297	119,260	143,716	130,313	135,918
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	**750,128	**813,312	**819,402	**984,315	**946,815
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	**14	**15	**18	**13	**14
Capacity utilization (percent)	**67	**66	**65	**80	**75

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.

Comment.--In the domestic industry, sales to original equipment manufacturers account for between 50 and 70 percent of production; the remainder is sold to distributors for sale to individual consumers. This ratio varies among U.S. establishments, but distributors generally do not account for more than 50 percent of facility production. Lower priced materials, coupled with lower wage rates, give offshore suppliers a competitive edge in world markets. The U.S. industry has responded to competitive foreign price pressures mainly by cutting labor costs, by concentrating its limited investment funds on the procurement of new manufacturing technologies, and by selling off some production facilities. With the exception of the few largest manufacturers, the U.S. industry is basically comprised of niche-product, domestically focused producers.

[1] This digest includes the following HTS subheadings: 8482.30.00, 8482.40.00, 8482.50.00, and 8482.80.00.

II. U.S. market profile--Continued

Recent announcements of expanded capital investments and mergers, prompted by improved market conditions and favorable government support actions, have improved the U.S. bearings industry's competitive position, both domestically and globally. Government actions to help the industry and eliminate unfair import competition include Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations and antidumping and countervailing duty orders. Currently, the slowdown of the world economy and the domestic recession is depressing demand for antifriction bearings. Despite decreased total sales of bearings in 1990 and a projected decline in 1991, corporate profit margins are healthy, which should allow U.S. bearing companies to make the necessary investments in R&D and plant and equipment to remain competitive.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	135,918	100	-	**14
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	4,148	3	100	**([2])
Brazil	1,798	1	44	**([2])
Poland	1,636	1	40	**([2])
Czechoslovakia	486	([2])	12	**([2])
Venezuela	85	([2])	2	**([2])

[1]Imports from Hungary were negligible in 1990.
[2]Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Comment.--Imports from GSP countries, while a small percentage of U.S. consumption, are a growing segment and more importantly consist exclusively of a limited number of very popular high-volume part numbers. The high-volume part numbers sold by GSP exporters are very price-sensitive, are produced to internationally accepted standards, and are fungible products. Therefore, buyers select their suppliers principally on the basis of price. Many of the GSP bearings imported into the United States are sold through U.S. distributors or brokers that have national not just regional operations. These distributors reportedly can advertise a cut-rate price for their bearings on a nation-wide basis that sets the floor for pricing in the distributor market across the United States. This can have a severe depressing effect on price levels. Many of the GSP producers are owned by, or have some affiliation with, the major Japanese and European producers.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Brazil for all digest products

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Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 11
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes __ No X
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes X No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Competitiveness indicators for Poland for all digest products

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Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 12
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes __ No X
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes X No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

Competitiveness indicators for Czechoslovakia for all digest products

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Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 14
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes __ No X
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes X No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes X No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High X Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
Quality compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __
  Other foreign products . . . . Above __ Equivalent X Below __

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers--Continued

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High _X_ Moderate ___ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes ___ No _X_
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes _X_ No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes _X_ No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High _X_ Moderate ___ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Other foreign products	Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __

V. Position of interested parties

Opposition.--The Torrington Co. opposes GSP eligibility for imports of cylindrical roller bearings, spherical roller bearings, needle roller bearings, and combination ball and roller bearings, as requested in the petition filed by the Government of Hungary on behalf of MGM Hungarian Bearing Works and the Government of Poland on behalf of Cie Impexmetal. Torrington notes that GSP eligibility for bearings has been rejected on several previous occasions, most recently in 1990, when Poland's petition requesting GSP eligibility for ball bearings and tapered roller bearings was not accepted for review. Torrington alleges that, contrary to pertinent statute requirements, petitioners have not shown changed circumstances or a rebuttal of the factors supporting the denial of the previous request. Torrington also states that GSP treatment of bearings is not needed, noting that even without preferential treatment, imports of cylindrical, spherical, needle roller bearings, and combination ball and roller bearings from GSP countries (and especially imports from Hungary and Poland) are increasing dramatically and more rapidly than other imports of these products. Moreover, Torrington states that the domestic industry is import-sensitive. The major foreign producers of bearings have used below-cost and dumped prices to penetrate and dominate all high-volume segments of the U.S. bearing market. Torrington states that the price-depressing effect of these dumping practices has been well documented, and should be taken into consideration during this investigation. According to Torrington, recent data show that the bearing industry in the United States continues to suffer injury from unfairly traded imports, and a recently completed administrative review confirmed continued dumping (relating to a case filed against 9 countries for dumping antifriction bearings (other than tapered roller bearings) into the U.S. market; the final investigation was completed in 1989). Torrington concludes that rather than improving market access for nontraditional producers, GSP eligibility will simply result in the further erosion of domestic producers' market share.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

* * * * * * *

Table I.

Digest No.
84823000

Digest Title: Certain roller bearings
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	34,547	40,718	54,724	48,673	51,511
Japan............	22,577	23,834	27,697	27,446	29,310
Sweden...........	6,956	8,820	11,805	8,979	10,356
United Kingdom...	10,585	11,857	17,031	13,491	9,121
France...........	3,809	6,017	7,881	6,281	7,097
Austria..........	2,767	2,070	2,932	6,889	7,061
Italy............	3,659	3,972	6,851	6,403	5,530
Canada...........	3,323	4,256	3,698	2,520	3,679
Switzerland......	2,246	3,437	3,114	2,911	3,339
Taiwan...........	536	640	891	1,378	1,872
Brazil...........	545	885	798	477	1,798
Poland...........	7	5	234	908	1,636
Singapore........	8,521	7,619	1,697	42	890
Czechoslovakia...	44	57	157	236	486
China............	91	214	236	256	417
All other........	3,086	4,858	3,971	3,423	1,816
Total..........	103,297	119,260	143,716	130,313	135,918
GSP Total.....	736	1,125	1,486	2,078	4,148
	Percent				
West Germany.....	33.4	34.1	38.1	37.4	37.9
Japan............	21.9	20.0	19.3	21.1	21.6
Sweden...........	6.7	7.4	8.2	6.9	7.6
United Kingdom...	10.2	9.9	11.9	10.4	6.7
France...........	3.7	5.0	5.5	4.8	5.2
Austria..........	2.7	1.7	2.0	5.3	5.2
Italy............	3.5	3.3	4.8	4.9	4.1
Canada...........	3.2	3.6	2.6	1.9	2.7
Switzerland......	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.5
Taiwan...........	.5	.5	.6	1.1	1.4
Brazil...........	.5	.7	.6	.4	1.3
Poland...........	1/	1/	.2	.7	1.2
Singapore........	8.2	6.4	1.2	1/	.7
Czechoslovakia...	1/	1/	.1	.2	.4
China............	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3
All other........	3.0	4.1	2.8	2.6	1.3
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	.7	.9	1.0	1.6	3.1

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
84823000
HTS No.
84823000

Spherical roller bearings
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	8,971	8,450	10,563	9,680	12,327
Sweden...........	3,528	4,306	7,219	8,202	9,617
Japan............	2,825	2,268	3,281	4,127	4,968
Italy............	2,020	1,490	2,127	4,422	4,316
United Kingdom...	2,833	1,632	858	4,029	3,460
France...........	815	1,221	1,617	1,169	1,250
Austria..........	1,808	1,066	1,496	1,145	1,077
Poland...........	2	5	117	748	894
Canada...........	547	640	366	212	268
Czechoslovakia...	43	51	152	213	215
Romania..........	793	2,614	705	233	208
Finland..........	0	2	0	164	185
China............	7	86	110	63	135
Australia........	52	48	261	82	132
Switzerland......	272	173	206	87	66
All other........	98	217	560	860	158
Total..........	24,615	24,267	29,637	35,437	39,276
GSP Total.....	49	68	535	1,249	1,142
	Percent				
West Germany.....	36.4	34.8	35.6	27.3	31.4
Sweden...........	14.3	17.7	24.4	23.1	24.5
Japan............	11.5	9.3	11.1	11.6	12.6
Italy............	8.2	6.1	7.2	12.5	11.0
United Kingdom...	11.5	6.7	2.9	11.4	8.8
France...........	3.3	5.0	5.5	3.3	3.2
Austria..........	7.3	4.4	5.0	3.2	2.7
Poland...........	1/	1/	.4	2.1	2.3
Canada...........	2.2	2.6	1.2	.6	.7
Czechoslovakia...	.2	.2	.5	.6	.5
Romania..........	3.2	10.8	2.4	.7	.5
Finland..........	.0	1/	.0	.5	.5
China............	1/	.4	.4	.2	.3
Australia........	.2	.2	.9	.2	.3
Switzerland......	1.1	.7	.7	.2	.2
All other........	.4	.9	1.9	2.4	.4
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	.2	.3	1.8	3.5	2.9

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
84823000
HTS No.
84824000

Needle roller bearings
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan............	6,584	7,189	8,139	5,957	10,877
West Germany.....	8,525	10,756	14,720	11,479	9,937
Taiwan...........	178	198	278	974	1,505
Brazil...........	182	295	222	344	1,393
France...........	998	1,599	2,088	791	652
United Kingdom...	2,584	3,408	5,391	854	550
Switzerland......	658	1,088	969	185	384
Canada...........	925	1,206	1,111	54	282
Netherlands......	69	55	79	39	103
Italy............	546	827	1,574	151	50
Sweden...........	1,142	1,505	1,529	5	24
Mexico...........	1	19	13	10	15
Belgium..........	104	93	152	8	11
Singapore........	2,838	2,540	566	2	11
Finland..........	22	14	37	0	6
All other........	870	873	1,159	22	21
Total..........	26,228	31,664	38,026	20,875	25,821
GSP Total.....	229	352	317	355	1,408
	Percent				
Japan............	25.1	22.7	21.4	28.5	42.1
West Germany.....	32.5	34.0	38.7	55.0	38.5
Taiwan...........	.7	.6	.7	4.7	5.8
Brazil...........	.7	.9	.6	1.6	5.4
France...........	3.8	5.0	5.5	3.8	2.5
United Kingdom...	9.9	10.8	14.2	4.1	2.1
Switzerland......	2.5	3.4	2.5	.9	1.5
Canada...........	3.5	3.8	2.9	.3	1.1
Netherlands......	.3	.2	.2	.2	.4
Italy............	2.1	2.6	4.1	.7	.2
Sweden...........	4.4	4.8	4.0	1/	.1
Mexico...........	1/	.1	1/	1/	.1
Belgium..........	.4	.3	.4	1/	1/
Singapore........	10.8	8.0	1.5	1/	1/
Finland..........	.1	1/	.1	.0	1/
All other........	3.3	2.8	3.0	.1	.1
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	.9	1.1	.8	1.7	5.5

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
84823000
HTS No.
84825000

Other cylindrical roller bearings
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	8,525	10,756	14,720	20,837	22,727
Japan............	6,584	7,189	8,139	12,678	10,885
Austria..........	320	335	478	5,514	5,765
France...........	998	1,599	2,088	2,850	4,524
United Kingdom...	2,584	3,408	5,391	1,795	4,190
Canada...........	925	1,206	1,111	1,021	1,893
Italy............	546	827	1,574	608	869
Poland...........	2	0	39	88	691
Sweden...........	1,142	1,505	1,529	558	626
Czechoslovakia...	1/	2	2	13	269
Switzerland......	658	1,088	969	267	212
Brazil...........	182	295	222	38	146
Netherlands......	69	55	79	64	68
Taiwan...........	178	198	278	37	58
China............	28	43	42	35	46
All other........	3,486	3,160	1,365	610	150
Total..........	26,228	31,664	38,026	47,014	53,119
GSP Total.....	229	352	317	200	1,152
	Percent				
West Germany.....	32.5	34.0	38.7	44.3	42.8
Japan............	25.1	22.7	21.4	27.0	20.5
Austria..........	1.2	1.1	1.3	11.7	10.9
France...........	3.8	5.0	5.5	6.1	8.5
United Kingdom...	9.9	10.8	14.2	3.8	7.9
Canada...........	3.5	3.8	2.9	2.2	3.6
Italy............	2.1	2.6	4.1	1.3	1.6
Poland...........	1/	.0	.1	.2	1.3
Sweden...........	4.4	4.8	4.0	1.2	1.2
Czechoslovakia...	1/	1/	1/	1/	.5
Switzerland......	2.5	3.4	2.5	.6	.4
Brazil...........	.7	.9	.6	.1	.3
Netherlands......	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1
Taiwan...........	.7	.6	.7	.1	.1
China............	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
All other........	13.3	10.0	3.6	1.3	.3
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	.9	1.1	.8	.4	2.2

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.

