



United States
International Trade Commission

American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy

October 2019

Publication Number: 4987

Investigation Number: 332-565

United States International Trade Commission

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Director, Office of Operations

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Address all communications to

Office of External Relations

(externalrelations@usitc.gov)

United States International Trade Commission

Washington, DC 20436

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This report was prepared principally by:

Project Leader

Kimberlie Freund

Deputy Project Leaders

Samantha DeCarlo

Maureen Letostak

Office of Industries

Chapter leads: Robert Casanova, Jeffrey Clark, Sharon Ford, and Alissa Tafti

Contributing authors: Jennifer Catalano, Samuel Goodman, Fernando Gracia, Elizabeth Nesbitt,

Laura Rodriguez, Mary Roop, Mitchell Semanik, and Amelia Shister

Office of Economics

Modeling team: Erika Bethmann, Meryem Demirkaya, Alan Fox, and Ross Hallren

Survey team: Grace Kenneally, Aimee Larsen, Caroline Peters, and Ricky Ubee

Office of Analysis and Research Services

Survey team: Shova KC, David Lundy, and Laura Thayn

Content Reviewers

Alexander Hammer and Philip Stone

Statistical Reviewer

Russell Duncan

Editorial Reviewers

Judy Edelhoff and Peg Hausman

Administrative Support

Byron Barlow, Trina Chambers,
Gwenetta Duvall, and Monica Sanders

Under the direction of

Heidi Colby-Oizumi, Chief
Chemicals and Textiles Division
Office of Industries

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation or Acronym	Definition
AMCA	American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016
Commission	U.S. International Trade Commission
duty relief	temporary duty suspensions or reductions
HTS	Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States
MTB Act of 2018	Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018
MTBPS	Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Petition System
NTR	normal trade relations
section 301 tariffs	section 301 tariffs on products of China
SMEs	small and medium-sized enterprises
U.S. Customs	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
USDOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
USITC	U.S. International Trade Commission

Executive Summary

Overview

The American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 (AMCA) directs the U.S. International Trade Commission (Commission or USITC) to submit a report to the House Committee on Ways and Means and Senate Committee on Finance on the effects on the U.S. economy of duty suspensions and reductions enacted in a miscellaneous tariff bill no later than 12 months after the date of enactment of the bill. The President signed legislation—the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018 (MTB Act of 2018)—enacting the duty suspensions and reductions on September 13, 2018. The duty suspensions and reductions became effective on October 13, 2018 and expire on December 31, 2020. They cover 1,655 individual products, including imported goods used in manufacturing in the United States, as well as finished products imported for consumption. As required by section 4 of AMCA, this report assesses the effects on the U.S. economy of temporary duty suspensions and reductions enacted by Congress. AMCA also requires the Commission to solicit and append to its report recommendations with respect to those domestic industry sectors or specific domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions. Much of the information in this report comes from a survey conducted by the Commission.

The Commission’s report gives an assessment of the broad economic effects of temporary duty suspensions and reductions (“duty relief”) on producers, purchasers, and consumers in the United States. The report also uses case studies to examine the firm-level effects of the duty relief. Finally, the report summarizes recommendations made by questionnaire respondents and other interested parties on domestic industry sectors that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions, with a focus on tariff inversions (instances where the tariff rate on an imported input is higher than that on the related finished product).

The Commission examined U.S. import data as part of its analysis of the economic impact of temporary duty suspensions and reductions. Each product subject to a duty suspension or reduction “an MTB” has a corresponding 9902 heading, as set forth in subchapter II of chapter 99 of the HTS. The Commission used U.S. import data for the products entered under each of the 9902 headings for the period November 2018 through May 2019 to examine usage of and duty savings under the 9902 provisions, as well as to compare these imports with U.S. imports for the associated permanent rate lines (HTS-8 digit subheading).

To collect information about the effects of the duty relief on U.S. producers, purchasers, and consumers, the Commission sent questionnaires to the 335 firms that had successfully petitioned for duty relief, which resulted in the 1,655 separate 9902 headings, and firms that had commented on those petitions. In addition to asking about the effects of duty relief, the questionnaire asked for recommendations on

domestic industry sectors or specific domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions or reductions. Of the 335 surveyed firms, the Commission received 306 responses, for a response rate of 91 percent.

The Commission also gathered information about these topics through a public hearing and written submissions from interested parties. In addition, the Commission used a partial equilibrium model to estimate the effects of the removal or reduction of duties on prices of the 9902 products purchased by importers. To supplement this analysis, the Commission used a computable general equilibrium model to simulate broader economy-wide impacts, including changes in U.S. production, household consumption, and GDP.

In the report, the Commission divided the specific items covered by the duty relief enacted in the MTB Act of 2018 into three main groups: (1) Chemicals, (2) Selected Consumer Products, and (3) Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods. The Commission further divided each of these groups into subgroups of related products for case studies (figure ES.1). Products in the Chemicals group account for the majority (63 percent) of the duty suspensions and reductions. The normal trade relations (NTR) tariff rates¹ for products covered by the duty relief range from 0.1 percent to 54.1 percent ad valorem,² with peaks in the Selected Consumer Products group. Products in most of the 9902 headings (80 percent) were granted duty suspensions; products specified in the remaining 20 percent of 9902 headings received reductions in the NTR rates.

Highlights

As of March 2019, over 90 percent of firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire imported or planned to import goods under the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* (HTS) 9902 headings (provisions) that provide temporary duty suspensions and reductions; about one-third of these firms have increased or planned to increase imports. Between November 2018 and May 2019, importers saved \$179 million in duties on imports of \$5.4 billion.

As of March 2019, many responding firms stated they had not had enough time to take full advantage of the duty suspensions and reductions. Some respondents also reported that section 301 tariffs on products of China have lessened the positive impacts of the duty relief.

As a result of the duty relief, nearly a quarter of responding manufacturers reported a decrease in production costs. Among all respondents, many expected future increases in sales volumes, number of customers, and investment in new product development. Compared with

¹ Normal trade relations (NTR) tariffs are the tariff rates that World Trade Organization (WTO) member countries promise to impose on imports from other members of the WTO, in the absence of a free trade agreement, a trade preference program for developing countries, or other basis for imposing a different rate of duty. NTR tariffs are known as most-favored-nation, or MFN, tariffs outside the United States.

² A rate of duty expressed as a percentage of the appraised customs value of the imported good; the actual tariff may be levied in other terms, such as dollars per ton.

larger firms, more responding small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) reported that the duty relief has had positive effects on virtually all business operations.

Chemicals firms account for the largest share—over 60 percent—of both 9902 headings and imports. Thus, not surprisingly, the largest number of responding firms reporting benefits from the duty relief are in the Chemicals group.

The results of the Commission’s economic modeling suggest that the duty relief will lead to a small increase in output, welfare, and gross domestic product (GDP) in the United States. Moreover, the average price of goods imported under the 9902 provisions will likely decline, although not by the full amount of the duty reduction.

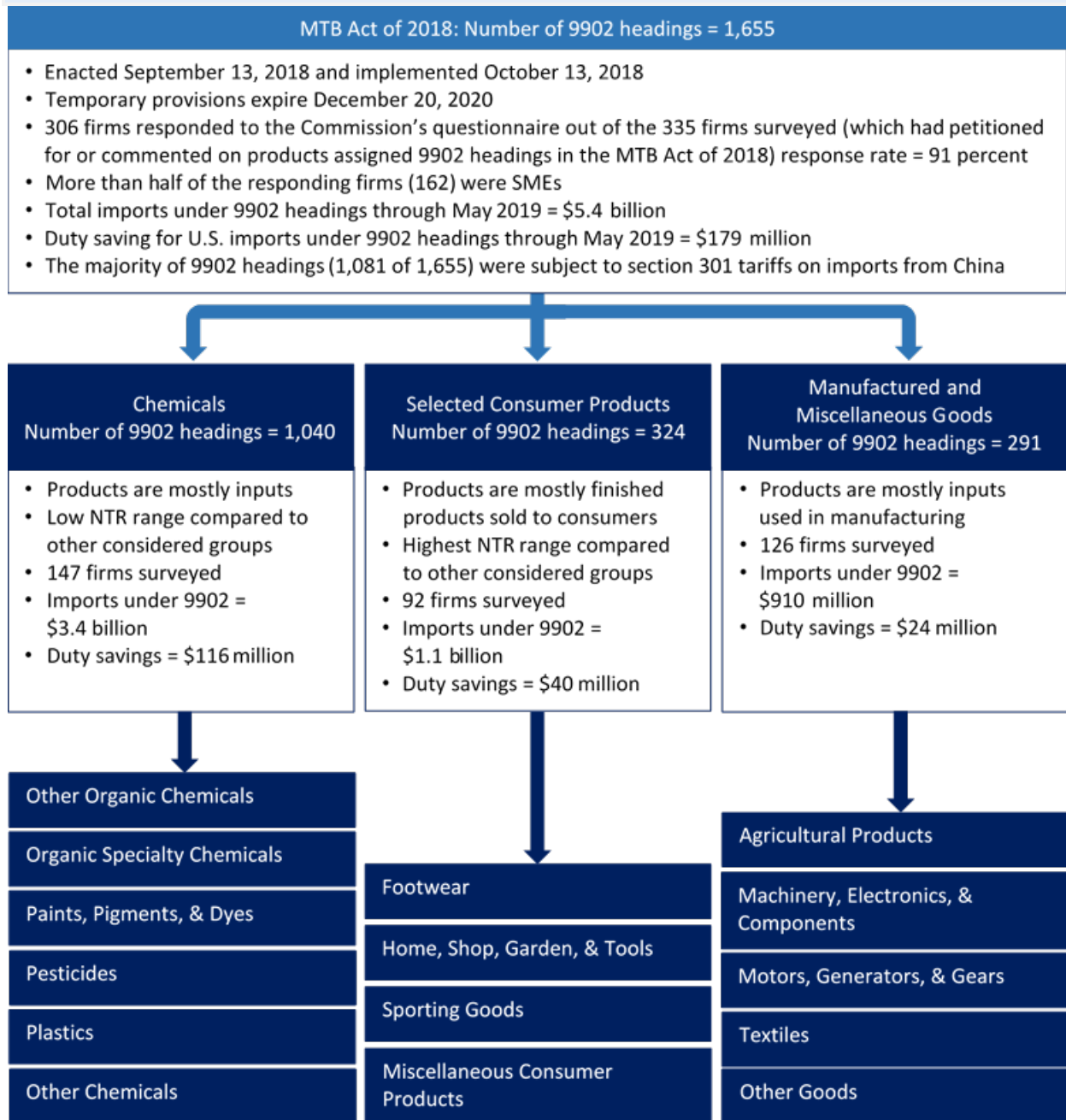
Usage of the 9902 Provisions

During the first full seven months that the duty suspensions and reductions were in effect (November 2018–May 2019), imports were entered under 76 percent of the 9902 headings established by the MTB Act of 2018. Some firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire provided reasons why they had not used some 9902 provisions. A few firms stated in their questionnaire responses that their business had changed and they were no longer importing the subject products, or that they were instead importing the subject products from countries under existing free trade agreements. Nevertheless, during the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$179 million in duties on imports of \$5.4 billion under the 9902 headings, accounting for 5 percent of total imports that entered under the associated permanent rate lines during the same time period, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 3.3 percentage points.

A majority (64 percent) of the 9902 headings enacted by the MTB Act of 2018 cover products that are potentially also subject to section 301 tariffs if they are products of China.³ Some firms stated that these section 301 tariffs partly or wholly offset the benefits afforded these firms by temporary duty suspensions and reductions. However, by value, only 15 percent (\$839 million) of total imports under 9902 headings were subject to section 301 tariffs through May 2019.

³ This share accounts for section 301 tariffs imposed on products of China through tranche 3 and does not include section 301 tariffs implemented on September 1, 2019.

Figure ES.1 MTB Act of 2018 overview, product coverage and highlights by group



Source: Compiled by USITC based on the MTB Act of 2018, data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and firms’ responses to the USITC questionnaire.

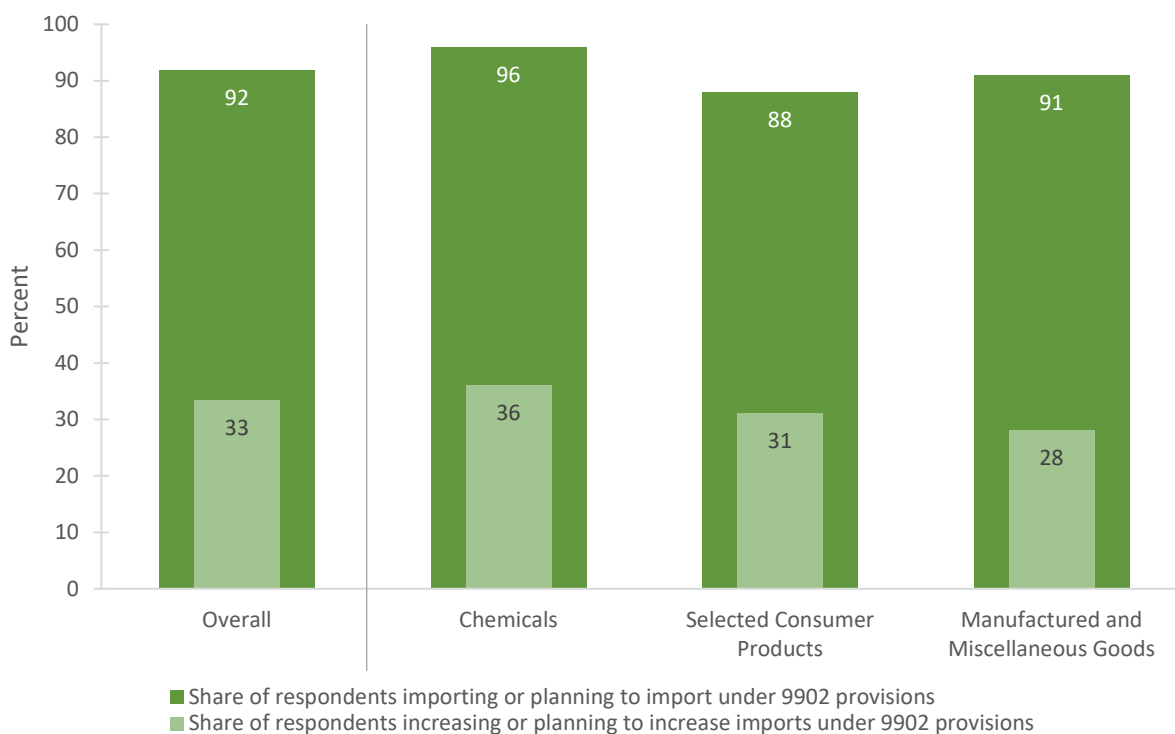
Note: The number of firms surveyed does not sum across the three groups to 335 because it refers to the number of petitioners and commenters represented in each group, and some firms appear in multiple groups. Use of the 9902 provisions is not limited to the 335 firms; any firm is eligible to import products under the 9902 provisions. Trade data reported are for November 2018–May 2019. Some subgroup names have been abbreviated for readability: Other Organic Chemicals (= Organic Chemicals Other than Specialty Chemicals), Pesticides (= Pesticide Products and Formulations), and Plastics (= Plastics in Primary Forms). Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.1](#).

Firm-level Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions

Overall Firm-level Effects

At the time the Commission collected questionnaire responses (February to March 2019), the temporary duty suspensions and reductions had been in effect only for four to five months. Thus, the feedback that firms provided on the effects they experienced from using the 9902 provisions covered only the first several months of implementation, as well as the effects that firms expected to see through December 2020. Nonetheless, the vast majority of all firms responding to the questionnaire (92 percent) reported that they had imported or planned to import products under the 9902 headings (figure ES.2). Moreover, one-third of respondents stated that they had increased or planned to increase imports of these products, citing increased competitiveness due to the duty relief and higher demand due to lower prices. The Chemicals group had the largest share of responding firms reporting that they had imported or planned to import products under the 9902 provisions (96 percent) and that they had increased or planned to increase imports (36 percent).

Figure ES.2 Share of responding firms using the 9902 provisions and increasing imports of products under 9902 provisions as a result of the duty relief, overall and by group (percent)



Source: Firms' responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.2](#).

Most firms responding to the Commission's questionnaire reported few benefits with respect to the effects of the duty relief on business operations as of March 2019, stating they had not had enough time to adjust their operations to take advantage of the duty savings (figure ES.3). In addition, some firms stated that the additional tariffs levied under section 301 on products of China have reduced the benefits they otherwise would have expected from the temporary duty suspensions and reductions.

Actual Changes

Nevertheless, a number of firms stated that the duty relief has allowed them to maintain or increase their competitiveness and has encouraged them to invest further in manufacturing within the United States, as well as in new product development. Some firms suggested that if they could expect that the duty relief would remain low or zero beyond December 31, 2020, the relief might have more positive impacts on their investment decisions. Overall, 11 percent of firms responding to the Commission's questionnaire reported benefits as a direct result of the duty relief in terms of increased sales volume and investment in new product development (figure ES.3). Ten percent of responding firms in the Chemicals group reported an increase in their customer base, congruent with their reported increase in sales volume (12 percent). Within the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group, more than 10 percent of responding firms reported they had increased investments in new product development (15 percent) and/or capital equipment or machinery (11 percent) as a direct result of the temporary duty savings.

A modest share (16 percent) of retailers and distributors/wholesalers responding to the Commission's questionnaire reported reducing the prices of the products they sold to customers as result of the duty suspensions and reductions, although a quarter of responding firms in the Chemicals group reported reducing prices. A larger share of manufacturers than of retailers and distributors/wholesalers reported that they have already experienced direct benefits as a result of the duty relief. The goods that manufacturers are importing under the 9902 headings are largely inputs that are used in the production process. As a result, nearly a quarter of all manufacturing firms reported they have experienced a decrease in production costs.

Anticipated Changes

In general, more respondents anticipate increased benefits as a result of the duty suspensions and reductions going forward. Almost one-third of all firms responding to the Commission's questionnaire expect that reduced import costs will lead to an increase in sales volume, and nearly a quarter of responding firms report that they anticipate their number of customers to increase (ES.3). The Chemicals group has the largest share of responding firms expecting increases in sales and number of customers.