Digest No.
84823000
HTS No.
84828000

Combined ball/roller bearings and other
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany.....	8,525	10,756	14,720	6,676	6,520
Switzerland......	658	1,088	969	2,372	2,677
Japan............	6,584	7,189	8,139	4,684	2,580
Canada...........	925	1,206	1,111	1,233	1,236
United Kingdom...	2,584	3,408	5,391	6,812	921
Singapore........	2,838	2,540	566	41	878
France...........	998	1,599	2,088	1,471	671
Italy............	546	827	1,574	1,222	295
Taiwan...........	178	198	278	300	283
Brazil...........	182	295	222	49	258
China............	28	43	42	156	236
Austria..........	320	335	478	230	216
Denmark..........	53	68	84	145	207
Netherlands......	69	55	79	136	126
Sweden...........	1,142	1,505	1,529	214	89
All other........	597	554	756	1,249	509
Total..........	26,228	31,664	38,026	26,987	17,702
GSP Total.....	229	352	317	273	445
	Percent				
West Germany.....	32.5	34.0	38.7	24.7	36.8
Switzerland......	2.5	3.4	2.5	8.8	15.1
Japan............	25.1	22.7	21.4	17.4	14.6
Canada...........	3.5	3.8	2.9	4.6	7.0
United Kingdom...	9.9	10.8	14.2	25.2	5.2
Singapore........	10.8	8.0	1.5	.2	5.0
France...........	3.8	5.0	5.5	5.4	3.8
Italy............	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.5	1.7
Taiwan...........	.7	.6	.7	1.1	1.6
Brazil...........	.7	.9	.6	.2	1.5
China............	.1	.1	.1	.6	1.3
Austria..........	1.2	1.1	1.3	.9	1.2
Denmark..........	.2	.2	.2	.5	1.2
Netherlands......	.3	.2	.2	.5	.7
Sweden...........	4.4	4.8	4.0	.8	.5
All other........	2.3	1.8	2.0	4.6	2.9
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	.9	1.1	.8	1.0	2.5

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
84823000

Digest Title: Certain roller bearings
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	20,072	21,031	21,702	32,777	78,480
West Germany	5,821	9,190	7,502	17,531	19,590
Sweden	349	918	376	674	8,783
Mexico	3,126	2,812	3,681	8,850	8,697
United Kingdom	2,202	2,484	3,753	6,333	6,163
Australia	1,406	1,589	1,738	3,321	4,309
Korea	980	661	1,069	3,713	4,081
Belgium	2,315	2,469	3,488	6,766	4,046
Japan	2,016	1,119	1,811	4,259	4,014
Singapore	568	602	1,285	2,826	3,636
Brazil	1,481	1,232	1,656	2,007	3,374
France	790	1,185	1,403	1,922	2,767
China	6	10	48	817	1,402
Rep So Africa	956	653	1,318	2,141	1,255
Hong Kong	39	12	47	133	1,244
All other	11,039	9,982	13,439	12,578	12,261
Total	53,169	55,948	64,314	106,648	164,103
GSP Total	13,381	12,471	16,373	17,268	18,041
	Percent				
Canada	37.8	37.6	33.7	30.7	47.8
West Germany	10.9	16.4	11.7	16.4	11.9
Sweden	.7	1.6	.6	.6	5.4
Mexico	5.9	5.0	5.7	8.3	5.3
United Kingdom	4.1	4.4	5.8	5.9	3.8
Australia	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.6
Korea	1.8	1.2	1.7	3.5	2.5
Belgium	4.4	4.4	5.4	6.3	2.5
Japan	3.8	2.0	2.8	4.0	2.4
Singapore	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.7	2.2
Brazil	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.1
France	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.7
China	1/	1/	.1	.8	.9
Rep So Africa	1.8	1.2	2.0	2.0	.8
Hong Kong	.1	1/	.1	.1	.8
All other	20.8	17.8	20.9	11.8	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	25.2	22.3	25.5	16.2	11.0

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 9105.19.10

CERTAIN ALARM CLOCKS, NOT BATTERY OR AC POWERED

Digest No.
9105.19.10

Certain Alarm Clocks, Not Battery or AC Powered[1]

I. Introduction

_x_ Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver ________

HTS subheadings	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
9105.19.10	Alarm clocks, not battery or AC powered, with movement measuring not over 50 mm in width or diameter, not designed to operate over 47 hours without rewinding	12% (AVE)	Yes
9105.19.40	Alarm clocks, not battery or AC powered, with movement measuring over 50 mm in width or diameter, valued not over $5 each	11.9% (AVE)	Yes

Description and uses.--This digest covers alarm clocks, not battery or AC powered, including those with movement measuring not over 50 mm in width or diameter, not constructed or designed to operate for over 47 hours without rewinding, and also those with movement measuring over 50 mm in width or diameter, valued not over $5 each.

Clocks are timepieces not of a kind for wearing or carrying on the person. The main parts of a clock are a dial or display, a case, and a movement. The movement may be either mechanical, electric, or solid-state electronic. The alarm clocks in this digest are mechanical clocks that are either spring- or weight-driven. Alarm clocks may be either travel alarm clocks that fit into a hinged protective outer case or other alarm clocks.

[1] This digest includes the following HTS subheadings: 9105.19.10 and 9105.19.40.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number).	***	***	***	***	***
Employment (1,000 employees).	***	***	***	***	***
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***
Exports (1,000 dollars)	32	39	56	74	398
Imports (1,000 dollars)	9,335	7,484	7,410	[2]11,894	[2]15,520
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent) . . .	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (percent).	***	***	***	***	***

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.
[2]Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission. Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce understate actual import levels.

Comment.--The United States is the world's largest market for the alarm clocks covered by this digest. Domestic production of digest products has *** in recent years. However, domestic production has continued a two-decades-long trend towards consolidation, and was largely limited to a single producer, General Time, in 1990. Superior product quality and high brand loyalty over many years were said to account for ***. Demand is believed to be high for domestically produced alarm clocks of this digest, despite the availability of U.S.- and foreign-produced substitute battery- or electrically-operated alarm clocks. ***. However, high capital costs in retooling limit the extent to which future domestic production can be increased.

Prior to the mid-1970s, most types of clocks were manufactured domestically. However, after the introduction of quartz movement technology domestic production declined steadily as many U.S. manufacturers found that they could not compete with the lower-wage-cost countries, especially in Asia. For this reason, the U.S. clock industry has become heavily import-oriented, as the industry concentrates mainly on clock assembly, marketing, and distribution of imported clocks, and clock case manufacturing.

Employment in the industry has slowed a precipitous fall that began in the mid-1970s when, after the introduction of quartz technology, many domestic producers could not compete with low-wage producers. Domestic employment for U.S. firms manufacturing digest products was *** during 1986-90.

U.S. exports of digest products in 1990 amounted to $398,000, as virtually all U.S. production was consumed domestically.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990[1]

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	*15,520	100	-	***
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[2]	*4,341	*28	100	***
Brazil	*4,250	*27	*98	***
Honduras	*88	*1	*2	***
Thailand	*2	*([3])	*([3])	***
Malaysia	*1	*([3])	*([3])	***

[1]Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission. Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce understate actual import levels.
[2]There were no imports from Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia in 1990.
[3]Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Comment.--Imports of digest products from GSP-designated suppliers rose slightly, from $3 million in 1986 to $4 million in 1990. Brazil accounted for virtually all imports of digest products from GSP-designated suppliers in 1986-90. Brazil was the world's leading supplier of digest products imported into the United States from 1986-88, after which China replaced Brazil as the preeminent foreign supplier to the U.S. market. In 1990, U.S. imports from China totaled an estimated $10 million, representing 62 percent of total U.S. imports of digest products, compared to $4 million, or 27 percent, from Brazil.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Brazil for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	2
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High __ Moderate x Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent x Below __
Other foreign products	Above x Equivalent __ Below __
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Other foreign products	Above x Equivalent __ Below __

Comment.--Imports from Brazil, the supplier of virtually all digest products from GSP-designated countries, are deemed by the *** to be higher in quality and price compared with imports from China, the largest supplier of digest products. ***. Given strong brand loyalty to U.S.-produced digest products, consumers' perceptions of quality differences in digest products suggest moderate price elasticity of U.S. demand. U.S. industry sources indicate that producers of digest products in Brazil face strong competitive pressures from producers in Asian countries due to high material costs, inflation, and high price points of Brazilian-produced alarm clocks. These upward pressures on prices render digest products from Brazil equivalent in price to U.S. products, although somewhat below U.S. products in quality.

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High __ Moderate x Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent x Below __
Other foreign products	Above x Equivalent __ Below __
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Other foreign products	Above x Equivalent __ Below __

Comment.--Brazil accounted for virtually all U.S. imports of digest products from GSP-designated countries in 1986-90. Thus, the competitiveness profile for all GSP countries reflects Brazil's dominant ranking among these countries as a U.S. supplier. Given the strong brand loyalty to U.S. products as stated above, the price elasticity of U.S. demand is moderate. The principal source of U.S. imports of digest products is China, a supplier of less expensive, lesser quality merchandise of this digest.

V. Position of interested parties

Opposition.--General Time Corp. (Norcross, GA) states that, as the sole remaining U.S. manufacturer of clocks covered by this digest, the company would be irreparably damaged by anticipated increases in imports of these products if duty-free treatment were extended under the GSP. The company states that its production of these products and other clocks at its Athens, GA, plant would be at risk. General Time states that, faced with increasing price competition from like and competitive imported clocks, the company has held its price line in recent years by reducing employment and maximizing capital investment in maintenance, engineering, tooling, and automated production machinery while producing large volumes of subject alarm clocks. General Time states that its highly recognizable brand names would be displaced by its major mass merchandiser customers faced with wholesale price reductions on imported digest products ranging from 30 to 45 cents per clock. According to General Time, the anticipated rise in U.S. imports of digest products from GSP countries and other foreign producers into a stable, mature U.S. market would result in a decrease in the company's share of the domestic market and would diminish the competitive advantage the company maintains from its large volume of production. General Time states that the resulting loss in employment at its U.S. plant would far exceed employment increases in Czechoslovakia, if duty-free entry under the GSP were extended to digest products.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

* * * * * * *

Table I.
Digest title: Certain alarm clocks, not battery or AC powered
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90[1]

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
China	1,833	1,512	2,080	4,364	9,588
Brazil	2,791	2,846	2,264	2,761	4,250
Hong Kong	1,637	704	760	1,233	615
Taiwan	584	288	105	628	494
West Germany	1,772	1,075	1,554	625	263
Japan	473	263	143	1,615	167
Honduras	0	0	0	0	88
Romania	0	61	162	129	35
France	19	106	9	17	11
Italy	11	75	18	9	4
Thailand	0	0	0	0	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	1
All other	214	554	315	511	0
Total	9,335	7,484	7,410	11,894	15,520
GSP Total	2,801	2,874	2,319	2,883	4,341
	Percent				
China	19.6	20.2	28.1	37.7	61.8
Brazil	29.9	38.0	30.6	23.2	27.4
Hong Kong	17.5	9.4	10.3	10.4	4.0
Taiwan	6.3	3.8	1.4	5.3	3.2
West Germany	19.0	14.4	21.0	5.3	1.7
Japan	5.1	3.5	1.9	13.6	1.1
Honduras	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
Romania	.0	.8	2.2	1.1	.2
France	.2	1.4	.1	.1	.1
Italy	.1	1.0	.2	.1	([2])
Thailand	.0	.0	.0	.0	([2])
Malaysia	.0	.0	.0	.0	([2])
All other	2.3	7.4	4.3	4.3	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	30.0	38.4	31.3	24.2	28.0

[1] Imports for 1989 and 1990 are estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission. Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce understate actual import levels.
[2] Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table I.
Certain alarm clocks, not battery or AC powered, with movement measuring not over 50mm in width or diameter, not constructed or designed to operate over 47 hours without rewinding
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90[1]

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
China	1,724	1,362	1,580	1,689	6,049
Brazil	2,289	2,144	1,812	62	1,723
West Germany	1,769	1,075	1,553	556	263
Taiwan	529	260	87	373	258
Hong Kong	1,609	644	625	458	115
Japan	463	263	142	440	110
Romania	0	39	162	129	35
Italy	4	75	15	10	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	1
All other	190	586	247	355	0
Total	8,577	6,448	6,223	4,071	8,560
GSP Total	2,293	2,147	1,816	62	1,724
	Percent				
China	20.1	21.1	25.4	41.5	70.7
Brazil	26.7	33.3	29.1	1.5	20.1
West Germany	20.6	16.7	25.0	13.7	3.1
Taiwan	6.2	4.0	1.4	9.2	3.0
Hong Kong	18.8	10.0	10.0	11.3	1.3
Japan	5.4	4.1	2.3	10.8	1.3
Romania	.0	.6	2.6	3.2	.4
Italy	([2])	1.2	.2	.2	([2])
Malaysia	.0	.0	.0	.0	([2])
All other	2.2	9.1	4.0	8.7	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	26.7	33.3	29.2	1.5	20.1

[1] Imports for 1989 and 1990 are estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission. Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce understate actual import levels.
[2] Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Digest No.
9105.19.10
HTS subheading
9105.19.40

Table I.
Certain alarm clocks, not battery or AC powered, with movement measuring over 50mm in width or diameter, valued not over $5 each
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90[1]

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
China	109	150	500	2,675	3,539
Brazil	501	702	452	2,700	2,527
Hong Kong	27	61	135	776	500
Taiwan	55	28	18	255	236
Honduras	0	0	0	0	88
Japan	10	1	1	1,175	57
France	6	0	0	1	11
Thailand	0	0	0	0	2
West Germany	3	0	1	70	(2)
All other	44	95	80	172	0
Total	758	1,036	1,188	7,823	6,960
GSP Total	509	726	503	2,822	2,617
	Percent				
China	14.4	14.5	42.1	34.2	50.8
Brazil	66.1	67.8	38.0	34.5	36.3
Hong Kong	3.6	5.9	11.4	9.9	7.2
Taiwan	7.3	2.7	1.5	3.3	3.4
Honduras	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Japan	1.3	.1	.1	15.0	.8
France	.8	.0	.0	(2)	.2
Thailand	.0	.0	.0	.0	(2)
West Germany	.4	.0	.1	.9	(2)
All other	5.8	9.2	6.7	2.2	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	67.2	70.1	42.3	36.1	37.6

[1] Imports for 1989 and 1990 are estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission. Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce understate actual import levels.
[2] Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
91051910

Digest Title: Certain alarm clocks, not battery or AC powered
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada...........	14	14	18	28	331
Mexico...........	3	3	10	29	32
Hong Kong........	1/	1/	1	0	27
Costa Rica.......	1/	0	1/	2	6
New Zealand......	0	1/	0	3	2
Panama...........	1/	0	1/	0	1
Guatemala........	1/	0	1/	0	0
Belize...........	1/	0	1/	0	0
El Salvador......	1/	1/	1/	0	0
Honduras.........	0	0	1/	1	0
Bermuda..........	1/	0	0	0	0
Bahamas..........	1/	0	1/	0	0
Jamaica..........	0	0	1/	0	0
St Lucia.........	0	0	1/	0	0
Trin & Tobago....	1/	0	0	0	0
All other........	14	22	26	11	0
Total..........	32	39	56	74	398
GSP Total.....	6	6	13	34	39
	Percent				
Canada...........	44.8	34.6	31.6	38.3	83.0
Mexico...........	7.9	8.5	17.1	39.5	8.0
Hong Kong........	1/	1/	1.5	.0	6.7
Costa Rica.......	1/	.0	1/	2.3	1.6
New Zealand......	.0	1/	.0	3.9	.5
Panama...........	1/	.0	1/	.0	.3
Guatemala........	1/	.0	1/	.0	.0
Belize...........	1/	.0	1/	.0	.0
El Salvador......	1/	1/	1/	.0	.0
Honduras.........	.0	.0	1/	1.4	.0
Bermuda..........	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Bahamas..........	1/	.0	1/	.0	.0
Jamaica..........	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
St Lucia.........	.0	.0	1/	.0	.0
Trin & Tobago....	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0
All other........	43.8	55.2	46.5	14.5	.0
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total.....	19.5	16.1	23.5	45.9	9.9

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 9404.30.80

SLEEPING BAGS, EXCEPT OF DOWN

Sleeping Bags, Except of Down

I. Introduction

_X_ Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver

HTS subheading	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
9404.30.80	Sleeping bags, other than those with 20 percent or more of feathers and/or down	9%	Yes

Description and uses.--Sleeping bags, except of down, are articles of bedding that are generally used for camping. Such sleeping bags are made from textile--often quilted--material and are designed to trap body heat through use of a zipper to close the bedding around the occupant. Sleeping bags are manufactured in three basic styles: (1) shaped or mummy, (2) rectangular, and (3) slumber bags. All sleeping bags have an outer shell, insulating fill, liner, and some type of closure (usually a zipper). Sleeping bags primarily use nylon or cotton in the shell, and nylon, cotton flannel, or tricot in the lining. Sleeping bags containing more than 20 percent by weight of feathers and/or down are not covered in this digest; they are currently on the President's list of articles eligible for the GSP.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number).	20	18	15	12	15
Employment (1,000 employees).	2	2	2	2	2
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	100,000	107,000	110,000	112,000	115,000
Exports (1,000 dollars)	2,768	3,214	3,157	684	1,300
Imports (1,000 dollars)	4,370	6,799	6,669	5,116	1,818
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	101,602	110,585	113,512	116,432	115,518
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	4	6	6	4	2
Capacity utilization (percent).	85	90	90	95	95

[1]Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.

Comment.--Industry sources report that in 1990 an estimated 15 companies manufactured sleeping bags in the United States; the 5 largest firms account for most of the output. These firms are the Coleman Co., Inc., American Recreation Products, Inc., Henderson Camp Products Inc., Ero Industries, Inc., and MZH Inc. According to the National Sporting Goods Association, nearly 7 million sleeping bags were sold in 1989, representing $228 million at the retail level. Industry sources indicate that foreign competition has had little adverse effect on this industry. Between 1986 and 1990, imports accounted for 6 percent or less of the U.S. market and represented only 2 percent in 1990.

The composition of U.S. imports and U.S. producers' shipments is different, as are the markets they serve. Sleeping bags made in the United States are manufactured primarily as camping equipment and are sold to sporting goods dealers and other upscale retailers. Military contracts also account for a fairly large portion of U.S.-made sleeping bags, and consequently, during the Persian Gulf war, domestic production capacity rose significantly.[1] Sleeping bags produced by U.S. manufacturers are of high quality and can be sold at retail for as much as $700 each. The imported sleeping bags, generally from the Far East, are of lower quality and are sold mainly as slumber bags to be used only indoors. Major markets for the imported items include higher volume retailers. The imported articles normally sell for less than $35. Although the manufacturing process is fairly labor intensive, the size and bulk of these items make shipping costs expensive for U.S. importers. In addition, imported sleeping bags must meet U.S. flammability standards, adding to production costs and discouraging low-end foreign producers.

[1] U.S. exports of sleeping bags, except of down, rose from less than $1 million in 1989 to $13 million in Jan.-Sept. 1991. Exports to Saudi Arabia jumped from $61,000 to $10 million, reflecting the needs of Saudi forces during the Persian Gulf war and Iraqi prisoners of war and refugees housed in Saudi Arabia after the war.

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	1,818	100	-	2
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	78	4	100	([2])
Israel[3]	43	2	55	([2])
Thailand	20	1	26	([2])
Jamaica[4]	15	1	19	([2])

[1] There were no imports from Czechoslovakia, Poland, or Hungary in 1990.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.
[3] Imports of this item from Israel entered free of duty in 1990 under the provisions of the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985.
[4] All imports from Jamaica entered under HTS subheading 9802.00.80 in 1990. U.S.-made components, on which no duty is applied, accounted for 53 percent of the value ($8,000); the remaining 47 percent ($7,000) was dutiable at 9 percent ad valorem.

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

Comment.--China, Korea, and Hong Kong are the major suppliers to the United States of such sleeping bags. In 1990, these countries, which are not eligible for GSP, accounted for 80 percent of the total imports. Imports from countries eligible for GSP, totaling $78,000, accounted for 4 percent of all imports in 1990. Israel, Thailand, and Jamaica were the principal suppliers of sleeping bags among countries eligible for the GSP. However, in 1990, each of these countries represented 2 percent or less of total imports.

Total U.S. imports of sleeping bags, except of down, have declined each year since 1987, and totaled nearly $2 million in 1990, representing a 73-percent drop from 1987. Factors contributing to the decline included rising labor costs in Korea and Taiwan and appreciation of their currencies against the U.S. dollar, and apprehension about potential social, political, and economic instability in China. Also, imports from Mexico in 1988 ($3 million and 48 percent of total imports that year) represented a temporary (1-year) use of assembly (sewing) facilities by a U.S. firm.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Israel for all digest products

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Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. _7_
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes _X_ No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High _X_ Moderate ___ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes _X_ No __
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes _X_ No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes _X_ No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High _X_ Moderate ___ Low __
Price level compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _X_
  Other foreign products . . . . Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Quality compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _X_
  Other foreign products . . . . Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products[1]

Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes _X_ No __
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High _X_ Moderate ___ Low __
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes _X_ No __
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes _X_ No __
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes _X_ No __
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High _X_ Moderate ___ Low __
Price level compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _X_
  Other foreign products . . . . Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __
Quality compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below _X_
  Other foreign products . . . . Above ___ Equivalent _X_ Below __

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[1] This profile describes aggregate imports from Israel and Thailand. The only other GSP-eligible supplier is Jamaica. All sleeping bags imported from Jamaica are assembled (sewn) under contract for U.S. firms using U.S.-made components and materials. These sleeping bags are of higher quality than sleeping bags imported from other sources and are designed for outdoor use.

Comment.--In 1990, imports of sleeping bags, except of down, supplied by countries eligible for GSP amounted to $78,000, and accounted for 4 percent of total imports. Israel was the principal supplier among GSP-eligible countries, accounting for 55 percent of the total imports coming from countries eligible for GSP. Imports from Israel represented only 2 percent of the overall imports. In 1990, U.S. imports from Israel of the items covered in this digest entered free of duty under the provisions of the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985. The U.S. product is generally of a much higher quality than the imported article and is sold as camping equipment. The Far East supplies most imports of sleeping bags. The imported items are generally marketed for bedding to be used indoors. The bulk of the imported items are priced competitively with each other.