One-quarter of all retailers and distributors/wholesalers responding to the Commission questionnaire report that they anticipate reducing prices in the future, a number driven by the nearly 40 percent of respondents in the Chemicals Group that expect to pass on duty savings in the form of lower prices. By comparison, a relatively small share of responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers (16 percent) in the Selected Consumer Products group expect to lower prices.

Figure ES.3 Share of responding firms that reported changes and anticipate changes in business operations as a direct result of duty relief, overall and by group (percent)

Actual changes (Increases/decreases described in color key below)							
All firms		Overall	Chemicals	Selected Consumer Products	Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods		
Employment		6	2	7	9		
Wage rates		7	5	7	7		
Sales volume		11	12	11	9		
Number of customers		8	10	4	6		
Investment in cap. eq ^a		8	7	5	11		
Investment in new products		11	6	13	15		
Retailers and distributors/wholesalers							
Consumer prices		16	25	9	13		
Manufacturers							
Downstream prices		8	13	7	2		
Production costs		23	23	18	27		
Production volume		10	11	4	10		
Anticipated changes (Increases/decreases described in color key below)							
All firms		Overall	Chemicals	Selected Consumer Products	Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods		
Employment		14	13	12	15		
Wage rates		11	9	9	12		
Sales volume		30	34	24	27		
Number of customers		23	27	17	21		
Investment in cap. eq ^a		16	12	16	21		
Investment in new products		22	18	24	22		
Retailers and distributors/wholesalers							
Consumer prices		25	37	16	21		
Manufacturers							
Downstream prices		16	22	14	12		
Production costs		32	37	21	32		
Production volume		19	21	14	22		
Key:		0 percent	1–9 percent	10–19 percent	20–29 percent	30–39 percent	40+ percent
Increase							
Decrease							

Source: Firms' responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.3](#).

^a Investment in cap. eq = Investment in capital equipment and machinery.

Almost one-third of responding manufacturing firms reported they anticipate a decrease in production costs due to the lower cost of imported raw materials; again, this share is even higher for firms in the Chemicals group (37 percent). In addition, nearly 20 percent of all responding firms expect production volume to increase. Some manufacturers stated that they are using the duty savings to invest in efficient machinery that will increase productivity and output.

Firm-level Effects by Firm Size

According to responses to the Commission's questionnaire, which were aggregated based on reported firm size, the duty relief has had a more direct and pronounced impact on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) than on larger firms. While over 90 percent of responding firms, regardless of size, have imported or plan to import products under 9902 headings, a far larger share of responding SMEs have increased or plan to increase imports (44 percent) than large firms (22 percent). Similarly, compared to large firms, a greater share of responding SMEs experienced changes and anticipate future changes across virtually all business operations. Results are similar across all three product groups.

Broad Economic Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions

To estimate the impacts of the MTB Act of 2018 on producers, purchasers, and consumers—as mandated by AMCA—the Commission used two different types of economic modeling. Many of the products imported under 9902 headings are intermediate goods, and in many cases, the importers of these products can be considered producers, purchasers, and consumers. These models capture these impacts by estimating both the direct effects of the duty relief on the importers and its indirect effects throughout the economy.

To capture the direct effects on importers, the Commission used standard nonlinear, Armington-style partial equilibrium models with constant elasticity of substitution. To estimate the economy-wide effects in a way that covers both the direct and indirect impacts of the duty relief, the Commission used the U.S. Applied General Equilibrium model of the U.S. economy. While the partial equilibrium modeling estimates the price effects of the temporary duty reductions and suspensions on the purchasers of the imports, the general equilibrium modeling estimates the economy-wide impacts of the MTB Act of 2018, capturing the impacts of the duty suspensions and reductions across all producers, purchasers, and consumers.

Price Effects

The partial equilibrium models provide estimated price effects, describing the impact of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions on purchasers' import prices within each of the three broad industry groups defined above and at the aggregate level. As expected, model results suggest that, on average, the prices paid for the covered products by purchasers overall (i.e., landed duty-paid price) and for each of the three product groups fall as a result of the duty suspensions and reductions.

For all 9902 headings combined, prices decline on average by 3.9 percent during the period of the duty suspensions and reductions (table ES.1). Importers of Selected Consumer Products faced the highest

import-weighted average duty (9.4 percent) of all the product groups, and they experience the largest percentage decrease in price (6.5 percent). The share of the decline in prices that importers experience relative to the duty relief ranges from 50 percent to 69 percent; it is highest for Selected Consumer Products and lowest for Chemicals.

Table ES.1 Estimated change in average import price due to the temporary duty suspensions and reductions under the MTB Act of 2018

	All associated permanent rate lines	Chemicals	Selected Consumer Products	Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods
Trade-weighted average ad valorem duty rate before duty relief (percent) ^a	6.5	5.2	9.4	3.3
Average price paid by importers (percent change)	-3.9	-2.6	-6.5	-1.8

Source: USITC estimates.

^a These calculated trade-weighted average ad valorem duty rates are based on import data and tariff rates for each HTS-8 permanent rate line associated with the 9902 products. (An HTS-8 line refers to a given product classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, or HTS, at the 8-digit level.) Because of data limitations and assumptions made, the model likely overstates the price effects and thus provides an upper bound of potential effects. See chapter 2 and appendix H for more information.

Economy-wide Effects

As most of the products imported into the United States under the 9902 headings are used as inputs in production, the duty relief will reduce production costs for some firms. In addition, the selected consumer products that are imported under 9902 headings will result in some lowered prices to consumers. Hence, the impacts of duty relief on the economy will not be limited to the direct effects on the importers but also will include indirect effects on producers and final consumers. The Commission's general equilibrium modeling results show that employment expands and investment increases, leading to higher output and exports and raising household income, which in turn leads to an increase in consumption. All of these factors contribute to an increase in GDP. The results also show an increase in U.S. firm production (output) as a result of the duty relief, as well as an increase in household consumption and GDP (table ES.2). Due to limited observed trade data available, the Commission used two different methods to estimate the value of imports benefiting from duty relief. While both methods indicate the same broad impacts, the degree of the impacts varies.

Table ES.2 Estimated economy-wide annual impacts due to temporary duty suspensions and reductions under the MTB Act of 2018

	Conservative estimate		Expansive estimate	
	Change (million \$)	Change (%)	Change (million \$)	Change (%)
Real household consumption	77	0.0005	1,517	0.0099
Real GDP	206	0.0009	3,312	0.0150
Real output	421	0.0013	6,303	0.0190

Source: USITC estimates.

Note: Values are reported in 2018 dollars.

The more conservative approach estimates that on an annual basis, U.S. production (output) increases by about \$421 million; household consumption and GDP increase by \$77 million and \$206 million, respectively. Nevertheless, production, household consumption, and GDP all increase by less than 0.002 percent. The more expansive approach estimates that U.S. production increases by \$6.3 billion on an annual basis, while household consumption and GDP increase by \$1.5 billion and \$3.3 billion, respectively, but still all by less than 0.02 percent. The true economy-wide effects are expected to fall somewhere between the conservative and expansive approaches, as the conservative approach likely underestimates the impacts and the expansive approach likely overestimates them.⁴

Recommendations for Permanent Duty Suspensions and Reductions

The temporary duty suspensions and reductions enacted under the MTB Act of 2018 are temporary, expiring on December 31, 2020. Firms responding to the Commission's questionnaire had the opportunity to recommend permanent duty relief for products covered by the 9902 provisions, and many recommended that at least some of the duty reductions and suspensions be made permanent.⁵ The highest share of 9902 headings recommended for permanent duty relief were in the Chemicals and the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods groups (figure ES.4), which mostly cover products used as inputs in manufacturing. These two groups had the largest number of 9902 headings—Chemicals at 1,040 headings and Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods at 291 headings—so the recommendations for permanent duty relief is a function of the distribution of all the 9902 headings.

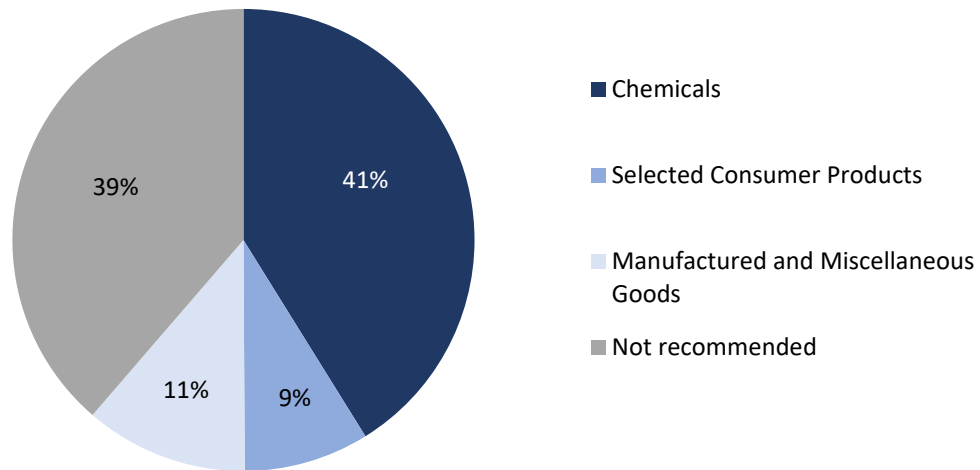
In total, 61 percent of the 9902 headings were recommended for permanent duty suspensions and reductions. Of these, 10 percent were identified by responding firms as having a tariff inversion—a situation in which the duty rate for a finished good is lower than the duty rate for an input used to make that good. Firms stated that permanent duty relief would help correct tariff inversions where they exist and make U.S. firms more competitive vis-à-vis foreign competitors. Firms indicated that permanent duty relief would not only lower costs, but also provide increased stability to allow them to better plan their supply chains, investments, and research and development. Some firms that did not recommend 9902 headings for permanent duty relief stated that the article descriptions in the headings are very specific, while a firm's requirements may change over time. Some firms that did not recommend a

⁴ The expansive approach likely overstates the impacts because the approach assumes that the entire associated HTS 10-digit statistical reporting number (HTS-10 number) for each exporter benefits from the 9902 duty suspension. However, imports under the 9902 headings are generally a small share of the associated HTS-10 numbers. The conservative approach likely understates the impacts because this approach is based on the observed levels of imports under the 9902 headings for November 2018–May 2019 and, as noted earlier, many firms had not yet fully adjusted their sourcing by that time to take full advantage of the 9902 provisions; firms also stated that their sourcing was affected by the section 301 tariffs for products of China.

⁵ Firms were asked to (1) make recommendations for permanent duty suspensions and reductions (duty relief) for the 9902 provisions that they successfully petitioned for or commented on during the MTB process, (2) recommend domestic industry sectors or domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty relief, and (3) provide an additional public comment for or against permanent duty relief. In addition, interested parties made recommendations regarding permanent duty relief through written submissions and the public hearing.

heading also stated that they do not import under the 9902 headings because of changes in their business.

Figure ES.4 Share of 9902 headings recommended for permanent duty relief, by group (percent)



Source: Firms' responses to the USITC questionnaire, question 4.3.

Note: "Not recommended" reflects three sets of possibilities: (1) no questionnaire response was submitted by the petitioning or commenting firm; (2) the respondent opted out of providing a response for or did not complete section 4 of the questionnaire; or (3) the responding firm provided a response but did not recommend the provision for permanent duty relief. The breakdown of headings recommended for permanent duty relief is a function of the distribution of all the 9902 headings. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.4](#).

Chapter 1

Introduction

The President signed the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 (AMCA) on May 20, 2016.⁶ Section 4 of AMCA requires the U. S. International Trade Commission (Commission or USITC) to furnish a report to the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means and the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance (the Committees) no later than 12 months after enactment of a miscellaneous tariff bill on the effects on the U.S. economy of any duty suspensions and reductions under the miscellaneous tariff bill. In addition, section 4 requires that the Commission solicit and append to the report recommendations with respect to those domestic industry sectors or industries that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions.

Specifically, AMCA directs the Commission to:

- Prepare “a report on the effects on the United States economy of duty suspensions and reductions enacted pursuant to this Act, including a broad assessment of the economic effects of such duty suspensions and reductions on producers, purchasers, and consumers in the United States, using case studies describing such effects on selected industries or by type of article as available data permit”; and
- “Solicit and append to the report . . . recommendations with respect to those domestic industry sectors or specific domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions, either through a unilateral action of the United States or [through] negotiations for reciprocal tariff agreements, with a particular focus on inequities created by tariff inversions.”

This report responds to these requirements, as outlined in AMCA’s section 4.⁷

Background

AMCA⁸ established a new process under which members of the public could file petitions for duty suspensions and reductions directly with the Commission.⁹ Prior to the current process, the last round of temporary duty suspensions and reductions under the old MTB process expired December 31, 2012.¹⁰

⁶ A copy of the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 is found in appendix A of this report.

⁷ See appendix B of this report for two relevant notices that the Commission published in the *Federal Register*. One announced that the Commission was instituting (launching) the investigation and scheduling a public hearing, and the other announced changes in certain dates related to the investigation.

⁸ Section 3 of the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016, 19 U.S.C. § 1332 note.

⁹ Under the previous process, individual duty suspension and reduction bills (also called miscellaneous tariff bills or MTBs) were introduced by Members of Congress and referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance (the Committees). The Committees then transmitted the bills to the Commission and other appropriate agencies for factual input. After receiving and reviewing the agency reports, the Committees combined the individual bills meeting certain criteria into a single bill for Congress to consider.

¹⁰ In 2012, imports were recorded under 550 separate 9902 headings. By comparison, imports were recorded under 1,264 individual 9902 headings for the seven-month period starting November 2018 through May 2019 (out of the 1,655 specific products granted duty relief in the current MTB phase).

After that date, there were no temporary duty suspensions or reductions in place under MTB legislation until duty suspensions and reductions enacted as part of AMCA took effect on October 13, 2018.

The new process under which Congress enacts temporary duty suspensions and reductions is set out in sections 1–7 of AMCA. Section 3 of AMCA permits members of the public to submit petitions for temporary duty suspensions and reductions to the Commission, and requires the Commission to post the petitions online and seek public comment on them. The Commission evaluates the petitions, with input from the U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (U.S. Customs), and determines, with respect to each petition, whether the petition meets certain statutory requirements. The Commission then submits preliminary and final reports to the Committees. The reports list both the petitions the Commission recommends for inclusion in a miscellaneous tariff bill and those it does not recommend. Section 3 of AMCA provides for two three-year petitioning cycles, with the first beginning no later than October 15, 2016, and the second no later than October 15, 2019. Section 5 of AMCA sets out the procedures that relate to congressional action after the Committees receive the Commission’s final report.¹¹

The Commission began the first cycle on October 14, 2016, when it opened its electronic portal for 60 days to accept petitions for temporary duty suspensions and reductions. The Commission submitted its final report, *American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016: Final Report*, to the Committees on August 8, 2017.¹² Following submission of that report, Congress enacted the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018 (MTB Act of 2018)¹³ on September 13, 2018. It provided duty suspensions and reductions to 1,655 specific products, described in individual headings in chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS).¹⁴ The temporary duty suspensions and reductions under the MTB Act of 2018 apply to goods entered into the United States, or withdrawn for consumption from a customs bonded warehouse, on or after October 13, 2018, and prior to January 1, 2021. The current duty relief expires December 31, 2020. Figure 1.1 provides a chronology of the steps associated with the MTB Act of 2018. Box 1.1 describes how temporary duty suspensions and reductions are set forth as individual 9902 headings (also referred to as “9902 provisions”) in chapter 99 of HTS.

The Commission began the second petition cycle on October 11, 2019, and is scheduled to accept petitions through December 10, 2019. In this second cycle, firms may submit petitions to renew existing 9902 headings; temporary duty suspensions and reductions from the first cycle do not carry over unless a new petition is submitted, is recommended by the Commission, and is incorporated into a new miscellaneous tariff bill. Firms may also request duty suspensions and reductions for new products

¹¹ Section 5 of the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016, 19 U.S.C. § 1332 note. In addition, section 2(b) of AMCA states, “It is the sense of Congress that, to remove the competitive disadvantage to United States manufacturers and consumers and to promote the competitiveness of United States manufacturers, Congress should, not later than 90 days after the United States International Trade Commission issues a final report on petitions for duty suspensions and reductions under section 3(b)(3)(E), consider a miscellaneous tariff bill.”

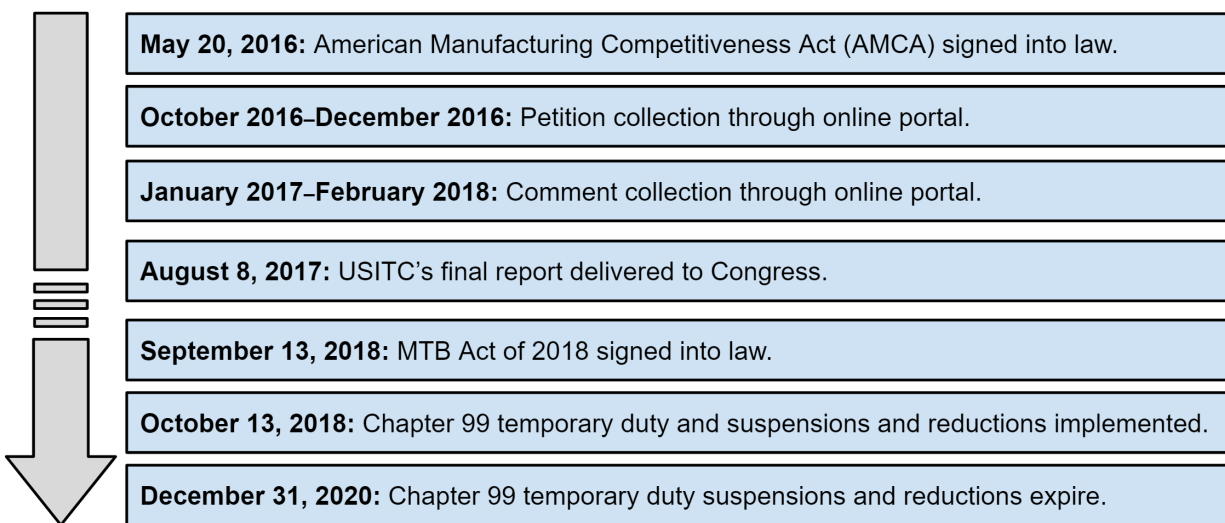
¹² The final report and other information about the petition process can be found at <https://mtbps.usitc.gov/external/>.