V. Position of interested parties

No statements were received either in support of or in opposition to the proposed modifications to the GSP considered in this digest.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No.
94043080

Digest Title: Sleeping bags, except of down
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
China	42	265	767	2,674	770
Korea	2,413	4,152	1,942	1,085	350
Hong Kong	857	1,044	124	571	336
Taiwan	886	1,049	594	408	128
Canada	2	16	27	72	69
Austria	1	0	5	92	46
Israel	20	2	1	116	43
West Germany	7	10	13	17	24
Thailand	0	0	0	0	20
Japan	47	178	2	2	18
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	15
Mexico	64	0	3,171	55	0
Sweden	0	0	1	5	0
Norway	0	1/	0	0	0
Denmark	0	7	0	0	0
All other	31	74	22	19	0
Total	4,370	6,799	6,669	5,116	1,818
GSP Total	85	13	3,172	171	78
	Percent				
China	1.0	3.9	11.5	52.3	42.3
Korea	55.2	61.1	29.1	21.2	19.2
Hong Kong	19.6	15.4	1.9	11.2	18.5
Taiwan	20.3	15.4	8.9	8.0	7.0
Canada	1/	.2	.4	1.4	3.8
Austria	1/	.0	.1	1.8	2.5
Israel	.5	1/	1/	2.3	2.4
West Germany	.2	.2	.2	.3	1.3
Thailand	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1
Japan	1.1	2.6	1/	1/	1.0
Jamaica	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8
Mexico	1.5	.0	47.5	1.1	.0
Sweden	.0	.0	1/	.1	.0
Norway	.0	1/	.0	.0	.0
Denmark	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0
All other	.7	1.1	.3	.4	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	1.9	.2	47.6	3.3	4.3

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No. 94043080

Digest Title: Sleeping bags, except of down
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	1,175	777	536	165	422
Saudi Arabia	10	6	34	61	308
Japan	77	59	136	210	306
West Germany	84	128	131	23	62
Mexico	154	314	332	55	58
Chile	3	2	3	4	39
Greece	1/	1/	1	26	19
United Kingdom	32	38	50	14	16
Brazil	12	23	27	0	12
Switzerland	13	10	15	5	9
Netherlands	20	24	26	9	8
Jamaica	77	139	103	0	7
Korea	13	11	6	6	7
India	1/	11	6	0	5
Argentina	1/	1	1/	0	4
All other	1,096	1,668	1,748	106	18
Total	2,768	3,214	3,157	684	1,300
GSP Total	1,125	1,900	1,908	79	133
	Percent				
Canada	42.5	24.2	17.0	24.1	32.5
Saudi Arabia	.4	.2	1.1	8.9	23.7
Japan	2.8	1.8	4.3	30.7	23.5
West Germany	3.0	4.0	4.2	3.4	4.8
Mexico	5.6	9.8	10.5	8.1	4.4
Chile	.1	.1	.1	.6	3.0
Greece	1/	1/	1/	3.8	1.5
United Kingdom	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.2
Brazil	.4	.7	.8	.0	.9
Switzerland	.5	.3	.5	.7	.7
Netherlands	.7	.8	.8	1.3	.6
Jamaica	2.8	4.3	3.3	.0	.5
Korea	.5	.3	.2	.8	.5
India	1/	.3	.2	.0	.4
Argentina	1/	1/	1/	.0	.3
All other	39.6	51.9	55.4	15.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	40.7	59.1	60.4	11.5	10.2

1/ Less than $500 or less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

DIGEST NO. 9609.10.00

PENCILS AND CRAYONS WITH LEADS ENCASED IN A RIGID SHEATH

Pencils and Crayons With Leads Encased in a Rigid Sheath

I. Introduction

x Addition to GSP ___ Removal from GSP ___ Competitive-need-limit waiver ___

HTS subheading	Short description	Col. 1 rate of duty (1/1/91)	Like or directly competitive article produced in the United States on Jan. 3, 1985?
		Percent ad valorem	
9609.10.00	Pencils and crayons with leads encased in a rigid sheath	5.5% (AVE)	Yes

Description and uses.--Cased pencils and crayons are writing and drawing instruments which feature a graphite writing lead in gray or in different colors encased within a wooden (in some cases, plastic) sheath. The wood, in most cases, is covered with quick-drying lacquer and tipped with erasers and ferrules (the small circular bands of metal which affix the eraser to the top of the pencil). Many different types of pencils are produced in the United States, including ordinary writing pencils, golf and novelty pencils, promotional pencils, carpenter's pencils, and more. Pencils are sold through many channels of trade, including school distributors, office supply wholesalers, specialty advertisers, and mass merchandisers.

II. U.S. market profile

Profile of U.S. industry and market, 1986-90[1]

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Producers (number)	*17	*15	*12	*10	*10
Employment (1,000 employees)	*2	*2	*2	*2	*2
Shipments (1,000 dollars)	*135,000	*135,000	*140,000	*150,000	*160,000
Exports (1,000 dollars)	934	1,840	3,246	5,911	11,016
Imports (1,000 dollars)	12,086	16,081	17,696	26,082	30,895
Consumption (1,000 dollars)	*146,152	*149,241	*154,450	*170,171	*179,879
Import-to-consumption ratio (percent)	*8	*11	*11	*15	*17
Capacity utilization (percent)	**55	**59	**57	**60	**65

[1] Trade data for 1986-88 were converted from the TSUSA import and Schedule B export nomenclature structure to that of the HTS. Because of the fundamental difference between the HTS and the TSUSA/Schedule B, trade data for 1986-88 may not be directly comparable with HTS trade data for 1989-90.

Comment.--The number of companies producing cased pencils and crayons in the United States declined from *17 to *10 during 1986-90, largely reflecting the consolidations and modernization in the industry. Employment remained fairly stable at about 2,000 during the period. Domestic shipments increased slowly every year, rising from *$135 million in 1986 to *$160 million in 1990. An estimated 80 percent of domestic shipments consisted of cased lead pencils and the remainder was cased colored pencils. The growth in shipments is attributed to increased efficiency resulting from consolidations and closings of inefficient units, and increased capital expenditures. The top three producers are estimated to control about three-fourths of U.S. output. The larger companies are more vertically integrated than small producers and make cores, ferrules, and eraser plugs, and perform all operations including painting and shipping. Most large companies also produce pens, markers, and eraser products in addition to pencils. Much of the growth in domestic consumption was captured by imports, which more than doubled during the period to just over $30 million, while import share of consumption rose from *8 to *17 percent. Exports accounted for *7 percent ($11 million) of domestic shipments in 1990, the bulk of them going to Japan (30 percent), Mexico (22 percent), and Canada (17 percent).

III. GSP import situation, 1990

U.S. imports and share of U.S. consumption, 1990

Item	Imports	Percent of total imports	Percent of GSP imports	Percent of U.S. consumption
	1,000 dollars			
Total	30,895	100	-	*17
Imports from GSP countries:				
Total[1]	2,898	9	100	*2
Brazil	1,269	4	44	*1
Thailand	1,023	3	35	*1
Chile[2]	293	1	10	*([3])
Indonesia	226	1	8	*([3])

[1] There were no imports from Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia in 1990.
[2] Chile was suspended from eligibility in the GSP program from February 28, 1988 until its reinstatement effective February 6, 1991.
[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Comment.--Only 9 percent of total imports came from GSP-eligible countries in 1990; the remainder came from non-GSP countries with China and Taiwan supplying the majority (61 percent of non-GSP imports or 55 percent of total imports). Brazil and Thailand are the major GSP suppliers of cased pencils and crayons. In 1990, they accounted for 7 percent of total imports and 79 percent of imports from all GSP-eligible countries. Although Chile was suspended from eligibility in the GSP program from February 28, 1988 until February 6, 1991, it supplied 17 and 10 percent, respectively, of total GSP imports in 1989 and 1990. Indonesia was the only other significant GSP supplier accounting for 8 percent of imports supplied by GSP-eligible countries. Imports from Brazil increased rapidly from $90,000 in 1986 to $4 million in 1989, and then declined significantly to $1 million in 1990. The bulk of Brazilian imports are believed to consist of wood cased colored pencils imported by ***. Imports from Thailand increased, albeit from a small base of $10,000 in 1987 to $1 million in 1990. Imports from Czechoslovakia, the petitioner, were nil during 1988-90, declining from $62,000 in 1987.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers

Competitiveness indicators for Brazil for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	7
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High x Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent x Below __
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent x Below __

Comment.--Cased lead pencils and crayons imported from Brazil compare in quality and price to those imported from most other GSP suppliers and non-GSP suppliers from Asia, but are less expensive and inferior in quality to those produced in the United States. Because wood is a major cost item in the manufacture of pencils, the U.S.-made pencils are more expensive because the U.S. producers use quality cedar in contrast to jelutong used by Brazilian and other low-cost producers. Brazil ranked seventh among all suppliers of cased lead pencils in 1990 and supplied only 4 percent of total U.S. imports. The bulk of imports from Brazil are believed to consist of colored pencils imported by ***. The majority of imports are supplied by non-GSP countries, primarily China and Taiwan. China, in particular, has competitive advantages against Brazil in terms of manufacturing costs.

Competitiveness indicators for Thailand for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990	8
Price elasticity:	
Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand?	High x Moderate __ Low __
Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted in the short term?	Yes x No __
Does the country have significant export markets besides the United States?	Yes x No __
Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among its foreign export markets?	Yes x No __
What is the price elasticity of import supply?	High x Moderate __ Low __
Price level compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Quality compared with--	
U.S. products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x
Other foreign products	Above __ Equivalent __ Below x

Comment.--As the eighth-largest supplier of cased pencils, Thailand supplied only 3 percent of total U.S. imports in 1990. Thailand's competitive advantages are based on its low-cost labor, but the quality of its products is inferior to those produced in the United States and imported from most other major suppliers.

IV. Competitiveness profiles, GSP suppliers--Continued

Competitiveness indicators for Chile for all digest products

Ranking as a U.S. import supplier, 1990. 14
Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes x No ___
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High x Moderate ___ Low ___
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes x No ___
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes x No ___
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes x No ___
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High x Moderate ___ Low ___
Price level compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x
  Other foreign products . . . . Above ___ Equivalent x Below ___
Quality compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x
  Other foreign products . . . . Above ___ Equivalent x Below ___

Comment.--Although Chile was ineligible for benefits under the GSP program, it supplied 4 percent of total imports in 1989 and 1 percent of total imports in 1990. Chile has the potential to become one of the major GSP suppliers of pencils to the United States. Chile's competitive advantages against the U.S. producers stem from its low-cost labor. Among the major U.S. suppliers, China and Thailand, in particular, have significant cost advantages against Chile.

Competitiveness indicators for all GSP countries and for all digest products

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Price elasticity:
  Can the U.S. purchaser easily shift among this and other suppliers?. . . . . Yes x No ___
  What is the price elasticity of U.S. demand? . . . . High x Moderate ___ Low ___
  Can production in the country be easily expanded or contracted
    in the short term? . . . . Yes x No ___
  Does the country have significant export markets besides the
    United States? . . . . Yes x No ___
  Could exports from the country be readily redistributed among
    its foreign export markets?. . . . . Yes x No ___
  What is the price elasticity of import supply? . . . . High x Moderate ___ Low ___
Price level compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x
  Other foreign products . . . . Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x
Quality compared with--
  U.S. products. . . . . Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x
  Other foreign products . . . . Above ___ Equivalent ___ Below x

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Comment.--GSP suppliers accounted for only 9 percent of total imports of cased lead pencils and crayons in 1990. The bulk of imports came from non-GSP suppliers such as China, Taiwan, Korea, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom. While countries in the Far East compete in terms of their cost advantages, those from Europe compete in terms of quality and product differentiation.