¹³ Public Law 115-239.

¹⁴ See appendix D for a full list of the provisions in the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018. For a complete list of products covered by 9902 provisions and the corresponding group and subgroup assignments that were made for the purposes of this report, please see the supplemental data table at <https://www.usitc.gov/mtbeffects>.

during the second cycle. Under the MTB Act of 2018, the temporary duty suspensions and reductions currently in effect will expire on December 31, 2020, unless Congress takes action to extend them, such as through a new miscellaneous tariff bill act. The AMCA indicates that such an extension, which might include additional products, would be for a period “not to exceed 3 years.”¹⁵ The Commission will follow the same statutory process it followed in the first cycle. Commission expects to submit its final report for the second cycle in early to mid-August 2020. Should Congress enact a new miscellaneous tariff bill after the Commission submits its final report on the second petition cycle, the Commission will submit a report similar to this report to Congress 12 months after the date of enactment of that bill.

Figure 1.1 Timeline of the of the MTB Act of 2018



Source: Compiled by USITC.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.5](#).

¹⁵ Section 7(6) of AMCA defines the term “duty suspension or reduction” to refer to an amendment to subchapter II of HTS chapter 99. Under that subchapter, such an amendment either extends an existing temporary duty suspension or reduction, or provides a new temporary duty suspension or reduction for a period “not to exceed 3 years.”

Box 1.1 Description of 9902 Provisions in Chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS)

The 9902 provisions enacted in the MTB Act of 2018 are found in subchapter II of HTS’s chapter 99.^a This subchapter is composed solely of provisions covering goods eligible for temporary duty suspensions or reductions. Each imported good that is eligible for duty relief is identified with an HTS tariff rate line beginning with “9902” (figure A.1).

Figure A.1 Example of a 9902 heading in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS)

Heading/ Subheading	Stat. Suf- fix	Article Description	Unit of Quantity	Rates of Duty			Effective Period
				1 General	Special	2	
9902.01.01	1/	Frozen, boiled glutinous corn (other than sweet corn), not reduced in size (provided for in subheading 0710.80.70).....	1/	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2020

9902 heading
 Article description for 9902 heading
 Permanent rate line (HTS-8 subheading)
 Free or reduced duty
 Expiration of provision

Each rate line consists of five main parts: (1) 9902 heading number, (2) article description, (3) permanent rate line, (4) general rate of duty, and (5) effective period of the provision.

The provisions in chapter 99 are available for use by any importer for the product that is specified, when the shipment is classified in the specified permanent subheading. However, the duty savings are not granted automatically; the importer must claim the duty suspension or reduction. If available, the heading allowing duty relief is denoted in the permanent rate line by an endnote (figure A.2).

Figure A.2 Associated permanent rate line

0710.80.70	Other.....	11.3% ^{2/}	Free (A*, AU, BH, CA, CL, CO, D, E, IL, JO, KR, MA, MX, OM, P, PA, PE, SG)	50%
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HTS-8 digit subheading (permanent rate line)
 Article description for permanent rate line
 Normal Trade Relations rate of duty and endnote
 Endnote describing what 9902 provisions are available for the permanent rate line
^{2/} See 9902.01.01 and 9903.88.03.

The corresponding 9902 provision duty rate only applies to the specific product that meets the exact technical article description, not to all products that are imported under the HTS 8-digit subheading. The duty relief applies to all normal trade relations (NTR) countries, but is not granted to column 2 countries^b (North Korea and Cuba).

Source: Compiled by USITC.

^a Chapters 1 through 97 of the HTS contain the HTS classifications for goods imported into the United States; the HTS is designed so that each article falls into one HTS-8 digit subheading also referred to as “HTS-8.”

^b Column 2 provides the duty rate for countries that do not receive NTR rates of duty.

Analytical Approach and Scope

In evaluating the effects of implemented duty suspensions and reductions (“duty relief”), the report uses both qualitative and quantitative analyses. The Commission designed and conducted a survey (in the form of a questionnaire) of U.S. firms that successfully petitioned for duty relief and/or commented on those petitions.¹⁶ The questionnaire collected information describing the effects of the duty relief on groups of related products included in the MTB Act of 2018 and, to the extent feasible, on the broader U.S. economy. The questionnaire also asked respondents to make recommendations with respect to those domestic industry sectors that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions or reductions.

In addition, the Commission used data on U.S. imports under the 1,655 individual 9902 headings to examine usage of and duty savings under the 9902 provisions, as well as to compare those imports to total U.S. imports. Finally, the Commission used partial equilibrium (PE) models and computable general equilibrium (CGE) economic models to assess the economy-wide effects of temporary duty suspensions and reductions on producers, purchasers, and consumers in the United States (see chapter 2 for additional information).

Based on feedback received during the questionnaire approval process,¹⁷ the Commission asked questionnaire respondents to provide information on the effects of section 301 tariffs on products of China on their use of the 9902 provisions and benefits accrued under such provisions. The U.S. Trade Representative imposed the tariffs under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974¹⁸ in three different portions or “tranches” in July, August, and September 2018; tariffs on the third tranche of products were increased further in May 2019.¹⁹ Section 301 tariffs are added to any duties applicable to the covered products.²⁰ The Commission asked the firms to describe the impact of the section 301 tariffs on their use of the 9902 provisions during February–March 2019.

¹⁶ Firms that submitted petitions to the USITC through the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Petition System (MTBPS) or commented on any petitions that were incorporated into the MTB Act of 2018. For further information on MTBPS, see <https://mtbps.usitc.gov/external>.

¹⁷ 83 Fed. Reg. 48333 (September 24, 2018).

¹⁸ The U.S. Trade Representative imposed the tariffs under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 after determining that certain acts, policies, and practices of China are unreasonable or discriminatory and burden or restrict U.S. commerce. 82 Fed. Reg. 40213.

¹⁹ Specifically, tranche 1 and tranche 2 tariffs of 25 percent ad valorem were put in place on July 6, 2018 and August 23, 2018, respectively; tranche 3 tariffs of 10 percent were put in place September 24, 2018. On May 10, 2019, tranche 3 tariffs were increased to 25 percent ad valorem. For a full list of covered subheadings, see U.S. note 20 to subchapter III of chapter 99. 83 Fed. Reg. 28710 (June 20, 2018); 83 Fed. Reg. 40823 (August 16, 2018); 83 Fed. Reg. 47974 (September 21, 2018); 84 Fed. Reg. 20459 (May 9, 2019).

²⁰ Where a 9902 heading temporarily suspends or reduces the general duty rate for the referenced HTS subheading, that provision does not alter the section 301 tariff on products of China that are covered by the referenced subheading; the China tariff would be added to any reduced rate that may otherwise apply (i.e., initial tariff of 5 percent ad valorem under a 9902 provision, plus section 301 tariff of 25 percent ad valorem equals a resulting tariff of 30 percent ad valorem). Specifically, as stated in the HTS for tranche 3 products, “Notwithstanding U.S. note 1 to this subchapter, all products of China that are subject to the additional 25 percent ad valorem rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.88.03 shall also be subject to the general rates of duty imposed on products of China classified in the subheadings enumerated in U.S. note 20(f) to subchapter III. HTS chapter 99,

Trade data on U.S. imports of goods subject to section 301 tariffs if they are products of China are presented through May 2019 and do not account for products excluded from the section 301 tariffs. This report does not take into account additional section 301 tariffs that went into effect September 1, 2019.²¹ As indicated in chapter 2, about two-thirds of the articles covered by 9902 headings are also subject to section 301 tariffs if they are products of China. Other than section 301 tariffs, the scope of the report does not consider other macroeconomic factors that could have an impact on the effects of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions enacted as part of the MTB Act of 2018 on producers, purchasers, and consumers.

As required by AMCA, the report uses case studies to examine the effects of temporary duty suspensions and reductions on producers, purchasers, and consumers by specific industries or types of articles. The case studies are broken out according to three main groups of related products: (1) Chemicals, (2) Selected Consumer Products, and (3) Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods (chapters 3–5).²² All of the products covered by temporary duty suspensions and reductions enacted under the MTB Act of 2018 are included in one of these three groups.

Each product group is further divided into several subgroups to provide a more detailed examination of the effects of duty relief on related products or industries in the form of case studies (figure 1.2). The largest group is the Chemicals group, which includes a wide variety of chemical products. These range from raw materials and active ingredients to formulated products, including mostly intermediate goods but also some final goods. The Selected Consumer Products group covers a large variety of finished products bought by consumers for their own use. These consumer products are imported by retailers for direct sale to consumers and by distributors/wholesalers that sell those products to retailers, which then sell them to consumers. The third group, Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods, is a residual category that includes products under all of the 9902 headings that are not covered by either of the first two groups. This final group is primarily composed of goods that are intermediate inputs for manufactured downstream articles, and finished goods used in noncommercial settings, such as machinery used in manufacturing. In addition, this group includes selected agricultural products.

subchapter III, U.S. Note 20(e).” See HTS chapter 99, subchapter III, U.S. Note 20(a), Note 20(c) for tranches 1 and 2.

²¹ 84 Fed. Reg. 43304 (August 20, 2019).

²² Due to the disparateness and specificity of the products covered under the 9902 headings, they are grouped into broad categories of related products, to the extent feasible. A full list mapping the 9902 headings to their group and subgroup assignments is in appendix D and in the supplemental data table at <https://www.usitc.gov/mtbeffects>.

Figure 1.2 Organization of groups and subgroups of related products specified in the MTB Act of 2018 for the purposes of this report



Source: Compiled by USITC.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.6](#).

Information Sources

The Commission obtained information in this report from both primary and secondary sources, including questionnaire responses and testimony presented at a public hearing held on April 8, 2019. Participants at the hearing included representatives of trade associations and firms who petitioned for duty relief. In addition, as described in the Commission’s notice of investigation and hearing published in the *Federal Register*, interested parties had the opportunity to submit written submissions for the record.²³ The Commission received written submissions from 22 interested parties, and used the information received throughout the report, as appropriate.²⁴

The Commission sent a questionnaire to 335 U.S. firms that petitioned for duty relief and/or commented on petitions that were incorporated in the MTB Act of 2018. The firms were asked to report about the effects of the duty relief on U.S. producers, purchasers, and consumers. The Commission also solicited recommendations with respect to domestic industry sectors that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions or reductions. As needed, the Commission conducted follow-up interviews with responding

²³ The *Federal Register* notice is available in appendix B; the Calendar of Hearing is available in appendix C.

²⁴ A full list of the written submissions is provided in appendix E.

firms to clarify questionnaire responses and gather additional information. The Commission received 306 questionnaire responses for a final response rate of 91 percent.²⁵

The Commission also used official trade data to evaluate trade under the 9902 headings in chapter 99 of the HTS. The two sources of international trade data used in the report were U.S. Customs and the Commission's DataWeb, a U.S. merchandise trade and tariff database. Data presented are for the period November 2018–May 2019.²⁶

Organization of the Report

Chapter 2 presents the results of the Commission's economic modeling and the broad assessment of the economic effects of duty relief on producers, purchasers, and consumers in the United States. It also provides an overview of U.S. imports under the 9902 headings to date and the aggregated questionnaire results for all products covered by duty relief. Chapters 3–5 contain the case studies outlining the effects of temporary duty suspension and reductions on products covered in the Chemicals group (chapter 3); the Selected Consumer Products group (chapter 4); and the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group (chapter 5). Chapter 6 gives a summary of the recommendations received by the Commission with respect to domestic industry sectors or specific domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions. The specific recommendations for permanent duty suspensions and reductions are shown in appendixes I through K.

²⁵ This number reflects the 10 exemptions and/or consolidations that occurred after questionnaire deployment; the questionnaire was originally sent to 345 firms. See appendix G for additional information about the Commission's survey methodology.

²⁶ Although the duty relief provisions went into effect October 13, 2018, there are no data available for imports under these provisions for October 2018.

Chapter 2

Broad Assessment of the Economic Effects of Duty Suspensions and Reductions

Highlights

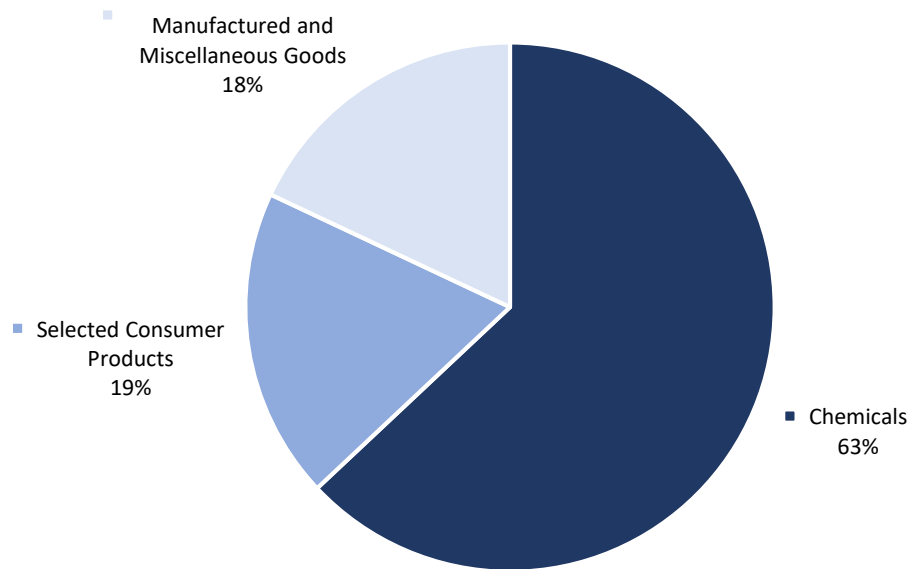
- During November 2018–May 2019 (the period for which data were available), imports entered under over three-quarters of the 9902 headings. Importers collectively saved \$179 million in duties during this period.
- As of March 2019, most firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire reported they had not yet fully benefited from duty relief because the relief had only been available for 5 months. A small share of firms reported changes to business operations, including increases in production, increased investment, and/or decreases in the price of final goods as a direct result of the duty relief. While this share of firms is small, a larger percentage of firms anticipate positive impacts in the future.
- Questionnaire responses also show that a greater share of respondents that are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have benefited from the duty relief, and that the impacts on business operations were felt sooner and by a larger share of SMEs than by their larger counterparts.
- Questionnaire respondents also report that in some instances, the section 301 tariffs associated with U.S. imports that are products of China have dampened the positive impacts of the duty relief.
- On an industry- and economy-wide level, the Commission has estimated that product prices for importers have declined and that there will be a resulting small increase in production, consumption, and gross domestic product (GDP) in the United States.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

As noted in chapter 1, for the purposes of this report, the 1,655 products covered by the temporary duty suspensions and reductions enacted under the MTB Act of 2018 have been split into one of three groups: Chemicals, Selected Consumer Products, and Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods. Chemicals make up well over half of the 9902 provisions (figure 2.1).²⁷

²⁷ For a complete list of products covered by 9902 provisions and the corresponding group and subgroup assignments that were made for the purposes of this report, please see the supplemental data table at <https://www.usitc.gov/mtbeffects>.

Figure 2.1 9902 headings contained in the MTB Act of 2018, share by group (percent)



Source: Compiled by USITC staff based on the MTB Act of 2018.

Note: Share is calculated from the total 9902 headings (1,655) contained in the MTB Act of 2018. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.7](#).

In total, 335 firms filed petitions and/or commented on the petitions that resulted in the 1,655 separate 9902 headings (table 2.1). The normal trade relations (NTR)²⁸ duty rates for these products ranged from 0.1 percent to 54.1 percent ad valorem. Over 80 percent of the 9902 headings were granted full duty suspensions, while the other 20 percent have reduced duties that vary by heading.

Table 2.1 Number of firms, number of 9902 headings, and duty rate ranges (NTR and 9902), by group

Group	Number of firms	Number of 9902 headings	NTR duty rate	9902 duty rate
			ranges (percent ad valorem)	ranges (percent ad valorem)
Chemicals	147	1,040	1.0–7.0	Free–6.3
Selected Consumer Products	90	324	0.7–54.1	Free–34.6
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	129	291	0.1–25	Free–23.9
Total	335	1,655	0.1–54.1	Free–34.6

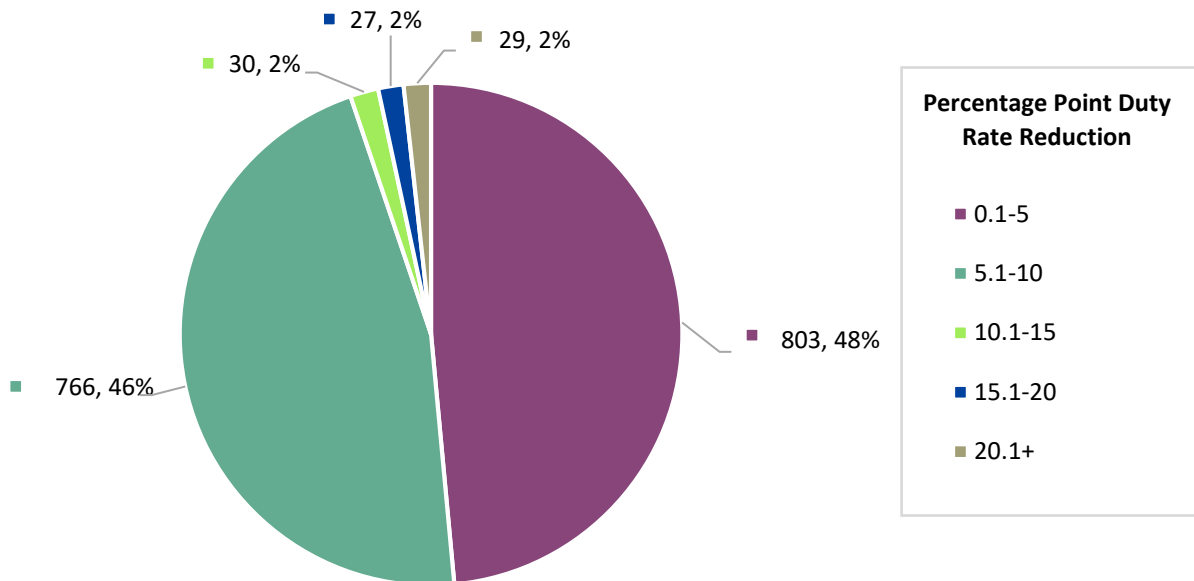
Source: Compiled by USITC.

Note: “Number of firms” does not sum across the three groups to 335 because it refers to the number of petitioners and commenters represented in each group, and some firms appear in multiple groups. Also, note that use of the 9902 provisions is not limited to these 335 firms; any firm is eligible to import products under the 9902 provisions.

²⁸ Normal trade relations (NTR) tariffs are the tariff rates that WTO member countries promise to impose on imports from other members of the WTO, unless the two countries involved in the trade are partners in a preferential trade agreement. NTR tariffs are known as most-favored-nation, or MFN, tariffs outside the United States.

As stated above, the majority of 9902 headings were granted full duty suspensions in the MTB Act of 2018. Figure 2.2 shows the percentage point reduction from the MFN rate of duty to the 9902 rate of duty to the 9902 rate of duty granted under the MTB Act of 2018. Nearly half of the duties were reduced by 0.1 to 5.0 percentage points, and nearly all (94 percent) were reduced by less than 10.1 percentage points.

Figure 2.2 Percentage point reduction from the MFN rate of duty to the 9902 rate of duty for the 1,655 distinct 9902 headings, count and share



Source: Compiled by USITC staff based on the MTB Act of 2018.

Note: The “9902 rate of duty” includes both duty suspensions and reductions stipulated in the MTB Act of 2018. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.8](#).

Also as stated in chapter 1, the Commission received responses from 306 of the 335 firms to which the Commission sent the questionnaire. These 306 firms petitioned for or commented on 96 percent of the 9902 headings in the MTB Act of 2018.²⁹ Almost two-thirds of these firms identify themselves as having a manufacturing business line that uses products imported under the MTB Act of 2018, and nearly half identify as distributors or wholesalers of these products (figure 2.3).³⁰ Nearly half of responding firms are “large” firms (144 firms) and the rest are SMEs.³¹ Shares of SME firms responding to the questionnaire are small compared with the share of SME importers across all sectors.³²

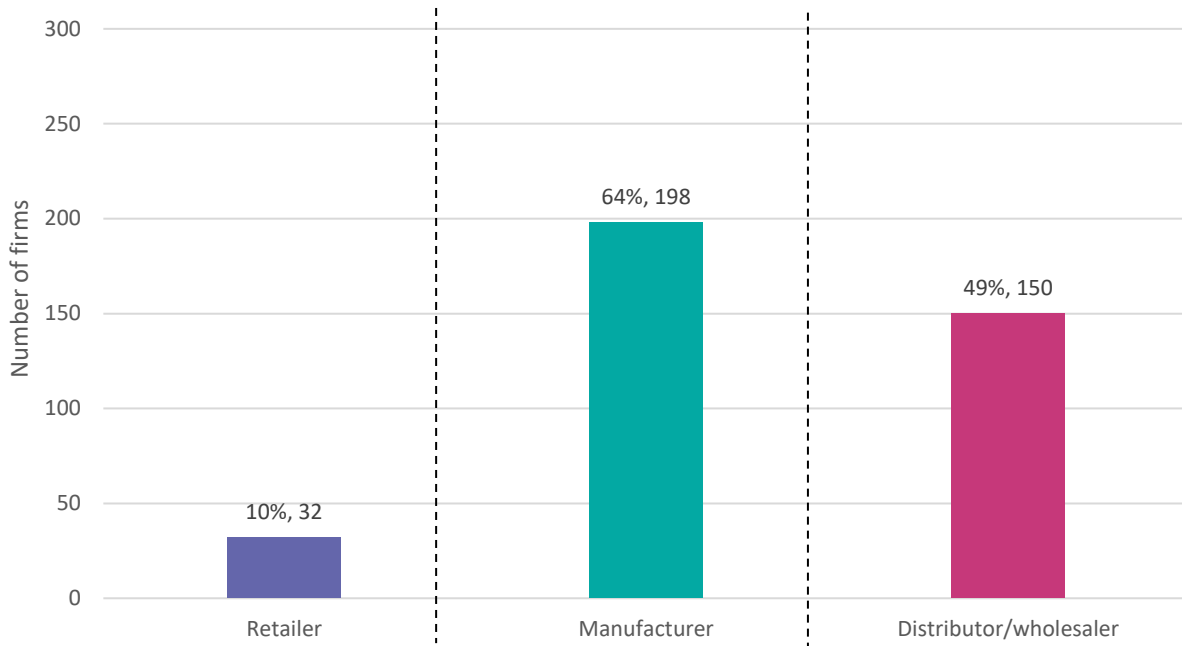
²⁹ For more information about the Commission’s survey methodology and questionnaire, see appendix G.

³⁰ Firms could choose more than one line of business, so shares total more than 100 percent. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

³¹ Specifically, of the respondents that are SMEs, 48 are small firms and 114 are medium firms. Size categories are as follows: “small” firms have less than 50 full-time employees, “medium” firms have 50 to 499 full-time employees, and “large” firms have 500 or more full-time employees. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

³² Ninety-seven percent of U.S. importers are SMEs. USDOC, ITA, “U.S. Exporting and Importing Companies, 2016,” April 2018.

Figure 2.3 Lines of business reported by respondents



Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

Note: Firms could choose more than one line of business, so shares total more than 100 percent. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.9](#).

The majority (65 percent) of products on which duties were suspended or reduced under the MTB Act of 2018 are products that would also be covered by section 301 tariffs if they were a product of China, as shown in table 2.2.³³ Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods has the largest overlap, with 76 percent of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs, followed closely by Chemicals at 73 percent. Selected Consumer Products has the least amount of overlap, with section 301 tariffs covering 32 percent of the 9902 headings in that group. Responses to the questionnaire cover 1,039 of the 1,081 (96 percent) 9902 provisions subject to section 301 tariffs.

³³ Where a 9902 heading temporarily suspends or reduces the general duty rate for the referenced HTS subheading, that provision does not alter the section 301 tariff on products of China that are covered by the referenced subheading; the China tariff would be added to any reduced rate that may otherwise apply. Specifically, as stated in the HTS for tranche 3 products, “Notwithstanding U.S. note 1 to this subchapter, all products of China that are subject to the additional 25 percent ad valorem rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.88.03 shall also be subject to the general rates of duty imposed on products of China classified in the subheadings enumerated in U.S. note 20(f) to subchapter III, HTS chapter 99, subchapter III, U.S. Note 20(e).” See HTS chapter 99, subchapter III, U.S. Note 20(a), Note 20(c) for tranches 1 and 2. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

Table 2.2 Number and share of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China, by group

Group	Number of 9902 headings	Number of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs	Share of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs (%)
Chemicals	1,040	756	73
Selected Consumer Products	324	103	32
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	291	222	76
Total	1,655	1,081	65

Source: Compiled by USITC.

Note: The number of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China are as of September 24, 2018, and do not take into account products of China granted exclusions from those tariffs by the U.S. Trade Representative or the additional section 301 tariffs that went into effect September 1, 2019.

Use of 9902 Provisions

Data for U.S. imports under the 9902 provisions are limited to November 2018–May 2019.³⁴ During these seven months, imports entered under 76 percent of the 9902 headings.³⁵ A few of the firms that reported they were not using the 9902 provisions stated that their business had changed and they were no longer importing the subject products, or that they were importing the subject products duty free under a free trade agreement.³⁶

U.S. imports under these 9902 headings totaled \$5.4 billion and accounted for 5 percent of total imports that entered under the permanent rate lines associated with the 9902 headings during the same period (table 2.3). Of the 9902 headings that had recorded imports, approximately 79 percent had duties suspended, while the remaining 21 percent had reduced duties. However, slightly more than half of the value of the imports for the period November 2018–May 2019 were of 9902 products that had duty reductions.³⁷ U.S. importers saved \$179 million in duties under the 9902 provisions, with an average duty rate reduction of 3.3 percentage points.

Distribution of imports by product group is similar to the distribution of 9902 headings by product group: Chemicals accounted for the largest share of imports (63 percent) under 9902 headings, while Selected Consumer Products and Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods accounted for 20 and 17 percent of total U.S. imports under 9902 headings, respectively. China was the leading supplier of all

³⁴ Although the duty relief provisions went into effect on October 13, 2018, data are not available for imports under these provisions for October 2018.

³⁵ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Among the reasons firms responding to the Commission's questionnaire gave for not importing under the 9902 provisions were a change in their business operations and a change in market conditions. In addition, some of the firms that did not respond to the Commission's questionnaire may not be using the 9902 headings. Firms' narrative responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

³⁶ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

³⁷ Calculated by USITC staff based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

U.S. imports under 9902 provisions, accounting for 42 percent of the value of U.S. imports under the 9902 headings, followed by Germany and Japan (15 percent and 9 percent, respectively).³⁸

Table 2.3 U.S. imports under 9902 headings, by group, November 2018 through May 2019

Group	U.S. imports under the permanent rate lines (million \$)	U.S. imports under 9902 headings (million \$)	U.S. imports under 9902 headings as a share of the permanent rate lines (%)	Share of 9902 headings used (%)	Duty savings for U.S. imports under 9902 headings (million \$) ^a	Average duty rate reduction (percentage points) ^b
Chemicals	17,922	3,426	19	74	116	3.4
Selected Consumer Products	46,012	1,087	2	82	40	3.6
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	54,988	910	2	78	24	2.6
Total	109,554	5,424	5	76	179	3.3

Source: Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note: Multiple 9902 headings may be included in a single HTS 8-digit tariff line, so multiple groups may be included in a single HTS 8-digit tariff line as well. Hence, figures for groups will not sum to the overall total.

^a Duty savings are calculated by USITC based on the value of imports multiplied by the percentage point change of the duty reduction.

^b The average duty rate reduction is calculated as the ratio of calculated duty savings for U.S. imports under 9902 headings to U.S. imports under 9902 headings.

Section 301 tariffs are added to the applicable duty rate provided for under 9902 headings.³⁹ Even though a large share of 9902 headings potentially would be subject to section 301 tariffs if they were products of China, for the period November 2018–May 2019, only 15 percent (\$839 million) of U.S. imports of goods that actually entered under the 9902 headings were subject to section 301 tariffs (table 2.4). The group with the largest share of imports entered under 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs was Chemicals (18 percent), followed by Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods (14 percent). Only 9 percent of Selected Consumer Products imports that entered under 9902 headings were subject to section 301 tariffs.

³⁸ The top suppliers of all U.S. imports are China (19 percent), Mexico (14 percent), and Canada (12 percent). Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

³⁹ See chapter 1 for additional information on the section 301 tariffs. For a full list of covered subheadings, see U.S. note 20 to subchapter III of chapter 99.

Table 2.4 Value and share of U.S. imports under 9902 headings from China subject to section 301 tariffs, by group, November 2018 through May 2019

Group	9902 imports subject to section 301 tariffs (million \$)	Share of 9902 imports subject to section 301 tariffs (percent)
Chemicals	608	18
Selected Consumer Products	100	9
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	132	14
Total	839	15

Source: Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

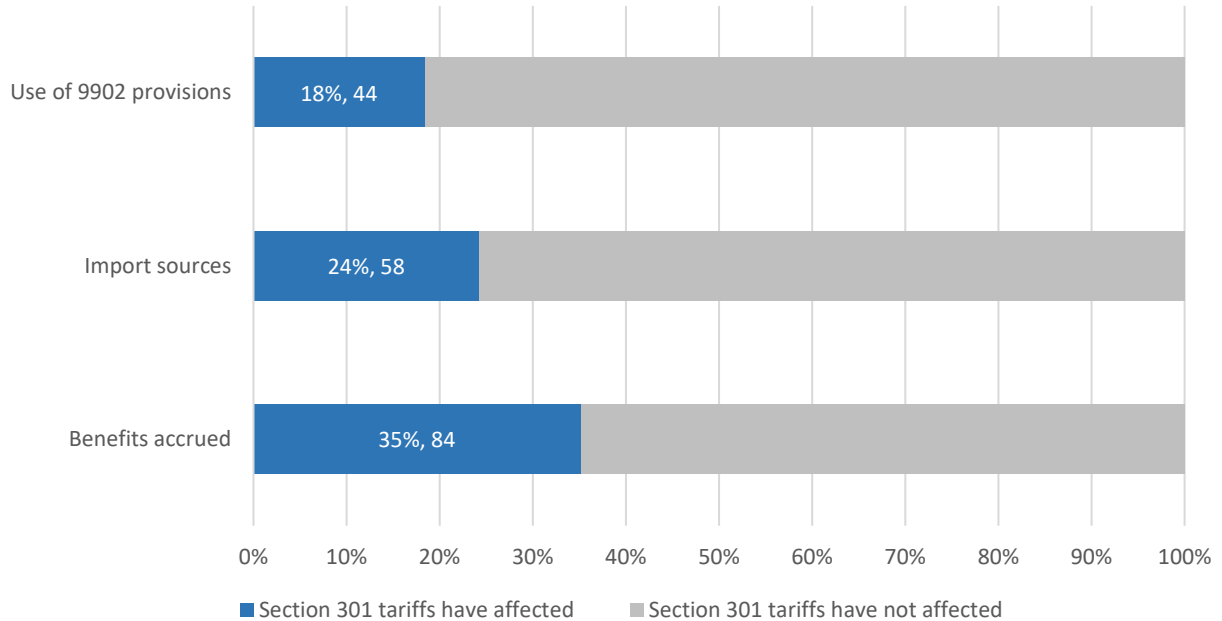
Note: Section 301 tariffs are added to the general duty rate in chapters 1 through 97 for covered subheadings of the HTS. The data contained in this report pertaining to imports subject to section 301 tariffs do not take into account products of China granted exclusions by the U.S. Trade Representative.

Of the 306 firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire, 239 had products that could be subject to section 301 tariffs if a product of China. Some of these 239 firms reported that the section 301 tariffs have negatively affected their use of the 9902 provisions, import sources, and benefits related to the duty relief (figure 2.4). Eighteen percent of responding firms with products subject to section 301 tariffs (44 of 239) reported that these tariffs have affected their use of the 9902 provisions. Some firms stated that they imported less as of March 2019 than they would have otherwise due to the section 301 tariffs, and others said they decided not to import at all.⁴⁰ Nearly one-quarter of responding firms with products subject to section 301 tariffs (58 of 239) reported that they shifted some or all of their sourcing of these products from China to other countries because of the additional duties on selected goods from China. Among the countries to which they reported shifting sourcing are India, Vietnam, and other Southeast Asian countries. Over one-third of responding firms (84 of 239) indicated that the benefits of the duty suspensions and reductions were offset by the additional tariffs under section 301. These firms indicated that, in most cases, the section 301 tariffs on imports of products of China partly reduced or eliminated the duty suspensions or reductions reflected in the 9902 headings (see discussion below).⁴¹

⁴⁰ Firms’ narrative responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

⁴¹ Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

Figure 2.4 Effects of section 301 tariffs on responding firms: Use of 9902 provisions, import sources of products covered by the 9902 provisions, and benefits accrued as a result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions (share and number of responding firms that stated the section 301 tariffs affected. . .)



Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

Note: The questionnaire was sent to firms for response in February–March 2019, so the firms’ responses are with respect to tariffs in place during February–March 2019. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.10](#).

Also, during the Commission’s hearing and in written submissions to the Commission, some industry representatives stated that the additional section 301 tariffs have had a negative impact on competitiveness. Several have credited the temporary duty suspensions and reductions for having lessened—but not removed—some of the negative impacts that section 301 tariffs have had on their competitiveness.⁴² Further, some firms reported that the uncertainty associated with additional section 301 tariffs has made it difficult to make investment decisions that they would have otherwise made as a result of the duty relief.⁴³

In addition to section 301 tariffs, other factors affecting the use and benefits of duty suspensions and reductions include the short amount of time the duty suspensions and reductions had been in effect when firms were surveyed; and the fact that the duty suspensions and reductions are temporary and expire December 31, 2020.⁴⁴ Some firms suggested that if they could expect that the duty relief would

⁴² USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 16–18 (testimony of Ed Brzytwa, ACC), 49 (testimony of Matthew Moedritzer, Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates), 101 (testimony of Nate Herman, AAFA); ACC, written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 1–3; MTB Coalition, written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 2.

⁴³ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 45 (testimony of Brooke DiDomenico, Nation Ford Chemical).

⁴⁴ Respondents filled out the questionnaire only four to five months after the MTB Act of 2018 was implemented. USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 114–6 (testimony of Leib Oehmig, Glen Raven), 116 (testimony of James Booterbaugh, National Spinning Company), 118 (testimony of Thomas Crockett, Footwear Distributors and

remain low or zero beyond December 31, 2020, the relief might have more positive impacts on their investment decisions. See chapter 6 for more information concerning recommendations for permanent duty suspensions and reductions.⁴⁵

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions

The Commission’s analysis of the impacts of the duty relief drew on several sources of information. First, as mentioned above, the Commission surveyed firms that petitioned for and received duty relief, as well as those that commented on those petitions. The Commission also obtained input through a public hearing and written submissions from interested parties. Finally, the Commission performed two types of economic modeling and used those results in its analysis.