V. Position of interested parties

Opposition.--The Pencil Makers Association (PMA) of Marlton, NJ, is the trade association of the U.S. pencil manufacturing industry. PMA opposes the petition of the Government of Czechoslovakia to add cased pencils and crayons to the GSP list of eligible articles. PMA submits that adding pencils to the list of GSP-eligible articles would cause extreme financial hardship to the domestic pencil manufacturers, who have already lost significant market share to low-priced imports.

According to PMA, the U.S. industry experienced significant contraction and loss of market share during the past decade because of increased penetration by low-priced foreign pencils. PMA states that a substantial portion of lowest priced pencils originate from GSP beneficiaries, and the current compound rate of duty on pencils translates to far higher ad valorem equivalent duties on lower priced pencils and provides a more competitive environment for U.S.-made pencils. According to PMA, adding pencils to the list of GSP-eligible articles would injure the domestic industry, especially at a time when imports are increasing at record levels and the unit values of such imports are declining.

VI. Summary of probable economic effects--Addition

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

Table I.

Digest No.
96091000

Digest Title: Pencils and crayons, with leads encased in a rigid sheath
U.S. imports for consumption, principal sources, 1986-90

Source	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
China	792	1,494	2,567	4,743	9,328
Taiwan	2,784	4,500	5,156	6,623	7,652
Korea	550	561	963	1,766	2,607
West Germany	1,184	1,160	1,579	1,435	1,638
Japan	3,316	1,987	2,271	1,502	1,399
United Kingdom	325	609	455	1,570	1,371
Brazil	90	757	2,111	4,423	1,269
Thailand	0	10	49	189	1,023
Spain	139	38	51	543	1,021
Italy	16	26	17	359	996
Hong Kong	646	872	550	643	676
Netherlands	142	254	243	247	398
France	534	286	131	400	327
Chile	0	0	104	1,015	293
Switzerland	80	175	325	141	238
All other	1,490	3,353	1,125	482	657
Total	12,086	16,081	17,696	26,082	30,895
GSP Total	1,494	4,002	3,304	5,877	2,898
	Percent				
China	6.6	9.3	14.5	18.2	30.2
Taiwan	23.0	28.0	29.1	25.4	24.8
Korea	4.6	3.5	5.4	6.8	8.4
West Germany	9.8	7.2	8.9	5.5	5.3
Japan	27.4	12.4	12.8	5.8	4.5
United Kingdom	2.7	3.8	2.6	6.0	4.4
Brazil	.7	4.7	11.9	17.0	4.1
Thailand	.0	.1	.3	.7	3.3
Spain	1.1	.2	.3	2.1	3.3
Italy	.1	.2	.1	1.4	3.2
Hong Kong	5.3	5.4	3.1	2.5	2.2
Netherlands	1.2	1.6	1.4	.9	1.3
France	4.4	1.8	.7	1.5	1.1
Chile	.0	.0	.6	3.9	.9
Switzerland	.7	1.1	1.8	.5	.8
All other	12.3	20.8	6.4	1.8	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	12.4	24.9	18.7	22.5	9.4

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

Table II.

Digest No.
96091000

Digest Title: Pencils and crayons, with leads encased in a rigid sheath
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1986-90

Market	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	38	50	224	1,369	3,321
Mexico	137	1,036	383	888	2,458
Canada	155	184	719	443	1,897
Saudi Arabia	38	27	69	545	676
Philippines	3	0	209	404	425
Chile	23	12	48	35	314
Hong Kong	18	88	218	281	265
France	52	43	37	101	253
United Kingdom	55	86	308	883	231
Israel	2	38	101	81	170
Australia	0	5	119	39	110
Ecuador	6	3	3	9	109
Netherlands	20	3	20	105	104
West Germany	102	39	113	45	76
Taiwan	2	3	28	43	62
All other	282	223	647	639	544
Total	934	1,840	3,246	5,911	11,016
GSP Total	352	1,249	1,138	1,741	3,765
	Percent				
Japan	4.1	2.7	6.9	23.2	30.2
Mexico	14.7	56.3	11.8	15.0	22.3
Canada	16.6	10.0	22.1	7.5	17.2
Saudi Arabia	4.0	1.5	2.1	9.2	6.1
Philippines	.4	.0	6.4	6.8	3.9
Chile	2.4	.7	1.5	.6	2.9
Hong Kong	2.0	4.8	6.7	4.8	2.4
France	5.6	2.3	1.1	1.7	2.3
United Kingdom	5.9	4.7	9.5	14.9	2.1
Israel	.2	2.0	3.1	1.4	1.5
Australia	.0	.3	3.7	.7	1.0
Ecuador	.6	.2	.1	.1	1.0
Netherlands	2.1	.1	.6	1.8	.9
West Germany	10.9	2.1	3.5	.8	.7
Taiwan	.2	.2	.9	.7	.6
All other	30.2	12.1	19.9	10.8	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GSP Total	37.7	67.8	35.1	29.5	34.2

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. West Germany trade data for 1990 also include data from the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Berlin for October through December 1990. East Germany trade data for 1990 include data only for January through September 1990.

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

APPENDIX A

UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE REQUEST RECEIVED DECEMBER 16, 1991, FOR PROBABLE ECONOMIC EFFECT ADVICE

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

1665

'91 DEC 16 P4:28

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
U.S. INTL TRADE COMMISSION
RECEIVED

December 13, 1991

The Honorable Don E. Newquist
Chairman
United States International Trade Commission
500 E Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20436

Dear Chairman Newquist:

The Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) announced in the Federal Register on August 8, 1991, the initiation, at the direction of the President, of a special review to consider requests from the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia to add products to the list of articles eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Modifications to the GSP which may result from this review will be announced on or about April 1, 1992, and become effective on or about May 1, 1992. In this connection, I am making the requests listed below.

In accordance with sections 503(a) and 131(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (the 1974 Act), and pursuant to the authority of the President delegated to the United States Trade Representative (USTR) by sections 4(c) and 8(c) and (d) of Executive Order 11846 of March 31, 1975, as amended, I hereby notify the Commission that the articles identified in the enclosed list are being considered for designation as eligible articles for purposes of the GSP, set forth in Title V of the 1974 Act.

Pursuant to sections 503(a) and 131(a) of the 1974 Act, I request that the Commission provide its advice, with respect to each article listed in the enclosed list, as to the probable economic effect on U.S. industries producing like or directly competitive articles and on consumers of the elimination of U.S. import duties under the GSP.

In providing its advice, I request the Commission to assume that the benefits of the GSP would not apply to imports that would be excluded from receiving such benefits by virtue of the competitive need limits specified in section 504(c)(1) of the 1974 Act.

Under authority delegated by the President, pursuant to section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, I further request that in accordance with section 504(d) of the 1974 Act which exempts from one of the competitive need limits in section 504(c) of the 1974

The Honorable Don Newquist
Page Two

Act articles for which no like or directly competitive article was being produced in the United States on January 3, 1985, that the Commission provide advice with respect to whether products like or directly competitive with the articles in the enclosed list were being produced in the United States on January 3, 1985.

Under the provisions of the 1974 Act, the Commission has six months to provide the advice requested herein pursuant to sections 503(a) and 131(a) of the 1974 Act on the enclosed list. However, it would be greatly appreciated if the requested advice could be provided by March 9, 1992, in order to permit any actions to be taken on these items to be included in a presidential proclamation which should be issued in early April 1992. Also, to the maximum extent possible, it would be greatly appreciated if statistics (profile of U.S. industry and market and U.S. import data) and any other relevant information or advice be provided for each Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) subheading in the cases involved in this investigation.

I direct you to mark as "Confidential" those portions of the Commission's report and related working papers that contain the Commission's advice on the probable economic effect on U.S. industries producing like or directly competitive articles and on consumers. All other parts of the report are unclassified, but the overall classification marked on the front and back covers of the report should be "Confidential" to conform with the confidential sections contained therein. All business confidential information contained in the report should be clearly identified.

When the Commission's confidential report is provided to my Office, the Commission should at the same time issue a public version of the report containing only the unclassified sections, with any business confidential information deleted.

The Commission's assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Carla A. Hills

Carla A. Hills

[The bracketed language in this list has been included only to clarify the scope of the numbered subheadings which are being considered, and such language is not itself intended to describe articles which are under consideration.]

Case No.	HTS Subheading 1/	Article	Petitioner Government(s) of:
		Petitions to add products to the list of eligible articles for the Generalized System of Preferences.	
		Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal:	
		Meat of swine:	
SCEER-1	0210.12.00	Bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof	Hungary
		Cheese and curd:	
		Other cheese:	
		Goya cheese:	
		[Made from cow's milk and not in original loaves]	
SCEER-2	0406.90.3040	Other	do.
		Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared:	
		Other vegetables; mixtures of vegetables:	
SCEER-3	0712.90.75	Tomatoes	do.
		Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin:	
SCEER-4	1210.10.00	Hop cones, neither ground nor powdered nor in the form of pellets	Czechoslovakia
		Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood:	
		Of swine:	
		[Hams and cuts thereof; Shoulders and cuts thereof]	
		Other, including mixtures:	
		[Offal]	
		Other:	
		Not containing cereals or vegetables:	
		[Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers]	
SCEER-5	1602.49.40	Other	Hungary
		Of bovine animals:	
		[Offal]	
		Other:	
		Not containing cereals or vegetables:	
		[Cured or pickled]	
		Other:	
		In airtight containers:	
		[Corned beef]	
SCEER-6	1602.50.20	Other	do.
		Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid:	
SCEER-7	2003.10.00	Mushrooms	do.
		Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter:	
		Grape juice (including grape must):	
		Concentrated:	
		[Frozen]	
SCEER-8	2009.60.0060	Other	do.
		Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines; grape must other than that of heading 2009:	
SCEER-9	2204.10.00	Sparkling wine	do.

1/ Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Case No.	HTS Subheading 1/	Article	Petitioner Government(s) of:
		Petitions to add products to the list of eligible articles for the Generalized System of Preferences. (con.)	
		Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines; grape must other than that of heading 2009 (con.):	
		Other wine; grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol:	
		In containers holding 2 liters or less:	
		[Effervescent wine]	
		Other:	
SCEER-10	2204.21.40	Of an alcoholic strength by volume not over 14 percent vol.	Hungary
	or	or	
		Of an alcoholic strength by volume not over 14 percent vol.:	
SCEER-11	2204.21.40(pt.)	If entitled under regulations of the United States Internal Revenue Service to a type designation which includes the name "Tokay" and if so designated on the approved label	do.
		Of an alcoholic strength by volume over 14 percent vol.:	
		[If entitled under regulations of the United States Internal Revenue Service to a type designation which includes the name "Marsala" and if so designated on the approved label]	
SCEER-12	2204.21.80	Other	do.
	or	or	
SCEER-13	2204.21.80(pt.)	If entitled under regulations of the United States Internal Revenue Service to a type designation which includes the name "Tokay" and if so designated on the approved label	do.
		Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 percent vol.; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages:	
		Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc (grape brandy):	
		[Pisco and singani]	
		Other:	
		In containers each holding over 4 liters:	
SCEER-14	2208.20.50	Valued not over $2.38/liter	do.
		Cyclic hydrocarbons:	
		Other:	
SCEER-15	2902.90.50(pt.)	Anthracene; and 1,4-Di(2-methylstyryl)benzene	Czechoslovakia
		Sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons, whether or not halogenated:	
		Derivatives containing only sulfo groups, their salts and ethyl esters:	
		Other:	
		Aromatic:	
SCEER-16	2904.10.20(pt.)	2-Anthracenesulfonic acid	do.
SCEER-17	2904.10.30(pt.)	Benzenesulfonyl chloride	Poland
		Other:	
SCEER-18	2904.90.35	4,4'-Dinitrostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid	Czechoslovakia