The Commission’s survey results indicate that while some responding firms have experienced positive impacts as a result of the duty relief, a majority of firms have not, for a variety of reasons. Some firms stated that the section 301 tariffs on products of China affected the benefits they expected to receive from the temporary duty suspensions and reductions.⁴⁶ A number of firms also indicated that as of March 2019, they had not had enough time to adjust their business operations to utilize the resultant duty savings, but that they expect increased benefits going forward.⁴⁷ Other firms stated they are not using the 9902 provisions at all because they are not importing the subject products due to changes in their business.⁴⁸

While most firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire do not report changes to their core business functions as a direct result of the duty relief, some firms have made or experienced changes to firm operations. These changes include increasing sales and expanding investment in new product development. In addition, some manufacturers have reported decreases in production costs. More firms reported they anticipate changes in their business operations as a result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions going forward.

Interested parties who appeared at the Commission’s public hearing and/or submitted written statements provided similar views. Specifically, at both the public hearing and in written submissions, some firms and associations reported that the duty relief associated with the MTB Act of 2018 has had an impact on firm operations. Firms said that duty relief on products subject to the 9902 provisions has led to lower prices for these imported products. This, in turn, has led to lower costs, according to respondents—both when the products are used as inputs to final goods produced in the United States

Retailers of America), 119 (testimony of Richard Harper, OIA), 120 (testimony of Nate Herman, AAFA), 134 (testimony of Nate Herman, AAFA), 134–37 (testimony of Leib Oehmig, Glen Raven).

⁴⁵ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 45 (testimony of Ed Brzytwa, ACC), 116 (testimony of Leib Oehmig, Glen Raven), 117 (testimony of James Booterbaugh, National Spinning Company); Element Electronics, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2019, 3; NACD, written submission to USITC, April 15, 2019, 2; Umicore, written submission to USITC, April 22, 2019, 2, SOCMA, written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 2.

⁴⁶ Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

⁴⁷ Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, sections 2 and 3.

⁴⁸ Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

and when the product itself is a final good imported for resale. Firms also said that in some cases, prior to the MTB Act of 2018, foreign competitors selling the final good in the United States had duty-free access to the same input, which put U.S. manufacturers of the same downstream products at a competitive disadvantage based on costs.⁴⁹ According to some firms, these cost savings have in turn enabled them to better use their resources and be more successful as a result.⁵⁰ Specifically, cost savings allow increased investment to expand firms' product portfolios, increased investment in production facilities, and job creation.⁵¹ Other firms reported moving more production to the United States as a result of the decrease in prices.⁵²

Two types of economic modeling were used to estimate the effects of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions at the industry and economy-wide levels. For this report, the economic modeling included partial equilibrium modeling, which estimates the effects on the prices of products imported under 9902 headings, and general equilibrium modeling, which estimates the economy-wide impacts of the duty relief. These simulations show a decrease in the price of the imported products, as well as a small increase in U.S. production (output), household consumption, and GDP.

Firm-level Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions⁵³

The Commission's questionnaire was sent to firms in mid-February 2019, and most were returned by the end of March.⁵⁴ Therefore, during the period when the firms were responding to the questionnaire, the temporary duty suspensions and reductions had been in effect for 4–5 months. Many firms stated in their questionnaire responses that they had not yet fully been able to take advantage of the duty relief.

⁴⁹ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 85–86 (testimony of James Booterbaugh, National Spinning Company); NAM, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2–3; USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 8–9 (testimony of Stanley Bernard, Drexel Chemical Company); Element Electronics, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2019, 2–3; Spinrite, written submission to USITC, March 10, 2019, 1–2; Drexel, written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 1; SOCMA, written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 1–2.

⁵⁰ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 73 (testimony of Ed Brzytwa, ACC), 85 (testimony of James Booterbaugh, National Spinning Company); ACC, written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 3; MTB Coalition, written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 2.

⁵¹ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 9 (testimony of Stanley Bernard, Drexel Chemical Company), 13 (testimony of Brooke DiDomenico, Nation Ford Chemical), 15 (testimony of Ed Brzytwa, ACC), 48 (testimony of Ed Brzytwa, ACC), 91 (testimony of Thomas Crockett, Footwear Distributors and Retailers of America), 96–98 (testimony of Richard Harper, OIA), 115 (testimony of Leib Oehmig, Glen Raven), 127–8 (testimony of Richard Harper, OIA); OIA, written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 1–2; Drexel, written submission to USITC, April 15, 2019, 1–2; Umicore, written submission to USITC, April 22, 2019, 2; Drexel, written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 1.

⁵² USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 17 (testimony of Ed Brzytwa, ACC), 98 (testimony of Richard Harper, OIA); USGVC, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2019, 2.

⁵³ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC's questionnaire.

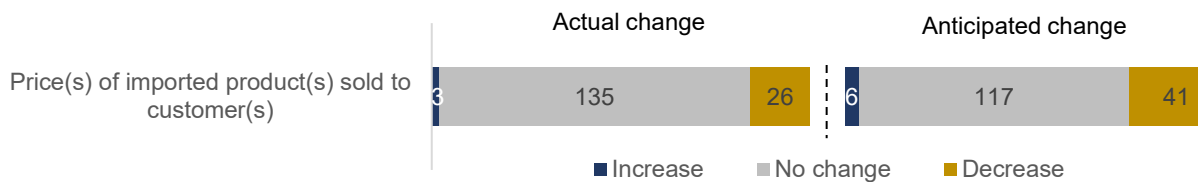
⁵⁴ For the entire questionnaire, see appendix F. For more information on USITC's survey methodology, see appendix G.

In responding to the questionnaire, firms reported changes they had experienced since the duty relief went into effect, as well as any future or additional changes they anticipated as a direct result of the duty relief through 2020. As manufacturers are affected differently than retailers, some of the questions were tailored specifically for manufacturers (e.g., questions related to the prices of downstream products sold to customers). Others were tailored for retailers, distributors, and wholesalers (e.g., questions related to the prices of products sold to customers). All firms were asked to respond to questions about broad factors of business operations (e.g., employment, sales volume, and investment). The survey results are discussed below, and the total number of firms in each group is noted.

Of the 306 firms that responded to the questionnaire, 281 had already imported or plan to import products subject to duty relief. About one-third of respondents importing products under 9902 provisions (94 of 281) reported that they have increased or plan to increase imports of these products. While all firms importing products with reduced or suspended duties will pay a lower price overall as a result of the duty relief, as of March 2019, only a small number of respondents said they have already seen impacts or made changes to their businesses as a direct result. However, more respondents (but still a minority of firms) anticipate making changes to their businesses when they have a chance to make greater use of the provisions over the effective period of duty relief.⁵⁵ Most of the 306 responding firms have not made, and do not anticipate making, changes to business operations, including lowering prices, as a result of the duty relief.

The 164 respondents that self-identified as retailers or distributors/wholesalers were asked about the impact of the duty relief on the prices of imported products they sold to customers. Of these firms, 26 (16 percent) said that they reduced their prices for products sold to customers as a result of the duty relief, while 41 firms (25 percent) said that they anticipate a future decrease or a further decrease in prices of these products (figure 2.5). In hearing testimony and written submissions, firms reported that the savings realized through duty relief resulted in lowered costs for importers, and also led to lower prices and greater variety for consumers.⁵⁶

Figure 2.5 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (164 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



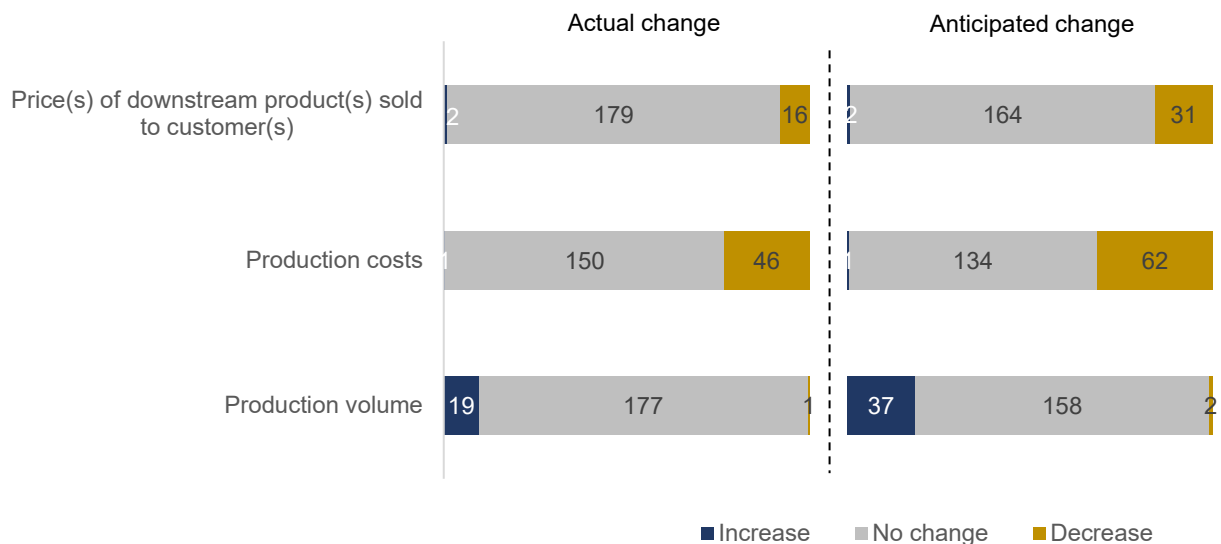
Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.11](#).

⁵⁵ Duty relief enacted under the MTB Act of 2018 became effective starting October 13, 2018, and expires December 31, 2020.

⁵⁶ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 91 (testimony of Thomas Crockett, Footwear Distributors and Retailers of America), 117 (testimony of James Booterbaugh, National Spinning Company), 127–8 (testimony of Richard Harper, OIA); OIA, written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 1–2; AAFA, written submission to USITC, April 15, 2019, 1–2.

The 197 respondents that self-identified as manufacturers were asked about the impact of duty relief on their prices, production costs, and production volume. Compared with retailers and distributors/wholesalers, a greater share of these firms have already experienced direct impacts—although, again, most firms do not anticipate any changes. Responding firms stated that most of the products that manufacturers are importing under the 9902 provisions are used as inputs or raw materials in the production process. As a result, nearly a quarter of these firms (46) reported that they have already experienced a decrease in production costs, and almost one-third of responding firms (62) reported that they anticipate a decrease or a further decrease in production costs due to the lower cost of importing these raw materials (figure 2.6). Thirty-one responding manufacturers reported that they anticipate a decrease in the price of the finished product to the consumer, and 37 reported that they anticipate an increase in production volume.

Figure 2.6 Manufacturers (197 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

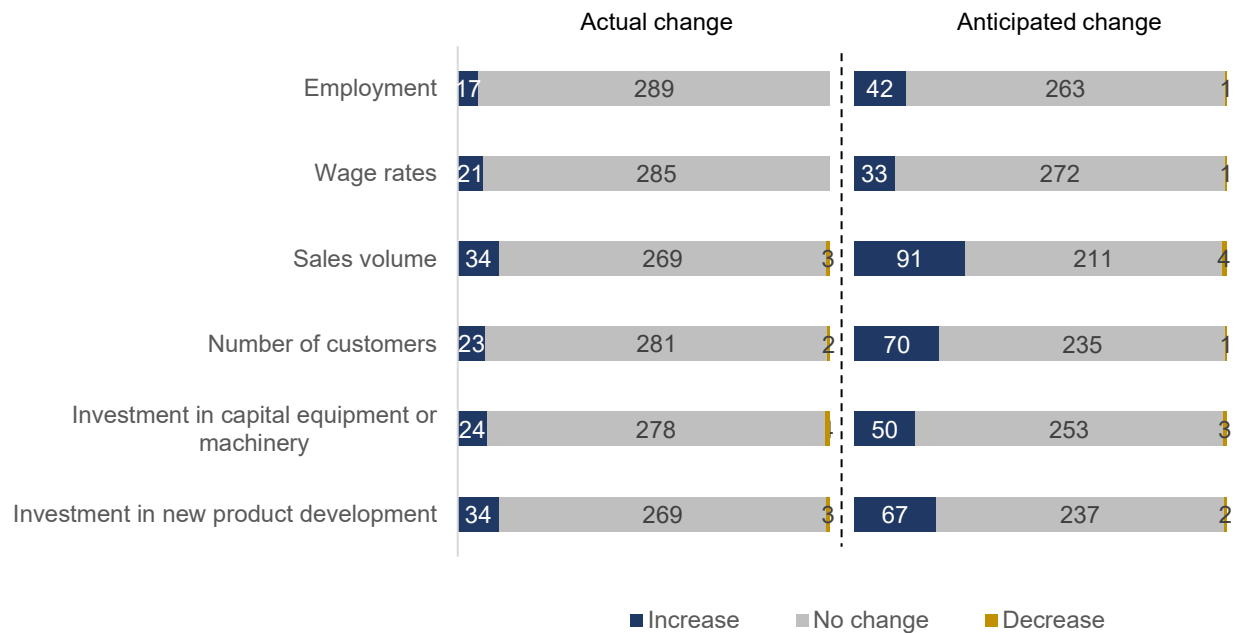


Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.12](#).

All 306 questionnaire respondents provided responses on the broad impacts of the duty reductions or suspensions on their operations. Overall, while the majority of respondents reported no change, at least 10 percent of firms reported that they have already made some sort of change to their operations as a result of the duty relief. Increased sales volume and investment in new product development are the most commonly cited impacts by firms. However, more firms said that they anticipate changes in the future. Almost one-third of responding firms (91 of 306) anticipate that reduced import costs will lead to an increase in sales volume (figure 2.7), which would allow firms to become more competitive in the market. Many firms associate an increase in sales with an increase in customer base, with 23 percent of responding firms (70 out of 306) anticipating the number of customers to increase. Additionally, 22 percent of respondents (67 of 306) anticipate increasing investment in new product development. This investment includes expanding product lines and investing in research, design, and development.

Figure 2.7 All firms (306 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" references responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.13](#).

Effects on SMEs

Results from the Commission's questionnaire indicate that the temporary duty suspensions and reductions enacted under the MTB Act of 2018 appear to have had a more immediate and stronger impact on SMEs responding to the Commission's questionnaire than on larger responding firms.⁵⁷ As one firm reported in the public hearing, small changes in costs can have a disproportionate impact on smaller firms because larger firms are able to better absorb the costs of higher inputs for some products.⁵⁸ This sentiment is echoed in the questionnaire responses, which also indicated that SMEs have been more readily impacted than large firms. While responding large firms and SMEs import products under the 9902 headings at the same rate (92 percent of each category), more than twice as many responding SMEs have increased or plan to increase imports (65 firms or 44 percent for SMEs, compared to 29 firms or 22 percent for large firms). This disparity is also seen in responses regarding firm operations, where a much larger share of responding SMEs have already experienced changes in firm operations than large firms, and more SMEs anticipate these changes occurring by 2020. Moreover, the results are largely similar across the Chemicals, Selected Consumer Products, and Manufactured and

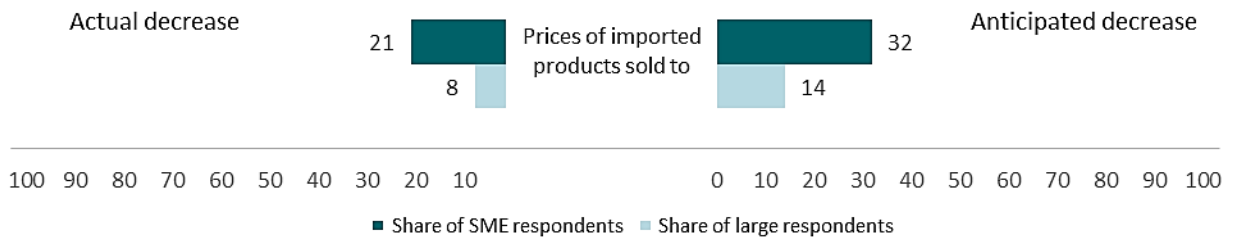
⁵⁷ Of all 306 responding firms, 53 percent (162) are SMEs.

⁵⁸ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 26 (testimony of Stanley Bernard, Drexel Chemical Company); Drexel, written submission to USITC, April 15, 2019, 1.

Miscellaneous Goods groups, with a larger share of SMEs reporting changes or expected changes to their business operations than the large respondents.

SME retailers and distributors/wholesalers responding to the Commission’s questionnaire have also reported lowered prices to a greater extent than large firms: 21 percent of responding SME distributors/wholesalers (21 of 100) have already reduced prices, as compared to 8 percent of large firms (5 of 64) (figure 2.8). Further, the share of SMEs that reported that they anticipate decreasing prices is larger than the share for large firms—32 percent of SMEs (32 of 100), compared to 14 percent of large firms (9 of 64).

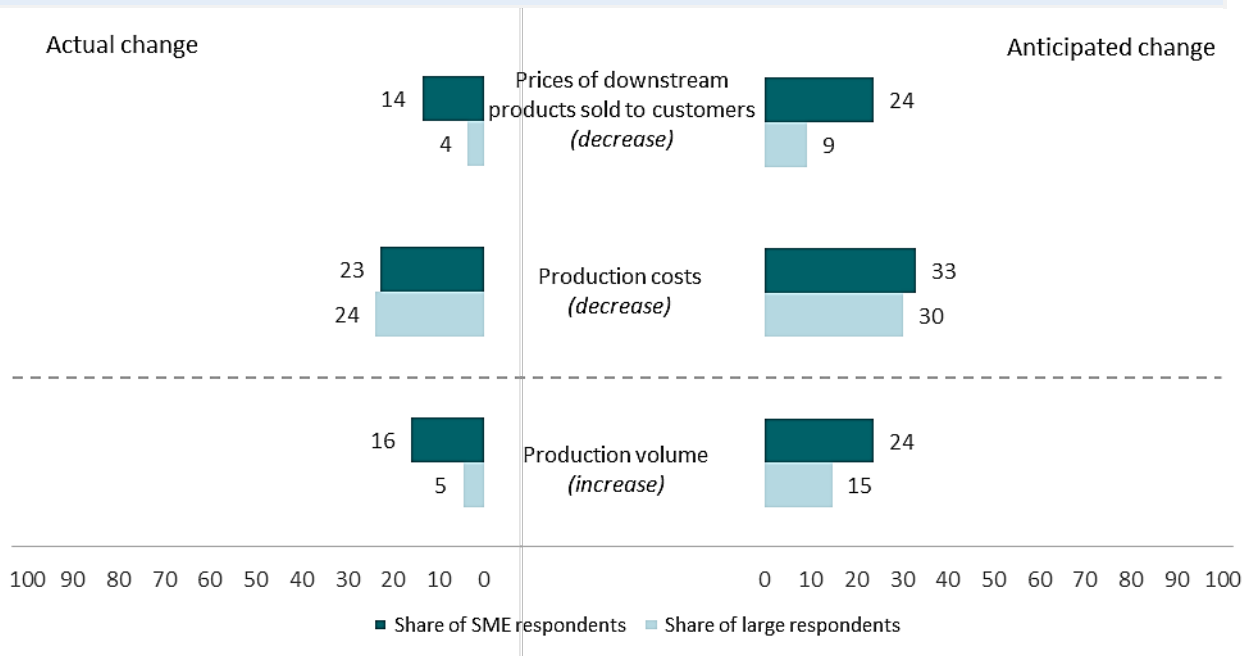
Figure 2.8 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers: Share of responding firms reporting actual and anticipated decreases to prices through March 2019 as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions, for SMEs and large respondents (percent)



Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, sections 1 and 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.14](#).