1/ Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Case No.	HTS Subheading 1/	Article	Petitioner Government(s) of:
		Petitions to add products to the list of eligible articles for the Generalized System of Preferences. (con.)	
		Phenols; phenol-alcohols:	
		Monophenols:	
		Naphthols and their salts:	
SCEER-19	2907.15.50(pt.)	2-Naphthol (β-Naphthol)	Czechoslovakia; Poland
		Polyphenols:	
SCEER-20	2907.23.00	4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol (Bisphenol A, Diphenylolpropane) and its salts	Poland
		Halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of phenols or phenol-alcohols:	
		Derivatives containing only sulfo groups, their salts and esters:	
SCEER-21	2908.20.10(pt.)	4-Hydroxy-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid (1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic acid)	Czechoslovakia
		Other:	
SCEER-22	2908.20.50(pt.)	1,8-Dihydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic acid and its disodium salt	do.
		Other:	
		Dinitro-o-cresol and 4-nitro-m-cresol:	
SCEER-23	2908.90.20(pt.)	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	do.
		Ketones and quinones, whether or not with other oxygen function, and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:	
		Ketone-alcohols and ketone-aldehydes:	
		Other:	
		Aromatic:	
SCEER-24	2914.49.10(pt.)	1,2,3-Indantrione monohydrate (Ninhydrin)	do.
		Quinones:	
SCEER-25	2914.61.00	Anthraquinone	do.
		Saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:	
		Other:	
		Acids:	
		Other:	
SCEER-26	2915.90.15(pt.)	Valproic acid	do.
		Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, cyclic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:	
		Aromatic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives:	
		Other:	
		Other:	
		Other:	
SCEER-27	2916.39.60(pt.)	Cinnamic acid	do.
		Polycarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:	
		Acyclic polycarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives:	
		Other:	
SCEER-28	2917.19.10	Ferrous fumarate	Hungary

1/ Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Case No.	HTS Subheading 1/	Article	Petitioner Government(s) of:
		Petitions to add products to the list of eligible articles for the Generalized System of Preferences. (con.)	
		Carboxylic acids with additional oxygen function and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:	
		Carboxylic acids with phenol function but without other oxygen function, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives:	
		Salicylic acid and its salts:	
		[Suitable for medicinal use]	
SCEER-29	2918.21.50	Other	Poland
		Other:	
		Other:	
SCEER-30	2918.29.50(pt.)	3-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid	Czechoslovakia
		Amine-function compounds:	
		Aromatic monoamines and their derivatives; salts thereof:	
		Aniline derivatives and their salts:	
		Other:	
		Other:	
SCEER-31	2921.42.70(pt.)	N-Ethylaniline; N,N-Diethylaniline	Czechoslovakia; Poland
		Aromatic polyamines and their derivatives; salts thereof:	
		Other:	
SCEER-32	2921.59.20	4,4'-Diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid	Czechoslovakia
		Oxygen-function amino-compounds:	
		Amino-aldehydes, amino-ketones and amino-quinones, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof:	
		Aromatic:	
		Other:	
SCEER-33	2922.30.20(pt.)	2-Aminoanthraquinone	do.
SCEER-34	2922.30.30(pt.)	1-Aminoanthraquinone; and Ketamine hydrochloride	Czechoslovakia; Hungary
		Amino-acids and their esters, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof:	
		Other:	
		Aromatic:	
		Other:	
		Drugs:	
SCEER-35	2922.49.20(pt.)	Benzocaine; Procaine hydrochloride	Czechoslovakia
		Amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino-compounds with oxygen function:	
		Aromatic:	
		Other:	
		Drugs:	
		Other:	
		Cardiovascular drugs:	
SCEER-36	2922.50.15(pt.)	α-Methyldopa	Hungary
		Carboxyamide-function compounds; amide-function compounds of carbonic acid:	
		Cyclic amides (including cyclic carbamates and their derivatives; salts thereof:	
		Ureines and their derivatives; salts thereof:	
		Aromatic:	
		Other:	
SCEER-37	2924.21.30(pt.)	sym-Diethyldiphenylurea	Czechoslovakia

1/ Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Case No.	HTS Subheading 1/	Article	Petitioner Government(s) of:
		Petitions to add products to the list of eligible articles for the Generalized System of Preferences. (con.)	
		Carboxyimide-function compounds (including saccharin and its salts) and imine-function compounds:	
		Imines and their derivatives; salts thereof:	
		Aromatic:	
		Other:	
SCEER-38	2925.20.30(pt.)	Diphenylguanidine	Czechoslovakia
		Nitrile-function compounds:	
		Other:	
		Aromatic:	
SCEER-39	2926.90.10(pt.)	Benzonitrile	do.
		Other:	
		Other:	
SCEER-40	2926.90.35(pt.)	p-Chlorobenzonitrile; and Verapamil hydrochloride	Czechoslovakia; Hungary
SCEER-41	2926.90.40(pt.)	o-Chlorobenzonitrile	Czechoslovakia
		Organo-sulfur compounds:	
		Other:	
		Aromatic:	
		Other:	
SCEER-42	2930.90.20(pt.)	N-Cyclohexylthiophthalimide	do.
		Heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atom(s) only:	
		Lactones:	
		Other lactones:	
		Aromatic:	
SCEER-43	2932.29.40(pt.)	4-Hydroxycoumarin	do.
		Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only; nucleic acids and their salts:	
		Compounds containing an unfused pyridine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure:	
		Other:	
		Other:	
		Drugs:	
SCEER-44	2933.39.35(pt.)	Cyproheptadine hydrochloride	Hungary
		Compounds containing a quinoline or isoquinoline ring-system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused:	
		Other:	
		Drugs:	
SCEER-45	2933.40.25(pt.)	Chloroquine diphosphate	do.
		Other:	
SCEER-46	2933.40.50(pt.)	4,7-Dichloroquinoline	do.
		Compounds containing a pyrimidine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) or piperazine ring in the structure; nucleic acids and their salts:	
		Malonylurea (Barbituric acid) and its derivatives; salts thereof:	
SCEER-47	2933.51.50(pt.)	Phenobarbital	do.
		Other:	
		Drugs:	
		Aromatic or modified aromatic:	
		Anti-infective agents:	
SCEER-48	2933.59.26(pt.)	Trimethoprim	do.

1/ Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Case No.	HTS Subheading 1/	Article	Petitioner Government(s) of:
		Petitions to add products to the list of eligible articles for the Generalized System of Preferences. (con.)	
		Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only; nucleic acids and their salts (con.):	
		Other:	
		Aromatic or modified aromatic:	
		Other:	
		Drugs:	
		Anti-infective agents:	
SCEER-49	2933.90.27(pt.)	Carbadox	Hungary
		Drugs primarily affecting the central nervous system:	
		Antidepressants, tranquilizers and other psychotherapeutic agents:	
SCEER-50	2933.90.32(pt.)	Imipramine hydrochloride	do.
		Other heterocyclic compounds:	
		Compounds containing a phenothiazine ring-system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused:	
SCEER-51	2934.30.10(pt.)	Prochlorperazine maleate; and Promethazine hydrochloride	do.
		Other:	
		Drugs:	
		Antidepressants, tranquilizers and other psychotherapeutic agents:	
SCEER-52	2934.30.20(pt.)	Chlorpromazine hydrochloride	do.
		Other:	
		Aromatic or modified aromatic:	
		Other:	
		Other:	
SCEER-53	2934.90.45(pt.)	2,5-Diphenyloxazole	Czechoslovakia
		Sulfonamides:	
		Other:	
		Drugs:	
		Anti-infective agents:	
SCEER-54	2935.00.35(pt.)	Salicylazosulfapyridine (Sulfasalazine)	do.
		Other:	
SCEER-55	2935.00.46(pt.)	Glyburide; and Furosemide	Hungary
		Provitamins and vitamins, natural or reproduced by synthesis (including natural concentrates), derivatives thereof used primarily as vitamins, and intermixtures of the foregoing, whether or not in any solvent:	
		Vitamins and their derivatives, unmixed:	
SCEER-56	2936.26.00	Vitamin B_{12} (Cyanocobalamin and related compounds with Vitamin B_{12} activity) and its derivatives	do.
		Hormones, natural or reproduced by synthesis; derivatives thereof, used primarily as hormones; other steroids used primarily as hormones:	
		Other hormones and their derivatives; other steroids used primarily as hormones:	
		Estrogens and progestins:	
		Other:	
SCEER-57	2937.92.30(pt.)	Ethynodiol decanoate; D-Norgestrel; and DL-Norgestrel	do.
		Other:	
SCEER-58	2937.99.10(pt.)	Nandrolone phenpropionate	do.
SCEER-59	2937.99.50(pt.)	Nandrolone decanoate; and Pipecurium bromide	do.

1/ Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Case No.	HTS Subheading 1/	Article	Petitioner Government(s) of:
		Petitions to add products to the list of eligible articles for the Generalized System of Preferences. (con.)	
		Vegetable alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives:	
		Alkaloids of opium and their derivatives; salts thereof:	
		Other:	
		Synthetic:	
SCEER-60	2939.10.20(pt.)	Codeine phosphate	Czechoslovakia
		Ephedrines and their salts:	
SCEER-61	2939.40.10	Pseudoephedrine and its salts	do.
SCEER-62	2939.40.50	Other	do.
	or	or	
SCEER-63	2939.40.50(pt.)	L-Ephedrine hydrochloride	do.
		Antibiotics:	
SCEER-64	2941.40.00	Chloramphenicol and its derivatives; salts thereof	Hungary
		Synthetic organic coloring matter, whether or not chemically defined; preparations as specified in note 3 to chapter 32 of the HTS based on synthetic organic coloring matter; synthetic organic products of a kind used as fluorescent brightening agents or as luminophores, whether or not chemically defined:	
		Synthetic organic coloring matter and preparations based thereon as specified in note 3 to chapter 32 of the HTS:	
		Acid dyes, whether or not premetallized, and preparations based thereon; mordant dyes and preparations based thereon:	
		Other:	
SCEER-65	3204.12.50(pt.)	Mordant Black 11	Czechoslovakia
		Vat dyes (including those usable in that state as pigments) and preparations based thereon:	
		Other:	
SCEER-66	3204.15.50(pt.)	Vat black 27; Vat blue 4, 6, 14, 18, 20; Vat brown 1; Vat green 1, 3; Vat orange 11; Vat red 13; Vat yellow 2	do.
		Synthetic organic products of a kind used as fluorescent brightening agents:	
SCEER-67	3204.20.10	Fluorescent brightening agent 32	do.
SCEER-68	3204.20.50	Other	do.
		Prepared rubber accelerators; compound plasticizers for rubber or plastics, not elsewhere specified or included; antioxidizing preparations and other compound stabilizers for rubber or plastics:	
		Prepared rubber accelerators:	
SCEER-69	3812.10.10	Containing any aromatic or modified aromatic rubber accelerator	do.
		Antioxidizing preparations and other compound stabilizers for rubber or plastics:	
		Containing any aromatic or modified aromatic antioxidant or other stabilizer:	
		[Mixtures of N,N'-diaryl-p-phenylenediamines]	
SCEER-70	3812.30.40	Other	do.
		Composite diagnostic or laboratory reagents, other than those of heading 3002 or 3006:	
		[Containing antigens or antisera]	
SCEER-71	3822.00.50	Other	do.