For manufacturing firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire, there is a similar pattern for changes in prices and production volume, with a larger share of SMEs reducing and/or anticipating a reduction in prices in downstream products and an increase in production volume (figure 2.9). However, roughly similar shares of responding SMEs and large firms have experienced a decrease in production costs, as well as anticipate future decreases in production costs. This appears to indicate that while the direct impact of the duty relief may be similar for firms of all sizes, the benefits are more immediate and pronounced for SMEs.

Figure 2.9 Manufacturers: Share of firms reporting actual and anticipated changes to prices, costs, and production volume through March 2019 as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions, for SMEs and large respondents (percent)

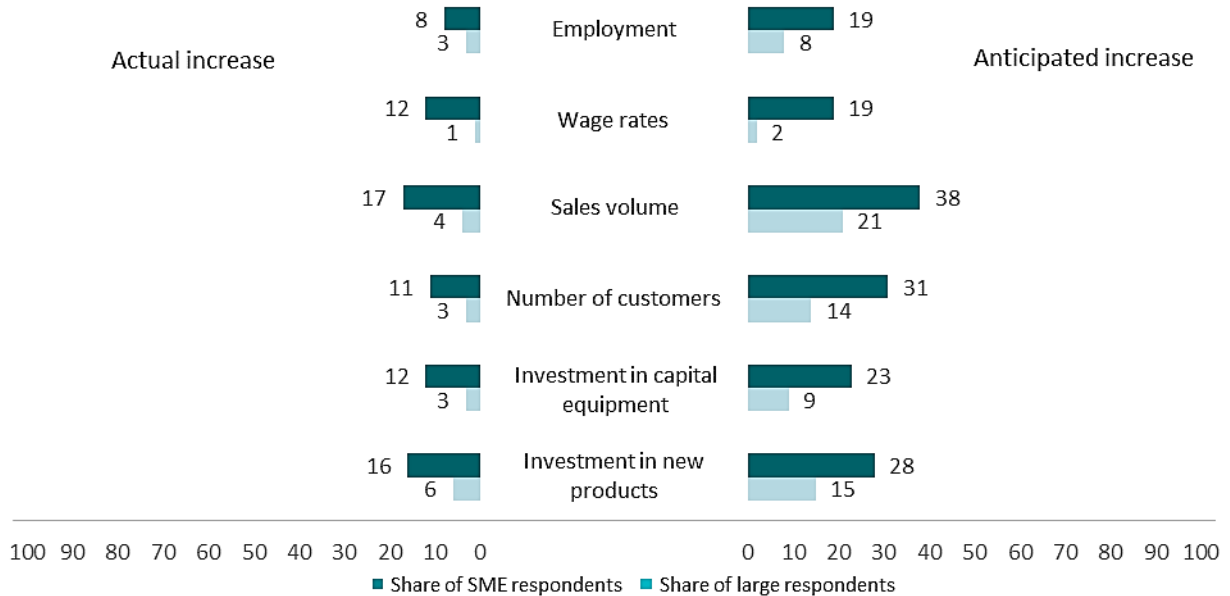


Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, sections 1 and 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.15](#).

Compared to large firms, at least twice as many responding SMEs experienced changes and anticipate future changes to select business operations. For example, 4 percent of large responding firms (6 of 144) experienced an increase in sales volume, compared to 17 percent of SMEs (28 of 162) that experienced an increase. Furthermore, 38 percent responding SMEs (61 of 162) anticipate an increase in sales volume in the future, compared to 21 percent of responding large firms (30 of 144). SMEs have increased and anticipate increasing wages more than large firms as well (figure 2.10).

Figure 2.10 All firms: Share of responding firms reporting actual and anticipated increases to select operations through March 2019 as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions, for SMEs and large respondents (percent)



Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, sections 1 and 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.16](#).

Broad Economic Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions

To estimate the impacts of the MTB Act of 2018 on producers, purchasers, and consumers, as required by AMCA, the Commission used two different types of economic modeling.⁵⁹ To capture the direct effects on importers, the Commission used a standard nonlinear, Armington style, partial equilibrium model employing a constant elasticity of substitution (CES).⁶⁰ To estimate the economy-wide effects, including both the direct and indirect impacts of the duty relief, the Commission used the U.S. Applied General Equilibrium (USAGE) model of the U.S. economy.

The partial equilibrium model provides estimated price effects, describing the impact of the duty suspensions and reductions on purchasers’ import prices within each of the three broad industry groups defined above and at the aggregate level. The USAGE model estimates the economy-wide impacts of the MTB Act of 2018, capturing the impacts of the duty suspensions and reductions across producers, purchasers, and consumers. While the partial equilibrium modeling estimates the price effects of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions on the purchasers of the imports, the general equilibrium

⁵⁹ Due to the fact that many of the 9902 products are intermediate goods, an importer of these products can be considered a producer, a purchaser, and/or a consumer. These models capture both the direct effects on the importers and the indirect effects throughout the economy as a result of the duty relief.

⁶⁰ For full details see appendix H, “Modeling Methodology.”

modeling includes the overall effects associated with the price reductions and estimates the resulting change in welfare and GDP in the United States.

Price Effects

As expected, partial equilibrium model results suggest that, on average, prices paid for the covered products by purchasers (i.e. landed duty-paid price)—overall and for each of the three product groups—fall as a result of the duty suspensions and reductions.⁶¹

Due to data limitations, some key assumptions needed to be made in order to estimate the changes in price as a result of the duty relief. Given that there are no data on imports of products now classified under 9902 headings from the period before the headings were created by the MTB Act of 2018, the Commission estimated the changes in prices by using imports under the permanent rate lines associated with the 9902 headings as a proxy. A complication with this approach is that some products covered by the 9902 headings were imported duty free from certain trading partners before the implementation of the MTB Act of 2018 due to existing preferential trade agreements. With the implementation of the MTB Act of 2018, firms are now able to source these products duty free from all countries. Therefore, some of the duty-free imports of these products might have shifted from partners with preferential trade agreements to other countries.

Without data on the imports of these specific products before the statute's implementation, the value of previously dutiable imports cannot be known. Because this value is required in the model, the Commission assumed that the share of dutiable imports to total imports in each 9902 heading is equal to the share in each of the associated permanent rate lines. This could overstate the effects if the share of dutiable imports at the permanent rate line is larger than that for the products imported under the 9902 heading, and understate the effects if the share is smaller. Because of these assumptions, and because a single HTS-8 permanent rate line might have multiple 9902 headings with differing rates of duty reductions associated with it, the model estimates a full removal of tariffs on all the associated HTS-8 tariff lines.⁶² Though this will overstate the price effects, the model estimates full removal in order to capture the upper bound of effects of duty relief.

Collectively, the model estimates that prices would decline on average by 3.9 percent for all 9902 headings during the period of the duty suspensions and reductions (table 2.5).⁶³ For the product groups, the higher the tariff rate before duty relief, the greater the decrease in prices. For example, before the MTB Act of 2018, the import-weighted average duty on goods in the Selected Consumer Products group was 9.4 percent, the highest of any product group analyzed. The model predicts that importers of this

⁶¹ The partial equilibrium model used produces comparative static estimates. This means the model's estimates show the counterfactual prices that would exist if the tariffs were not present. While time is not a factor in the model, this static, rather than dynamic, modeling approach is generally assumed to show effects of the policy change in the medium term (one to two years), before supply chains and labor and capital markets have had a chance to adjust to the policy shock. Francois and Hall, "Partial Equilibrium Modeling," 1997.

⁶² An HTS-8 line refers to a given product classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, or HTS, at the 8-digit level.

⁶³ These import-weighted average ad valorem duty rates are calculated based on 2017 import data and tariff rates for each HTS-8 permanent rate line associated with the 9902 products. For more information on the approach and assumptions used in the partial equilibrium modeling, please see appendix H.

product group would observe the largest percentage-change decrease in price (6.5 percent). Further, the extent to which duty relief would result in lower importer prices ranges from 50–69 percent. In the results, the degree to which the tariff reduction is passed on to import prices is highest for the Selected Consumer Products group and lowest for the Chemicals group. A higher degree of “pass-through” of duty savings to importer prices, as in Selected Consumer Products, results from a number of factors, including a higher share of previously dutiable imports within the HTS-8 permanent rate lines.⁶⁴

Table 2.5 Estimated change in average import price due to the temporary duty suspensions and reductions under the MTB Act of 2018

	All associated permanent rate lines	Chemicals	Selected Consumer Products	Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods
Trade-weighted average duty rate before duty relief (% ad valorem) ^a	6.5	5.2	9.4	3.3
Average price paid by importers (% change) ^b	-3.9	-2.6	-6.5	-1.8
Previously dutiable price (% change)	-5.4	-4.4	-7.7	-2.8
Previously duty-free price (% change)	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1

Source: USITC estimates.

^aThese trade-weighted average ad valorem duty rates are calculated based on import data and tariff rates for each HTS-8 permanent rate line associated with the 9902 products. See appendix H for more information.

^bThese estimates are not comparable with the average duty rate reductions cited in table 2.3 due to the modeling calibrations described in appendix H. These estimates may be higher or lower than average duty rate reductions observed to date.

In addition to the direct effect of temporary duty reductions and suspensions on the price paid for previously dutied imports by the purchaser, there are spillover effects of the duty relief on the price of the imported goods that previously entered duty free. This spillover effect occurs because the reduction in price of previously dutied imports causes some buyers to switch from the already duty-free imports to the previously dutiable imports (now covered under 9902 provisions). This decline in demand for the previously duty-free imports leads to a reduction in the market price of those products as well. Consequently, the reduction in the average import price reflects both the direct price effect of duty suspensions/reductions and this switching effect.

Economy-wide Effects

As most of the products under the 9902 headings are used as inputs in production, the duty relief will reduce production costs for some firms, and the importation of finished products under 9902 headings will result in some lowered prices to consumers. As a result, the impacts on the economy are not limited to the direct effects on the importers, but will also include the indirect effects on producers and final consumers. Due to limitations on observed trade data, the Commission used two different methods to estimate the value of imports benefiting from duty relief.⁶⁵ While both methods indicate similar impacts, the degree of the impacts varies.

⁶⁴ “Pass-through” is measured by dividing the percent change by the average calculated duty rate. For example, for the Chemicals group, the pass-through equals 2.6 divided by 5.2.

⁶⁵ The conservative method includes only the observed trade in the first five months of the duty relief, while the expansive method includes all trade in goods classified in the associated HTS-10 statistical reporting level. See appendix H for more information.

The Commission’s general equilibrium modeling results indicate that the duty relief leads to an increase in business activity. Imports of intermediate inputs rise as a result, as does demand for labor and capital. Employment expands and investment increases, leading to higher output and exports and raising household income, which in turn leads to an increase in consumption. All of these factors contribute to an increase in GDP.

The more conservative approach estimates that on an annual basis, U.S. output (production) increases by about \$421 million (table 2.6). As total U.S. output is significantly larger than U.S. GDP, the change in output as a result of the MTB Act of 2018 is greater than the change in GDP, which is estimated to increase by \$206 million. Real household consumption, which is one component of GDP, also rises modestly, by \$77 million. The associated percentage changes are each less 0.002 percent. However, this approach is likely to underestimate the economy-wide impacts of the MTB Act of 2018. As explained in appendix H, the conservative approach uses the observed imports under the 9902 headings in the first seven months of duty relief (November 2018–May 2019) to estimate annual imports.⁶⁶ Though this is based on the best available import data, the Commission’s questionnaire and U.S. firms’ written submissions as of March 2019 indicate that some firms had not yet fully adjusted their sourcing to take full advantage of the 9902 provisions. In addition, as noted above, the questionnaire responses and written submissions indicate that section 301 tariffs on imports from China have also impacted firms’ import behaviors.

Table 2.6 Estimated economy-wide annual impacts due to temporary duty suspensions and reductions under the MTB Act of 2018 (million dollars)

	Conservative estimate		Expansive estimate	
	Change (million \$)	Change (%)	Change (million \$)	Change (%)
Real household consumption	77	0.0005	1,517	0.0099
Real GDP	206	0.0009	3,312	0.0150
Real output	421	0.0013	6,303	0.0190

Source: USITC estimates.

Note: Values are reported in 2018 dollars.

The more expansive approach estimates that U.S. output (production) rises by \$6.3 billion on an annual basis, and that household consumption and GDP both rise as well, by \$1.5 billion and \$3.3 billion, respectively. In terms of percentage changes in household consumption, real GDP, and real output, however, the effects are less than 0.02 percent.⁶⁷ This approach removes the tariff on the HTS 10-digit (HTS-10) statistical reporting numbers associated with 9902 headings and in so doing likely overstates

⁶⁶ The annualized rate of imports under 9902 headings is \$9.3 billion.

⁶⁷ By way of comparison, the National Association of Manufacturers, the largest manufacturing association in the United States, estimates in its submission to the Commission that U.S. manufacturing output would increase by \$2.3 billion over the period October 13, 2018, through December 31, 2020, for an average annual increase in manufacturing output of about \$1.1 billion. NAM assesses the impact on manufacturing output, while the Commission assesses the impact on the economy as a whole. NAM’s approach may differ from the Commission’s approach in other ways. Further detail is not available in NAM’s written submission. NAM, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2019.

the impacts, because imports under the 9902 headings are generally a small share of products entered under the associated HTS-10 statistical reporting number.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ The annualized rate of imports under the HTS-10 statistical reporting number associated with 9902 headings is \$81,884 million.

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Chapter 3 Chemicals

Overview

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$116 million in duties on imports of \$3.4 billion entered under the 9902 headings for the Chemicals group, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 3.4 percentage points.
- Less than 13 percent of firms in the Chemicals group responding to the Commission’s questionnaire reported that the duty relief benefited their business operations, though as much as 34 percent of firms anticipate future changes to their operations. The largest impacts so far have been increases in sales volume and customer base.
- In terms of producer benefits, nearly a quarter of responding manufacturers reported that their production costs decreased as a result of the temporary duty relief, and 37 percent anticipate a future decrease.
- A quarter of retailers and distributors/wholesalers in this group reported passing at least part of their duty savings to their customers in the form of lower prices, and 37 percent expect to lower their prices in the future.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

This group primarily covers chemical products that are mostly intermediate goods for manufacture into final products, but also includes some chemical products imported for final sale. The intermediate chemicals within this group are used to produce a wide variety of end-use products, including paints, pesticides, plastics, pharmaceuticals, personal care products, and other downstream chemicals. They are also used in the manufacture of other goods, such as textiles.⁶⁹ The numerous chemical products covered in this chapter are categorized into six subgroups: Organic Chemicals (split between Organic Specialty Chemicals and Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals (“Other Organic Chemicals”)); Pesticide Products and Formulations (“Pesticides”); Plastics in Primary Forms; Paints, Pigments, and Dyes; and Other Chemicals.

The Chemicals group represents 147 firms that petitioned for or commented on petitions that resulted in 1,040 separate 9902 headings, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the 9902 provisions in the MTB Act

⁶⁹ A Textiles case study is presented in chapter 5.

of 2018 (table 3.1).⁷⁰ Among the Chemicals subgroups, Organic Specialty Chemicals and Pesticide Products and Formulations have the most 9902 headings. The Organic Specialty Chemicals subgroup alone accounted for 20 percent of the 1,655 enacted 9902 headings, more than either of the other two broad product groups covered in this report—Selected Consumer Products and Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods.⁷¹

The highest normal trade relations (NTR) duty rate on products in the Chemicals group is 7 percent ad valorem. While 7 percent is high for Chemicals, it is relatively low compared to the highest rates for products in the Selected Consumer Products group (54.1 percent ad valorem) and the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group (25 percent ad valorem). Imports under 85 percent of the 9902 headings in the Chemicals group (879 of 1,040) enter duty free. The highest 9902 tariff rate applicable to the remaining 15 percent of products covered by 9902 headings in this group is 6.3 percent ad valorem.

Table 3.1 Chemicals group: Number of firms, number and share of 9902 headings, and tariff rate ranges (NTR and 9902) by group and subgroup

Group/subgroup	Number of firms	Number of 9902 headings	Share of 9902 headings covered in group(%)	NTR tariff rate ranges (% ad valorem)	9902 tariff rate ranges (% ad valorem)
Chemicals	147	1,040	100	1.0–7.0	Free–6.3
Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals	51	110	11	3.1–6.5	Free–4.3
Organic Specialty Chemicals	83	331	32	1.0–6.5	Free–6.1
Paints, Pigments, and Dyes	17	119	11	2.2–6.5	Free–3.3
Pesticide Products and Formulations	33	244	23	3.7–6.5	Free–6.2
Plastics in Primary Forms	35	111	11	3.9–6.5	Free–5.9
Other Chemicals	48	125	12	1.1–7.0	Free–6.3

Source: Compiled by USITC.

Notes: “Number of firms” does not sum across the six subgroups to 147 because it refers to the number of petitioners and commenters represented in each subgroup, and some firms appear in multiple subgroups. Use of the 9902 provisions (headings) is not limited to the 147 firms; any firm is eligible to import products under the 9902 provisions. The share of 9902 headings covered does not sum to total for Chemicals because of rounding.

Of the 147 firms in the group, 137 firms responded to the questionnaire, for a response rate of 93 percent. The 137 responding firms perform three primary commercial functions—manufacturing, distribution/wholesale, and retail—and deal with both intermediate goods and finished products. Of the responding firms, 99 (72 percent) are manufacturers; 57 (42 percent) are distributors/wholesalers; and

⁷⁰ For a complete list of products covered by 9902 provisions and the corresponding group and subgroup assignments that were made for the purposes of this report, please see the supplemental data table at <https://www.usitc.gov/mtbeffects>.

⁷¹ The Selected Consumer Products group is covered in chapter 4, and the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group is covered in chapter 5.

only 4 (3 percent) are retailers.⁷² Over half (75 of 137) of the responding firms in the Chemicals group are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).⁷³

The section 301 tariffs on products of China affect 735 (73 percent) of the 9902 headings in the Chemicals group.⁷⁴ The overlap is even higher for two subgroups—Plastics in Primary Forms, and Paints, Pigments, and Dyes—where section 301 tariffs affect 96 percent of the 9902 headings (table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Chemicals group: Number and share of 9902 headings subject to by section 301 tariffs on products of China, by group and subgroup

Group /subgroup	Number of 9902 headings	Number of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs	Share of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs (%)
Chemicals	1,040	756	73
Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals	110	75	68
Organic Specialty Chemicals	331	215	65
Paints, Pigments, and Dyes	119	114	96
Pesticide Products and Formulations	244	156	64
Plastics in Primary Forms	111	106	96
Other Chemicals	125	90	72

Source: Compiled by USITC.

Note: The number of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China are as of September 24, 2018, and do not take into account products of China granted exclusions from those tariffs by the U.S. Trade Representative or the additional section 301 tariffs that went into effect September 1, 2019.

Use of 9902 Provisions

Importers are already using the majority of the 9902 headings in the Chemicals group. From November 2018 through May 2019, importers used 74 percent of the 9902 headings in this group to import \$3.4 billion of Chemicals group products, equivalent to 19 percent of total U.S. imports by value under the corresponding permanent rate lines.⁷⁵ These 9902 headings saved importers \$116 million in duties and reduced the duty on average by 3.4 percentage points (table 3.3).⁷⁶

⁷² Respondents could choose multiple business lines. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

⁷³ Specifically, 32 respondents are small, 43 are medium, and 62 are large. Size categories are as follows: "small" firms have less than 50 full-time employees, "medium" firms have 50 to 499 full-time employees, and "large" firms have 500 or more full-time employees. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

⁷⁴ Where a 9902 heading temporarily suspends or reduces the general duty rate for the referenced HTS subheading, that provision does not alter the section 301 tariff on products of China that are covered by the referenced subheading; the China tariff would be added to any reduced rate that may otherwise apply. Specifically, as stated in the HTS for tranche 3 products, "Notwithstanding U.S. note 1 to this subchapter, all products of China that are subject to the additional 25 percent ad valorem rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.88.03 shall also be subject to the general rates of duty imposed on products of China classified in the subheadings enumerated in U.S. note 20(f) to subchapter III. HTS chapter 99, subchapter III, U.S. Note 20(e)." See HTS chapter 99, subchapter III, U.S. Note 20(a), Note 20(c) for tranches 1 and 2.

⁷⁵ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

⁷⁶ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Table 3.3 Chemicals group: U.S. imports under HTS permanent rate lines and 9902 headings, duty savings for U.S. imports, and average duty reduction, by group and subgroup, November 2018–May 2019

Group /subgroup	U.S. imports under permanent rate lines (million \$)	U.S. imports under 9902 headings (million \$)	U.S. imports under 9902 headings as a share of imports under the permanent rate lines (%)	Share of 9902 headings used (%)	Duty savings for U.S. imports under 9902 headings (million \$) ^a	Average duty reduction (percentage points) ^b
Chemicals	17,922	3,426	19	74	116	3.4
Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals	2,621	233	9	76	8	3.3
Organic Specialty Chemicals	5,484	1,351	25	76	47	3.4
Paints, Pigments, and Dyes	796	65	8	72	3	4.9
Pesticide Products and Formulations	2,288	1,412	62	70	43	3.1
Plastics in Primary Forms	3,277	178	5	72	8	4.5
Other Chemicals	3,615	187	5	78	7	4.0

Source: Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note: Multiple 9902 headings may be included in a single HTS 8-digit tariff-rate line (i.e., permanent rate line), so multiple subgroups may be included in a single HTS 8-digit tariff line as well. Hence, figures for subgroups will not sum to the overall total.

^a Duty savings are calculated by USITC based on the value of imports multiplied by percentage point change of the duty reduction.

^b Average duty rate reduction is calculated as the ratio of duty savings for U.S. imports under 9902 headings to U.S. imports under 9902 headings.

U.S. imports under 9902 provisions in this group accounted for nearly two-thirds (63 percent) of the \$5.4 billion in total imports under all of the 9902 provisions.⁷⁷ This share is in line with the Chemicals group's share (63 percent) of the 1,655 distinct 9902 headings in MTB Act of 2018. During November 2018–May 2019, firms used duty relief for products within the Pesticides and the Organic Specialty Chemicals subgroups the most. These two subgroups accounted for 81 percent of imports under the Chemicals group 9902 headings.⁷⁸

Some firms indicated that section 301 tariffs on products of China affected their use of and benefits accrued under the MTB Act of 2018. In addition, a number of firms reported that the section 301 tariffs caused them to reconsider their sourcing. Eighteen percent of imports in this group were subject to section 301 tariffs during November 2018–May 2019 (table 3.4). Of the 127 respondents that have products subject to section 301 tariffs, 35 (28 percent) have adjusted their sourcing away from China,

⁷⁷ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

⁷⁸ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

with India being a common new country source.⁷⁹ Some firms with products subject to section 301 tariffs reported that they have not changed their sourcing because it was challenging to do so for large orders or because they would have needed up to a year or longer to certify new suppliers.⁸⁰

Table 3.4 Chemicals group: Value and share of U.S. imports under 9902 headings from China subject to section 301 tariffs, by group and subgroup, November 2018 through May 2019

Group /subgroup	U.S. imports China from under 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs (million \$)	Share of U.S. imports from China under 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs (%)
Chemicals	608	18
Organic Chemicals, Other Than Specialty Chemicals	31	13
Organic Specialty Chemicals	339	25
Paints, Pigments, and Dyes	20	31
Pesticide Products and Formulations	188	13
Plastics	6	3
Other Chemicals	23	12

Source: Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Note: Section 301 are added to the general duty rate in chapters 1 through 97 for covered subheadings of the HTS. The data contained in this report pertaining to imports subject to section 301 tariffs do not take into account products of China granted exclusions by the U.S. Trade Representative.

Nearly two-thirds of responding firms (81 of 127) with products subject to section 301 tariffs reported that the additional tariffs had not affected the benefits accruing from the temporary duty relief.⁸¹ However, some firms reported they had seen direct, negative effects as the overall duties that they pay increased because of the section 301 tariffs, even with duty relief provided by the MTB Act of 2018.⁸² The American Chemistry Council (ACC) characterized the temporary duty relief as playing the role of attenuating the negative impact of the section 301 tariffs.⁸³

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions⁸⁴

Several firms extolled the benefits of the temporary duty relief in their responses to the Commission's questionnaire, including its ability to maintain or increase the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturers and to encourage further investment in U.S. manufacturing and product development.⁸⁵ In addition, both the National Association of Chemical Distributors (NACD) and the ACC submitted comments stating

⁷⁹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

⁸⁰ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

⁸¹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

⁸² Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

⁸³ American Chemistry Council (ACC), written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 2.

⁸⁴ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC's questionnaire.

⁸⁵ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, sections 3 and 5.

that the duty relief has largely benefited their members.⁸⁶ One NACD member reported saving duties on 56 products imported under the 9902 headings, and an ACC member reportedly increased its U.S. production volume and lowered its prices due to the reduced duties.⁸⁷ In addition, Drexel Chemical Company expressed the view that temporary duty relief had a greater impact on SMEs than on large firms because the incremental improvement from the duty savings represents a larger share of an SME's business and results in real, immediate competitive gains.⁸⁸ However, many firms responding to the questionnaire said that the benefits realized were limited—in part because the duty relief has been in place less than one year and is only guaranteed until the end of 2020.⁸⁹ Also, for some firms that import from China, the section 301 tariffs have lessened or completely negated any benefit from the MTB Act of 2018.⁹⁰

Over 96 percent of responding firms (132 of 137) in the Chemicals group reported they have either already imported or intend to import products eligible for duty relief under the Chemicals group 9902 headings, and 36 percent of responding firms reported that they intend to increase their imports of these products (figure 3.1). All responding firms in the Organic Specialty Chemicals, Pesticides, and Other Chemicals subgroups reported importing these products. A smaller share of respondents reported that they have increased or plan to increase imports of products under 9902 headings, with a larger proportion of firms (42 percent) in the Pesticides subgroup increasing imports than in other subgroups in the Chemicals group.

Of those firms that indicated that they do not anticipate increasing imports, some stated that it was simply because there has not been an increase in demand to justify it. While the majority of responding firms with products affected by section 301 tariffs on products of China reported that the additional duties have not affected their use of the 9902 headings,⁹¹ some responding firms reported that they would not increase their imports of products subject to section 301 tariffs.

⁸⁶ National Association of Chemical Distributors (NACD), written submission to USITC, April 15, 2019, 3; American Chemistry Council (ACC), written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 3.

⁸⁷ National Association of Chemical Distributors (NACD), written submission to USITC, April 15, 2019, 1; USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 17 (testimony of Ed Brzytwa, American Chemistry Council).

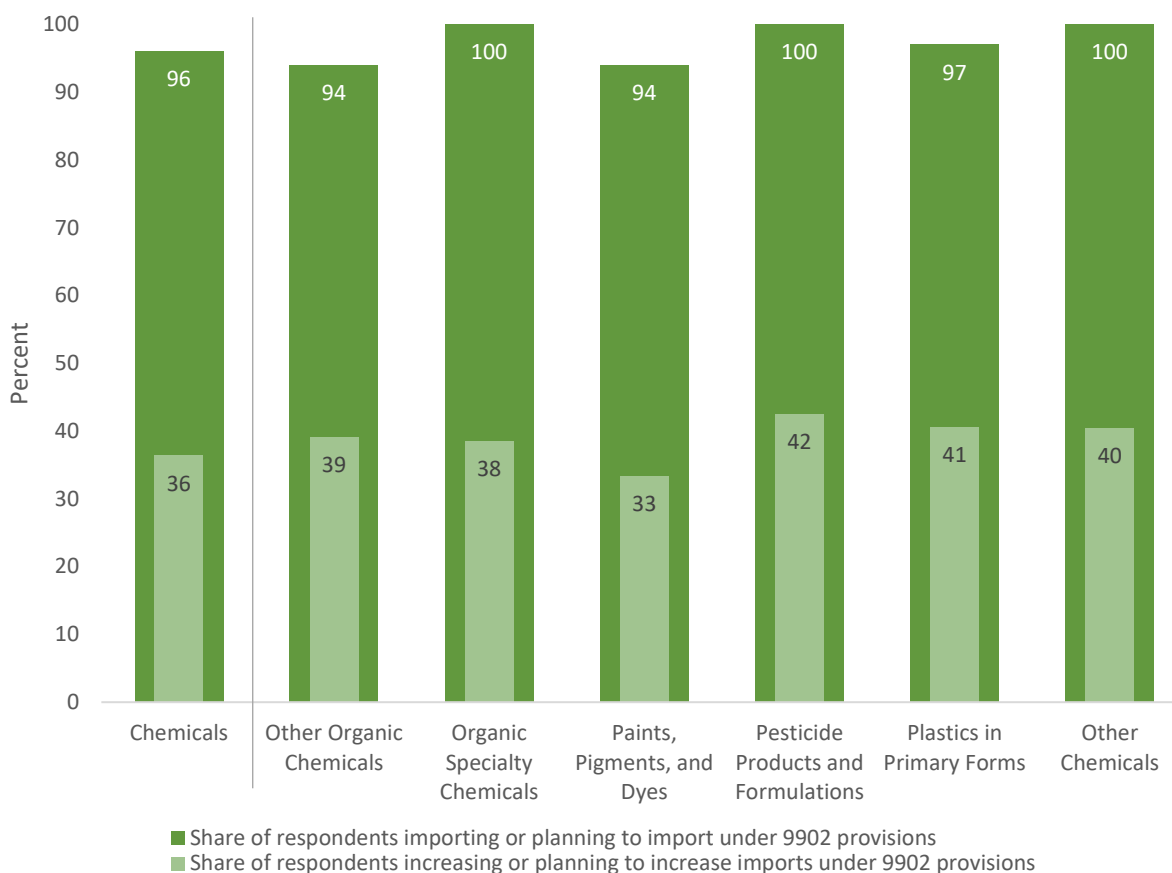
⁸⁸ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 26 (testimony of Stanley Bernard, Drexel Chemical Company); Drexel Chemical Company, post-hearing submission to USITC, April 15, 2019, 1.

⁸⁹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 5.

⁹⁰ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 5. American Chemistry Council (ACC), written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 4.

⁹¹ Of the 124 respondents that are affected by section 301 provisions, 101 (81 percent) reported that they are not adjusting their use of the 9902 headings. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

Figure 3.1 Share of responding firms in the Chemicals group and relevant subgroups using or intending to use the 9902 provisions and increasing or intending to increase imports of products under 9902 provisions as a result of the temporary duty relief

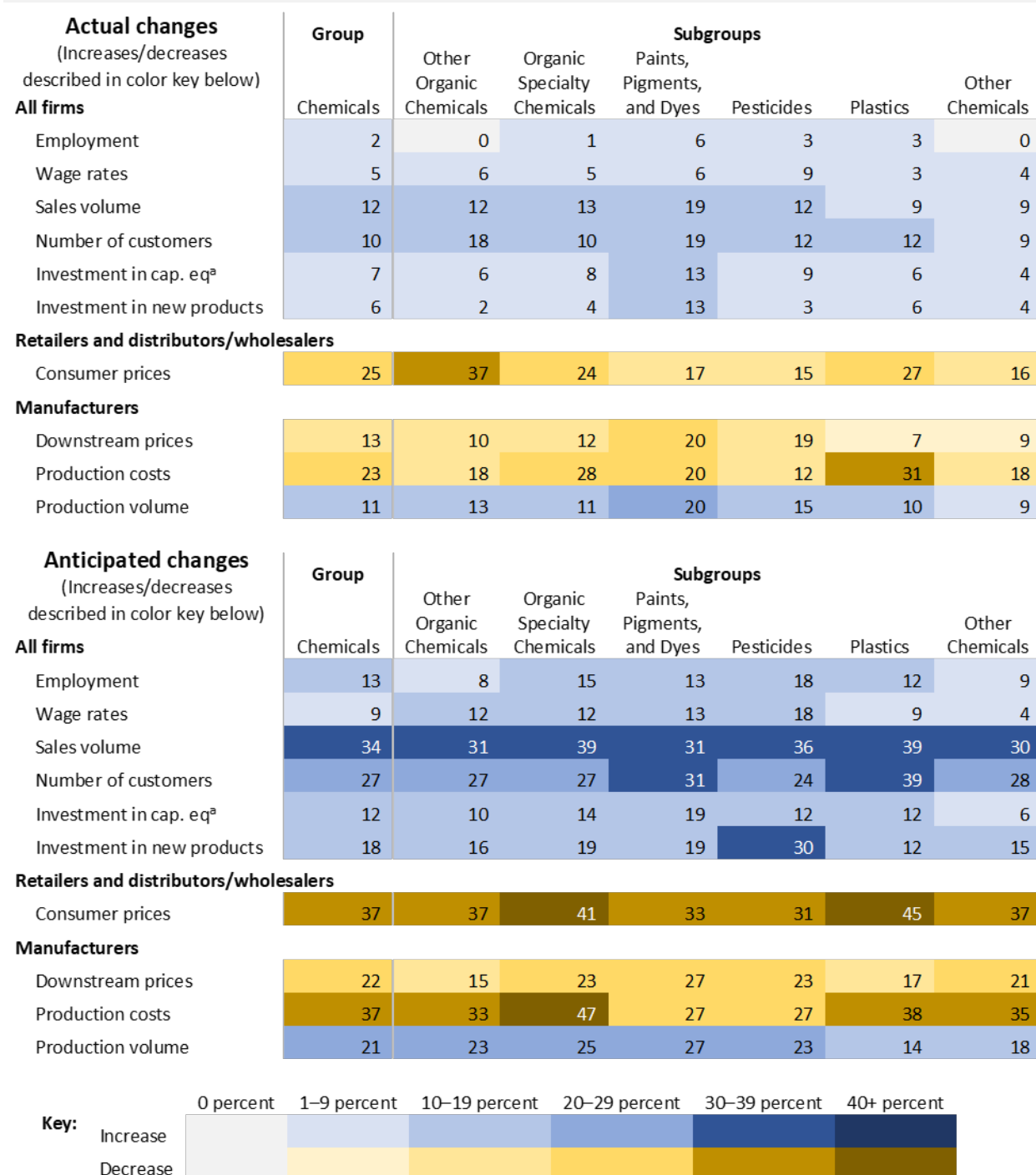


Source: Firms' responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.17](#).