1/ Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Case No.	HTS Subheading 1/	Article	Petitioner Government(s) of:
		Petitions to add products to the list of eligible articles for the Generalized System of Preferences. (con.)	
		Cellulose and its chemical derivatives, not elsewhere specified or included, in primary forms:	
SCEER-72	3912.20.00	Cellulose nitrates (including collodions)	Czechoslovakia; Hungary
		Synthetic monofilament of 67 decitex or more and of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm; strip and the like (for example, artificial straw) of synthetic textile materials of an apparent width not exceeding 5 mm:	
		Monofilament:	
		[Racket strings]	
SCEER-73	5404.10.20	Other	Hungary
		Tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilet articles, of porcelain or china:	
		Tableware and kitchenware:	
SCEER-74	6911.10.10	Hotel or restaurant ware and other ware not household ware	do.
		Ceramic tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilet articles, other than of porcelain or china:	
		Tableware and kitchenware:	
		[Articles provided for in subheading 6912.00.10]	
		Other:	
		[Hotel or restaurant ware and other ware not household ware]	
		Other:	
		Available in specified sets:	
SCEER-75	6912.00.35	In any pattern for which the aggregate value of the articles listed in additional U.S. note 6(b) of chapter 69 of the HTS is not over $38	do.
SCEER-76	6912.00.39	In any pattern for which the aggregate value of the articles listed in additional U.S. note 6(b) of chapter 69 of the HTS is over $38	do.
		Other:	
		[Articles provided for in subheadings 6912.00.41 and 6912.00.44]	
SCEER-77	6912.00.45	Cups valued over $5.25 per dozen; saucers valued over $3 per dozen; soups, oatmeals and cereals valued over $6 per dozen; plates not over 22.9 cm in maximum diameter and valued over $6 per dozen; plates over 22.9 but not over 27.9 cm in maximum diameter and valued over $8.50 per dozen; platters or chop dishes valued over $35 per dozen; sugars valued over $21 per dozen; creamers valued over $15 per dozen; and beverage servers valued over $42 per dozen	do.
		[Serviette rings]	
SCEER-78	6912.00.48	Other	do.
		Glassware of a kind used for table, kitchen, toilet, office, indoor decoration or similar purposes (other than that of heading 7010 or 7018):	
		Drinking glasses, other than of glass-ceramics:	
		Of lead crystal:	
SCEER-79	7013.21.20	Valued over $1 but not over $3 each	Czechoslovakia
SCEER-80	7013.21.30	Valued over $3 but not over $5 each	do.

1/ Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Case No.	HTS Subheading 1/	Article	Petitioner Government(s) of:
		Petitions to add products to the list of eligible articles for the Generalized System of Preferences. (con.)	
		Glassware of a kind used for table, kitchen, toilet, office, indoor decoration or similar purposes (other than that of heading 7010 or 7018) (con.):	
		Glassware of a kind used for table (other than drinking glasses) or kitchen purposes other than that of glass-ceramics:	
		Of lead crystal:	
SCEER-81	7013.31.30	Valued over $3 but not over $5 each	Hungary
		Screws, bolts, nuts, coach screws, screw hooks, rivets, cotters, cotter pins, washers (including spring washers) and similar articles, of iron or steel:	
		Threaded articles:	
		[Coach screws; Other wood screws; Screw hooks and screw rings; Self-tapping screws]	
		Other screws and bolts, whether or not with their nuts or washers:	
		[Articles provided for in subheadings 7318.15.20 through 7318.15.50, inclusive]	
		Other:	
SCEER-82	7318.15.80	Having shanks or threads with a diameter of 6 mm or more	Poland
		Beryllium, chromium, germanium, vanadium, gallium, hafnium, indium, niobium (columbium), rhenium and thallium, and articles of these metals, including waste and scrap:	
		Other:	
		Unwrought; waste and scrap; powders:	
		[Waste and scrap]	
		Other:	
SCEER-83	8112.91.10	Gallium	Hungary
		Ball or roller bearings, and parts thereof:	
		Ball bearings:	
		[Ball bearings with integral shafts]	
SCEER-84	8482.10.50	Other	Hungary; Poland
		[Tapered roller bearings, including cone and tapered roller assemblies]	
SCEER-85	8482.30.00	Spherical roller bearings	Poland
SCEER-86	8482.40.00	Needle roller bearings	do.
SCEER-87	8482.50.00	Other cylindrical roller bearings	do.
SCEER-88	8482.80.00	Other, including combined ball/roller bearings	do.
		Other clocks:	
		Alarm clocks;	
		[Battery or AC powered]	
		Other:	
		With movement measuring not over 50 mm in width or diameter:	
SCEER-89	9105.19.10	Not constructed or designed to operate for over 47 hours without rewinding	Czechoslovakia
		Other:	
SCEER-90	9105.19.40	Valued not over $5 each	do.

1/ Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Case No.	HTS Subheading 1/	Article	Petitioner Government(s) of:
		Petitions to add products to the list of eligible articles for the Generalized System of Preferences. (con.)	
		Mattress supports; articles of bedding and similar furnishings (for example, mattresses, quilts, eiderdowns, cushions, pouffes and pillows) fitted with springs or stuffed or internally fitted with any material or of cellular rubber or plastics, whether or not covered:	
		Sleeping bags:	
		[Containing 20 percent or more by weight of feathers and/or down]	
SCEER-91	9404.30.80	Other	Czechoslovakia
		Pencils (other than those pencils of heading 9608), crayons, pencil leads, pastels, drawing charcoals, writing or drawing chalks and tailors' chalks:	
SCEER-92	9609.10.00	Pencils and crayons, with leads encased in a rigid sheath	do.

1/ Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

APPENDIX B

U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION AND HEARING

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C.

(Inv. Nos. TA-131-18, 503(a)-23, and 332-319)

PROBABLE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF ADDING CERTAIN PRODUCTS TO THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE ARTICLES FOR PURPOSES OF THE U.S. GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission

ACTION: Institution of investigation and scheduling of hearing.

SUMMARY: On December 16, 1991, the Commission received a request from the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) requesting certain Commission advice under sections 131, 503, and 504 of the Trade Act of 1974 and section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930. The request was made following publication; by the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC), in the Federal Register on August 8, 1991 (56 F.R. 37758), of notice of the acceptance of product petitions from the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia to add products to the list of articles eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). According to USTR, modifications to the GSP which may result from this review will be announced on or about April 1, 1992 and become effective on or about May 1, 1992.

Following receipt of that request, the Commission instituted investigation Nos. TA-131-18, 503(a)-23, and 332-319 in order to provide advice, as requested by USTR--

(1) pursuant to sections 131(b) and 503(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2151(b) and 2463(a)), with respect to each article listed in the attached Annex, as to the probable economic effect on U.S. industries producing like or directly competitive articles and on consumers of the elimination of U.S. import duties under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP); and

(2) pursuant to section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)), in accordance with section 504(d) of the Trade Act of 1974, which exempts from one of the competitive need limits in section 504(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 articles for which no like or directly competitive article was being produced in the United States on January 3, 1985, with respect to whether products like or directly competitive with the articles in the attached Annex were being produced in the United States on January 3, 1985.

In providing its advice under (1), the Commission will assume, as requested by USTR, that the benefits of the GSP would not apply to imports that would be excluded from receiving such benefits by virtue of the competitive need limits specified in section 504(c)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974.

As requested by USTR, the Commission will seek to provide its advice not later than March 9, 1992.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 23, 1991

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

(1) Agricultural products, Mr. J. Fred Warren (202-205-3311)
(2) Textiles and apparel, Ms. Linda Shelton (202-205-3457)
(3) Chemical products, Mr. Edward Matusik (202-205-3356)
(4) Minerals and metals, Ms. Deborah McNay (202-205-3425)
(5) Machinery and equipment, Mr. John Cutchin (202-205-3396)
(6) General manufactures, Mr. Dennis Luther (202-205-3497)

All of the above are in the Commission's Office of Industries. For information on legal aspects of the investigation contact Mr. William Gearhart of the Commission's Office of the General Counsel at 202-205-3091.

PUBLIC HEARING: A public hearing in connection with this investigation will be held in the Commission Hearing Room, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20436, beginning at 9:30 a.m. on January 14-15, 1992. All persons will have the right to appear by counsel or in person, to present testimony, and to be heard. Requests to appear at the public hearing should be filed with the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 500 E St., S.W., Washington, DC, 20436, no later than noon, January 6, 1992. Persons testifying at the hearing are encouraged to file prehearing briefs or statements; the deadline for filing such briefs or statements (a signed original and 14 copies) is January 8, 1992; and the deadline for filing posthearing briefs or statements is January 24, 1992. In the event that no requests to appear at the hearing are received by noon on January 6, 1992, the hearing will be cancelled. Any person interested in attending the hearing as an observer or non-participant may call the Secretary of the Commission (202-205-1808) after January 8, 1992 to determine whether the hearing will be held. Any confidential business information included in such briefs or statements or to be submitted at the hearing must be submitted in accordance with the procedures set forth in § 201.6 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.6).

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS: In lieu of or in addition to participating in the hearing, interested persons are invited to submit written statements concerning the matters to be addressed in the investigation. Commercial or financial information that a party desires the Commission to treat as confidential must conform with the requirements of § 201.6 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.6)--that is, it must be submitted on separate sheets of paper, each clearly marked "Confidential Business Information" at the top. (Generally, submission of separate confidential and public versions of the submission would be appropriate.) All written submissions, except for confidential business information, will be made available in the Office of the Secretary of the Commission for inspection by interested persons. To be assured of consideration by the Commission, written statements and posthearing briefs should be submitted to the Commission at the earliest practical date and should be received no later than January 24, 1992. All submissions should be addressed to the Secretary to the Commission at the Commission's Office in Washington, DC.

Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting our TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810.

By order of the Commission.

Kenneth R. Mason
Secretary

Attachment

Issued: December 26, 1991

Annex I (HTS Subheadings)[1]

Petitions to add products to the list of eligible articles for the Generalized System of Preferences.

0210.12.00
0406.90.3040
0712.90.75
1210.10.00
1602.49.40
1602.50.20
2003.10.00
2009.60.0060
2204.10.00
2204.21.40
2204.21.40(pt)
2204.21.80
2204.21.80(pt)
2208.20.50
2902.90.50(pt)
2904.10.20(pt)
2904.10.30(pt)
2904.90.35
2907.15.50(pt)
2907.23.00
2908.20.10(pt)
2908.20.50(pt)
2908.90.20(pt)
2914.49.10(pt)
2914.61.00
2915.90.15(pt)
2916.39.60(pt)
2917.19.10
2918.21.50
2918.29.50(pt)
2921.42.70(pt)
2921.59.20
2922.30.20(pt)
2922.30.30(pt)
2922.49.20(pt)
2922.50.15(pt)
2924.21.30(pt)
2925.20.30(pt)
2926.90.10(pt)
2926.90.35(pt)
2926.90.40(pt)
2930.90.20(pt)
2932.29.40(pt)
2933.39.35(pt)
2933.40.25(pt)
2933.40.50(pt)
2933.51.50(pt)
2933.59.26(pt)
2933.90.27(pt)
2933.90.32(pt)
2934.30.10(pt)
2934.30.20(pt)
2934.90.45(pt)
2935.00.35(pt)
2935.00.46(pt)
2936.26.00
2937.92.30(pt)
2937.99.10(pt)
2937.99.50(pt)
2939.10.20(pt)
2939.40.10
2939.40.50
2939.40.50(pt)
2941.40.00
3204.12.50(pt)
3204.15.50(pt)
3204.20.10
3204.20.50
3812.10.10
3812.30.40
3822.00.50
3912.20.00
5404.10.20
6911.10.10
6912.00.35
6912.00.39
6912.00.45
6912.00.48
7013.21.20
7013.21.30
7013.31.30
7318.15.80
8112.91.10
8482.10.50
8482.30.00
8482.40.00
8482.50.00
8482.80.00
9105.19.10
9105.19.40
9404.30.80
9609.10.00

[1] See USTR Federal Register notice of December 18, 1991 (56 F.R. 65750) for article descriptions.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF WITNESSES APPEARING AT THE COMMISSION HEARING

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

Those listed below appeared as witnesses at the United States International Trade Commission's hearing:

Subject	:	PROBABLE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF ADDING CERTAIN PRODUCTS TO THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE ARTICLES FOR PURPOSES OF THE U.S. GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES
Inv. No.	:	TA-131-18, 503(a)-23, and 332-319
Date and Time	:	January 14, 1992 - 9:30 a.m.

Sessions were held in connection with the investigation in the main Hearing Room 101, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, S.W., Washington, D.C.

WITNESS AND ORGANIZATION	HTS NUMBER
Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi Washington, D.C. On behalf of	0406.90.3040 (Goya Cheese)
Trugman-Nash, Inc.	
Thomas May	
Charles A. Hunnicutt)--OF COUNSEL	
Arthur Schuman, Inc. Clifton, New Jersey	0406.90.3040
Jerome B. Schuman, Chairman of the Board	

- MORE -

WITNESS AND ORGANIZATION	HTS NUMBER
Brescia & Associates Washington, D.C. On behalf of	
Duna Cheese Company Wapakoneta, Ohio and the Hungarian Producers	0406.90.3040
Charles Kantner, President, Duna Cheese	
Christopher J. Brescia)--OF COUNSEL	
Brescia & Associates Washington, D.C. On behalf of	
Kecskemet Canning Factory & Hungarofruct Trading Company Budapest, Hungary	0712.90.75 (Tomato Powder)
Christopher J. Brescia)--OF COUNSEL	
McLeod, Watkinson & Miller Washington, D.C. On behalf of	
American Mushroom Institute	2003.10.00 (Mushrooms)
James Ciarrocchi, President	
L. F. Lambert Spawn Company	
Hugh McIntyre	
Marc E. Miller)--OF COUNSEL	

WITNESS AND ORGANIZATION	HTS NUMBER
Brescia & Associates Washington, D.C. On behalf of	
Hungarian Sellers, Inc. & Fine Wine Importers, Inc. Shelburne, Vermont	2204.21.40 2204.21.40(pt) (Red & White Grape Wine)
Christopher J. Brescia)--OF COUNSEL	
Brescia & Associates Washington, D.C. On behalf of	
Chemical Works of Gedeon Richter Budapest, Hungary	2922.30.30 (Oxygen Function Amino Compounds) 2936.26.00 (Vitamin B-12) 2937.92.30(pt) 2937.99.10(pt) 2937.99.50(pt) (Hormones)
Christopher J. Brecia)--OF COUNSEL	

WITNESS AND ORGANIZATION	HTS NUMBER
Ablondi & Foster, P.C. Washington, D.C. On behalf of	
Ganes Chemicals, Inc. Carlasdat, NJ	2933.51.50 (Pheno- barbital)
Despina Albulescu, Marketing	2939.40.10 2939.40.50 (Pseudo- ephedrine)
Cambrex Corporation/Salsbury East Rutherford, NJ	2935.00.35 (Sulfasalazine)
Shel Gelman, Director/Chemical Marketing Salsbury Chemicals, Inc.	
Peter Thauer, General Counsel and Secretary Cambrex Corp.	
Ad Hoc Group of Dye Producers (Sandoz, Ciba-Geigy, Hoechst Celanese)	3204.12.50 3204.15.50 (Certain Acid & Dyes)
Peter Koenig)--OF COUNSEL	
Brescia & Associates Washington, D.C. On behalf of	
Domimpex Foreign Trading Ltd. Budapest, Hungary, and Producers	5404.10.20 (Synthetic Monofilament)
Christopher J. Brescia)--OF COUNSEL	

WITNESS AND ORGANIZATION	HTS NUMBER
SJS Advanced Strategies Washington, D.C. On behalf of	
American Restaurant China Council, Inc.	6911.10.10 (Commercial Chinaware)
Glenn Kelsey, President Oneida Food Services	
Helen Grayson, Executive Director American Restaurant China Council, Inc.	
Joe M. Wells, III, Vice President The Homer Laughlin China Company	
B. Timothy Bennett, Vice President SJS Advanced Strategies	
Stewart and Stewart Washington, D.C. On behalf of	
Libbey Glass, Inc.	7013.21.20 7013.21.30 7013.31.30 (Certain Household Glassware)
Charles A. St. Charles)--OF COUNSEL	
Stewart and Stewart Washington, D.C. On behalf of	
The Torrington Company	8482.10.50 8482.30.00 8482.40.00 8482.50.00 8482.80.00 (Ball Bearings)
David Gridley, Industry Manager	
James R. Cannon, Jr.)--OF COUNSEL	

WITNESS AND ORGANIZATION	HTS NUMBER
Neville, Peterson & Williams Washington, D.C. On behalf of	
Pencil Makers Association, Inc. Robert Waller, Administrative Director	**9609.10 (Pencils & Crayons)**
J. R. Moon Pencil Company James R. Moon, President John M. Peterson)--OF COUNSEL)	

APPENDIX D

TYPES OF TRADE SHIFTS RESULTING FROM MODIFICATION OF GSP ELIGIBILITY

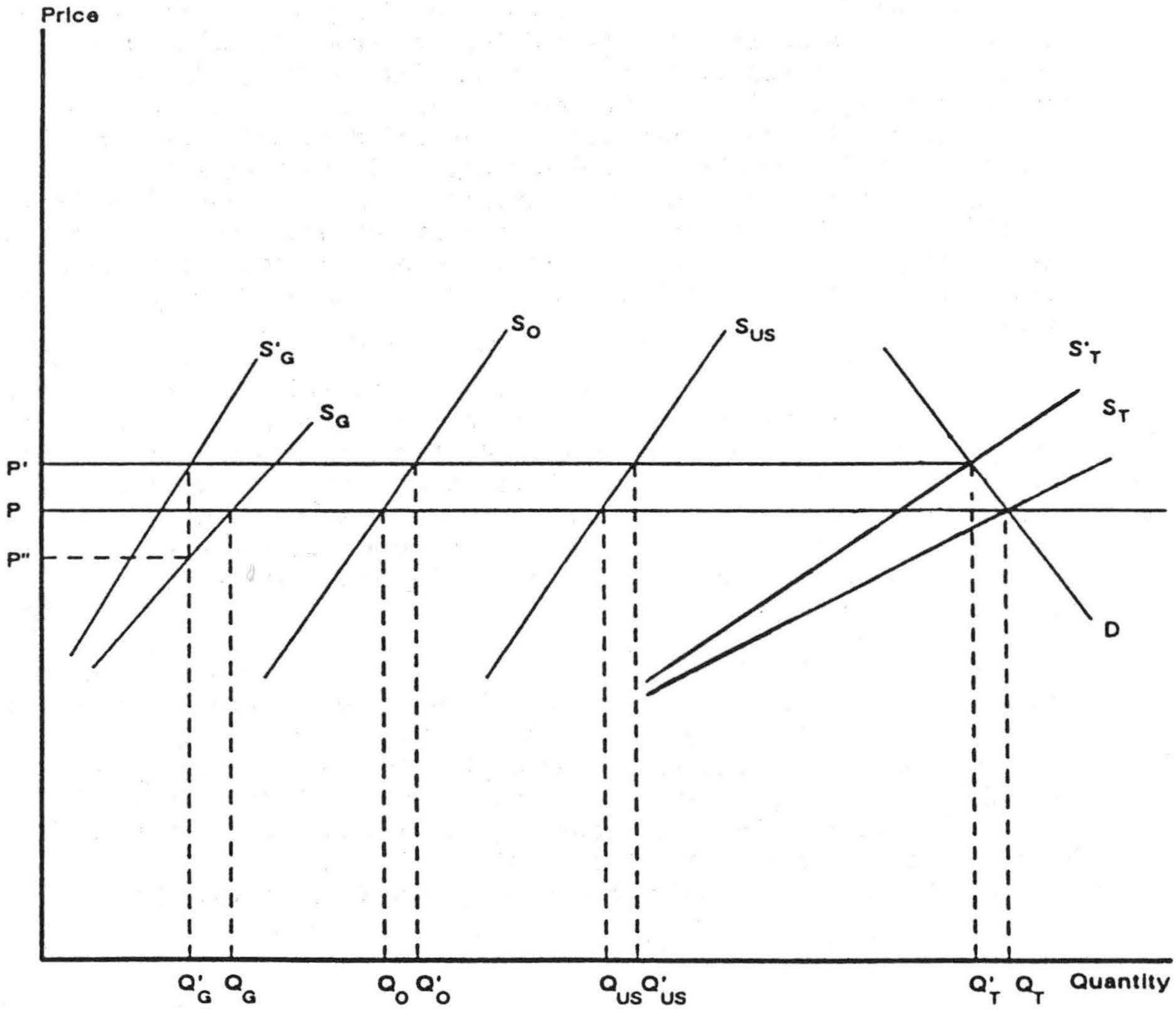
This report examines the probable economic effects of adding products to the list of articles eligible for GSP duty-free treatment. Figure 1 illustrates the case of granting a product GSP duty-free status. The illustration is for a homogeneous product and shows the basic results of a tariff removal on a portion of imports. In addition, the illustration serves as a reference for departures from the case of perfect substitutes.

The removal of a tariff on a portion of imports is illustrated by the shift in the supply of affected imports from S'_G to S_G, with an increase in total supply from S'_T to S_T. The basic result of this tariff removal is a lower U.S. price, a greater overall quantity of the good purchased in the United States, a greater quantity of the good imported from GSP countries, and reductions in purchases from other foreign suppliers and from U.S. suppliers. In this case of perfect substitutes, the price change, the quantity change, and the division of the quantity change are mainly determined by the demand and supply elasticities, relative market shares, and the size of the tariff that is removed.

The most interesting of the supply elasticities is that of foreign suppliers not granted the tariff elimination. The more elastic this supply is, other things being the same, the smaller the price reduction will be and the smaller will be the displacement of U.S. production as a result of the tariff elimination. In the limit, where there is a perfectly elastic supply of other foreign imports, there will be no reduction in U.S. price or production. Imports granted duty-free status will displace only other imports.

The relative market share of the imports granted duty-free status and the size of the tariff that is eliminated will largely determine the shift in the total supply curve (assuming all supply curves are positively sloped). The shift in supply (from S'_T to S_T), given U.S. demand, will largely determine the change in the U.S. price. The smaller the market share of imports granted duty-free status, and the lower the tariff rate, the smaller will be the shift in supply. The smaller the shift in supply, the smaller the drop in U.S. price and in U.S. production.

Figure 1
The effects of a duty change on imports from GSP-eligible countries on the price of a good in the United States and quantities supplied by producers in the United States, GSP-eligible countries, other foreign countries, and total



See following page for key.

Key to figure 1

D = U.S. demand for the product
S_G = supply to the U.S. market from GSP eligible countries without duty on these products
S_O = supply to the U.S. market from other foreign countries
S_{US} = supply to the U.S. market from U.S. producers
S'_G = supply to the U.S. market from GSP eligible countries with duty on these products
S_T = total supply to the U.S. market - this is the "horizontal sum" of S_G, S_O, and S_{US}. The "horizontal sum" is taken by summing the quantity supplied by all producers at each price to get the total quantity supplied at each price.
S'_T = total supply to the U.S. market if the duty is assessed on the subject imports, the "horizontal sum" of S'_G, S_O, and S_{US}.

With no duty on GSP eligible products

P = price paid by consumers and received by all suppliers
Q_G = quantity supplied by GSP eligible countries
Q_O = quantity supplied by other foreign countries
Q_{US} = quantity supplied by U.S. producers
Q_T = total quantity supplied = $Q_G + Q_O + Q_{US}$

With duty on GSP eligible products

P' = price paid by U.S. consumers and received by U.S. suppliers and any foreign suppliers enjoying duty-free privileges
P'' = price received by foreign suppliers that pay the duty. This is shown explicitly for the (formerly) GSP eligible suppliers. It is implicit for other suppliers that may be paying the duty. The duty = $T = P' - P''$
Q'_G = quantity supplied by GSP eligible countries
Q'_O = quantity supplied by other foreign countries
Q'_{US} = quantity supplied by U.S. producers
Q'_T = total quantity supplied = $Q'_G + Q'_O + Q'_{US}$