In general, responding firms report that they have not seen significant changes in their operations as of March 2019. Figure 3.2 shows the share of responding firms making and anticipating changes to their business operations as a result of the temporary duty relief for the Chemicals group and across all subgroups. Sales volume and number of customers are the only two areas where at least 10 percent of responding firms for the entire group reported increases. According to firms, the brief time that the 9902 headings had been in effect and the uncertainty from the section 301 tariffs limited many benefits accrued through March 2019. However, the Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup has had the most reported benefits to business operations from the duty relief through March 2019. Looking forward, sales volume and number of customers reflect the broadest positive anticipated changes. Specifically, at least 30 percent of all responding firms across the subgroups expect to increase their sales volume, and over a quarter of respondents anticipate that their customer base will expand.

Figure 3.2 Share of responding firms in the Chemicals group and subgroups that reported changes and anticipate changes in business operations as a direct result of duty relief (percent)



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Some subgroup names have been abbreviated for readability. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.18](#).

^a Investment in cap. eq = Investment in capital equipment and machinery.

Many responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers in the Chemicals group reduced their consumer prices as a result of the duty relief. In general, retailers and distributors/wholesalers are more likely than manufacturers to pass on the duty savings to their customers. In particular, nearly 40 percent of the respondents in the Other Organic Chemicals subgroup reported lowering their consumer prices. A little over a third of responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers for the group and across most subgroups anticipate lowering their prices.

Some responding distributors/wholesalers reported benefits from the cascading effects of importing under the 9902 headings. They said that their customers are primarily manufacturers, who are benefiting from temporary duty relief on their own imported inputs and are selling more of their finished products at a lower price. Given the increasing demand for the now lower-priced finished products, manufacturers are purchasing even more inputs, which also received temporary duty relief, from the distributors/wholesalers.

Responding manufacturers reported that their production costs have declined. Twenty-three percent of responding manufacturers in the Chemicals group have already experienced reduced production costs, and 37 percent of respondents in the group expect the duty relief to lower those costs in the near term. Specifically, 31 percent of respondents in the Plastics in Primary Forms subgroup reported such declines, and nearly half (47 percent) of respondents in the Organic Specialty Chemicals subgroup expect decreases in the future. In some cases, firms indicated that their customers were aware of the MTB Act of 2018 and expected the lower price. However, many responding firms reported that overall their prices did not change because the section 301 tariffs have overwhelmed any duty savings gained through the temporary duty relief.

Case Study: Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$8 million in duties on imports of \$233 million entered under the 9902 headings for the Other Organic Chemicals subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 3.3 percentage points.
- Ninety-four percent of firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire in this subgroup imported or planned to import products under the 9902 provisions, and of these firms, almost 40 percent reported they have increased or plan to increase imports of products covered by the 9902 provisions.
- As of March 2019, some responding firms experienced growth in sales volume and number of customers (12 and 18 percent, respectively). Looking forward, 31 percent of respondents expect increases in sales volume, and 27 percent expect their customer base to increase.
- Over one-third of responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers have passed on duty savings in the form of lower prices to customers.

- Thirteen percent of responding manufacturers reported increasing their volume of production, and 23 percent anticipate doing so in the future. In addition, nearly one-third of responding manufacturing firms expect their production costs to decline in the future.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals (“Other Organic Chemicals”) are primarily intermediate chemicals used to manufacture more complex, downstream specialty chemicals. Usually imported in bulk form, many of these chemicals are often characterized as commodity chemicals (i.e., they are primarily low-value products with low margins and produced in high volumes). These chemicals accounted for 110 of the 1,040 Chemicals group 9902 headings (11 percent). The NTR rates on these products range from 3.1 to 6.5 percent ad valorem, while the tariff rates on the corresponding 9902 headings range from free to 4.3 percent ad valorem (table 3.1). Duties are suspended on 97 of the 110 (88 percent) 9902 headings in this subgroup. Section 301 tariffs on products of China affect about two-thirds of the 9902 headings in the Other Organic Chemicals subgroup (table 3.2).

Of the 51 firms that petitioned for duty relief or commented on the petitions in this subgroup, 49 responded to the questionnaire (96 percent). Most of the responding firms in this subgroup were manufacturers (40 of 49) and/or distributors/wholesalers (18 of 49).⁹² Large firms accounted for over half of respondents in this subgroup (27 of 49); most of the remaining respondents were medium-sized companies (18 of 49).⁹³

Use of 9902 Provisions

Importers used 76 percent of the 9902 headings (84 of 110) in the Other Organic Chemicals subgroup during November 2018–May 2019. U.S. imports of these goods under the 9902 headings during that period totaled \$233 million, generating duty savings of \$8 million and reducing the duty on average by 3.3 percentage points (table 3.3). These imports accounted for 9 percent of total imports (\$2.6 billion) under the permanent rate lines associated with the 9902 provisions.⁹⁴

As mentioned above, section 301 tariffs on products of China affect about two-thirds of the 9902 provisions in the Other Organic Chemicals subgroup. However, during November 2018–May 2019, U.S. imports of eligible products subject to section 301 tariffs accounted for only 13 percent (\$31 million) of total imports under 9902 provisions for the subgroup (table 3.4).⁹⁵ Of the 49 responding firms, 46 firms have products that could be subject to section 301 tariffs, but only 20 percent of respondents (9 of 46) reported that their use of 9902 provisions have been affected by the section 301 tariffs. Several firms stated that the benefits of the duty relief have been mitigated due to the additional duties.⁹⁶

⁹² Respondents could choose multiple business lines. Two of 49 (4 percent) of responding firms also identified as retailers. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

⁹³ Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

⁹⁴ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection and on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

⁹⁵ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

⁹⁶ Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

China is the largest source of 9902 imports for goods in this subgroup, but a little more than half of responding firms with products subject to section 301 tariffs (24 of 46) reported that these tariffs have not affected the benefits from the provisions. Almost one-third of the responding firms (14 of 46) reported shifting import sources of products as a result of the section 301 tariffs. A few firms noted that changing import sources is an ongoing effort because finding alternative suppliers that can meet quantity and quality requirements for their business can be challenging.⁹⁷

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions⁹⁸

Almost all of the respondents (46 of 49) reported they were currently using the 9902 provisions or planned to use them. Of these 46 responding firms, 18 firms reported they have increased, or plan to increase, imports of products covered by the 9902 provisions. Those who were not increasing such imports stated that import volumes generally correlate with demand cycles rather than access to temporary duty relief, because eligible products in this subgroup are mainly intermediate chemicals used to manufacture downstream chemicals.

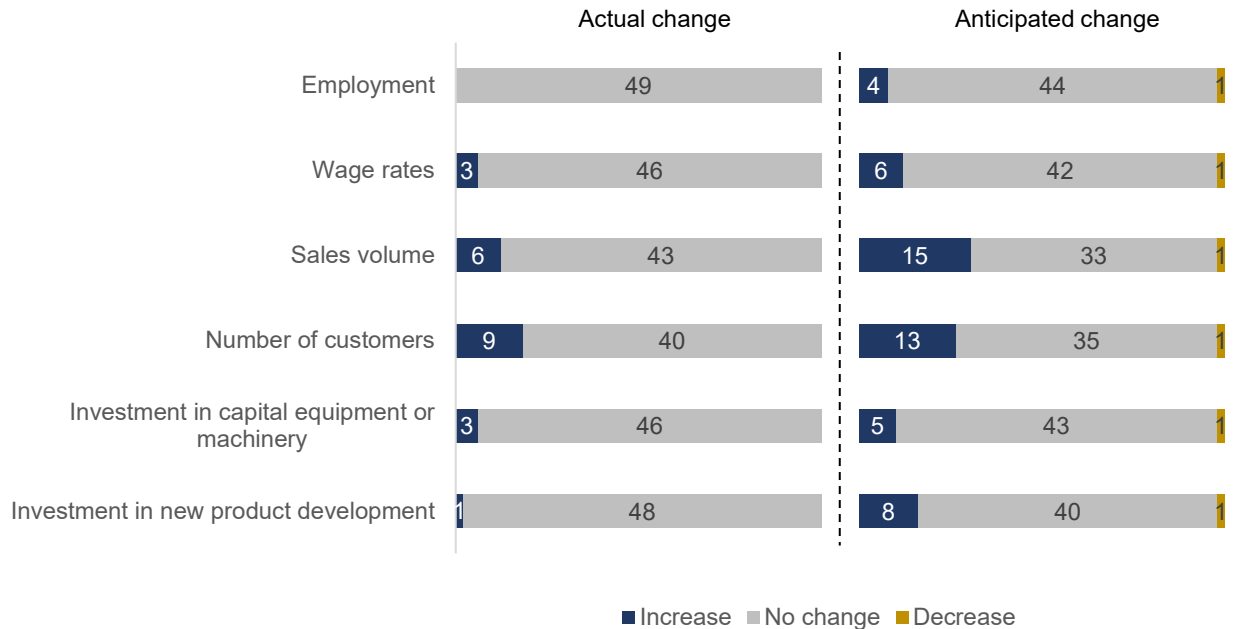
Although only a small share of questionnaire respondents reported experiencing changes to their business operations as of March 2019, several reported that they anticipated benefits as a direct result of the temporary duty relief. Nearly one-third of responding firms (15 of 49) reported that they anticipated an increase in their sales volume in the future (figure 3.3). Additionally, 27 percent of respondents (13 of 49) anticipated an increase in their customer base as a direct result of the duty relief. The firms experiencing and/or anticipating changes in their business operations generally attributed them to cost savings, higher profitability, and increased competitiveness, reflecting the significant price competitiveness of these products. Several firms said that they expected their customer base and sales volume to increase because they would likely pass on their cost savings to their customers. Those firms that reported a lack of price reductions generally attributed stagnant or even rising prices to the impact of the additional section 301 tariffs on products of China. Several firms stated that, in general, the benefits of the duty relief have been reduced because of the additional section 301 tariffs.⁹⁹

⁹⁷ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

⁹⁸ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC's questionnaire.

⁹⁹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

Figure 3.3 All firms (49 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions



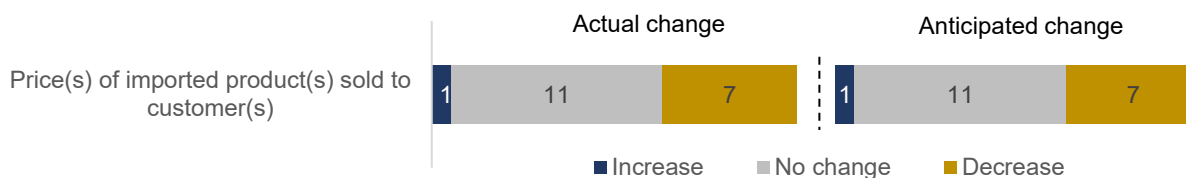
Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.19](#).

A moderate share of responding firms that self-identified as retailers and distributors/wholesalers reported lowering the price of the imported products they sold to their customers. Of the 19 responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers, 7 firms (37 percent) reported that they have lowered their prices and anticipate reducing prices in the future (figure 3.4). Two trade associations stated that the duty savings allowed firms to pass through the savings in the form of lower product prices—highlighting both glyoxal and oxalic acid—as well as hire additional personnel.¹⁰⁰

¹⁰⁰ National Association of Chemical Distributors, written submission, April 15, 2019, 3; U.S. Global Value Chain Coalition, written submission, April 23, 2019, 2.

Figure 3.4 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (19 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

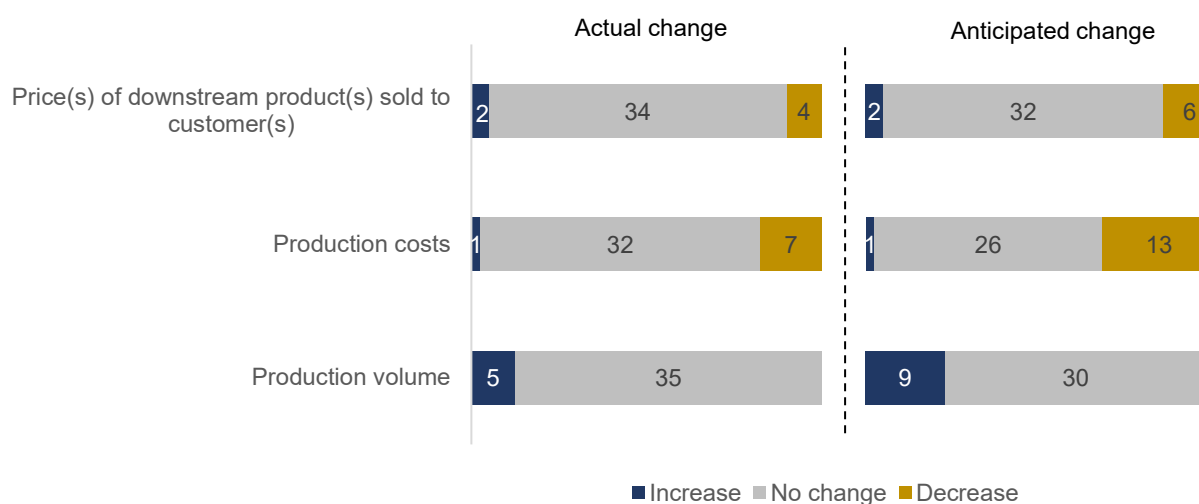


Source: Commission questionnaire responses to question 3.4.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.20](#).

Manufacturers' responses on the effects of duty relief were more mixed. Whereas most respondents reported no current changes, some reported that they anticipate changes, particularly in production costs and volumes. One-third of responding firms (13 of 40) expect production costs to decrease, while almost a quarter of responding firms (9 of 40) expect their production volumes to increase (figure 3.5). Firms reported that the cost savings related to the 9902 provisions make it more economically feasible to manufacture some products, thereby enhancing companies' competitiveness.¹⁰¹ The ACC echoed these sentiments, stating that the temporary duty relief had lowered costs for a member company, enabling it to increase U.S. production volume.¹⁰²

Figure 3.5 Manufacturers (40 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.21](#).

¹⁰¹ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 17 (testimony of Ed Brzytwa, American Chemistry Council).

¹⁰² American Chemistry Council (ACC), written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 3.

Case Study: Organic Specialty Chemicals

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$47 million in duties on imports of \$1.4 billion entered under the 9902 headings for the Organic Specialty Chemicals subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 3.4 percentage points.
- All firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire in this subgroup imported or plan to import products in this subgroup, and 38 percent of these firms have increased, or plan to increase, imports of these products.
- Over 10 percent of the responding firms reported an increase in sales and number of customers. An even larger share of respondents reported anticipated increases in sales and number of customers (39 percent and 27 percent, respectively).
- Nearly one-quarter of responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers reported that they passed on duty savings in the form of lower prices to customers, and over 40 percent expect price decreases in the future.
- Over a quarter of responding manufacturers reported a decrease in production costs, and nearly half anticipate future decreases. Additionally, a quarter of responding manufacturers expect production volume to increase in the future.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

The Organic Specialty Chemicals (Specialty Chemicals) subgroup contains research-intensive chemicals used as immediate precursors to specific downstream finished goods, such as pharmaceuticals and pesticides intended for wholesale or retail sale. Usually imported in bulk form, these chemicals are generally high-value products produced in low volumes, requiring “intense manufacturing processes.”¹⁰³ As noted by one industry group, the high-value-added nature of specialty chemicals requires firms to import these chemicals to manufacture innovative downstream chemicals.¹⁰⁴ As shown in table 3.1, the Specialty Chemicals subgroup accounts for the largest share of 9902 headings in the Chemicals group (331 of 1,040, 32 percent). The NTR tariff rates on the products that received duty relief range from 1.0 percent to 6.5 percent ad valorem. Duties are suspended on most of the products covered in this subgroup (83 percent), with reduced rates under the 9902 headings ranging from free to 6.1 percent ad

¹⁰³ Specialty chemicals often need more processing steps, including more purification and formulation steps, than commodity chemicals. They may also need more processing to meet specialized customer specifications. USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 30 (testimony of Brooke DiDomenico, Nation Ford Chemical) and 19 (testimony of Matthew Moedritzer, Society of Chemical Manufacturers & Affiliates); industry representative, telephone interview by USITC staff, July 3, 2019.

¹⁰⁴ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 20 (testimony of Matthew Moedritzer, Society of Chemical Manufacturers & Affiliates).

valorem. Sixty-five percent of the 9902 headings in the Specialty Chemicals subgroup have associated permanent rate lines subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China (table 3.2).

Of the 83 firms that petitioned for or commented on petitions for products that resulted in 9902 headings for the Specialty Chemicals subgroup, 78 responded to the questionnaire (94 percent). Most of the responding firms in this subgroup are in manufacturing (57 of 78) and distribution/wholesale (33 of 78).¹⁰⁵ SMEs accounted for a majority of respondents for this subgroup (43 of 78).¹⁰⁶

Use of 9902 Provisions

U.S. imports of products in the Specialty Chemicals subgroup under the 9902 headings totaled \$1.4 billion, accounting for 25 percent of imports under the associated permanent rate lines during November 2018–May 2019. Imports under the 9902 provisions generated duty savings of \$47 million, reducing the duty on average by 3.4 percentage points (table 3.3).¹⁰⁷

Section 301 tariffs on products of China affect 215 of the 331 distinct 9902 provisions in this subgroup, and imports of these products from China totaled \$339 million as of May 2019 (table 3.4). Of the 78 questionnaire respondents, 75 reported importing products subject to section 301 tariffs. Despite the overlap, only 29 percent of responding firms (22 of 75) stated their use of the 9902 provisions has been affected by the additional tariffs. Of these firms, some indicated that they were not using the 9902 provisions as much as they had planned because of the section 301 tariffs.¹⁰⁸ Others reportedly built up an inventory of eligible products in anticipation of the section 301 tariffs, necessitating less imports after the 9902 provisions became effective.¹⁰⁹ Over one-third of respondents (28 of 75) reported they sought alternative sources, but these firms reported mixed outcomes.¹¹⁰ Some reported that China was the sole source for certain chemicals. Others reported seeking sources such as India, Mexico, and Canada, but said that regulatory compliance issues, quality concerns, and contractual obligations limited their ability to change suppliers.¹¹¹

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions¹¹²

All 78 responding firms stated they were already using the 9902 provisions or planned to use them in the future. Moreover, 30 of the 78 responding firms (38 percent) said they increased or were planning to increase imports of products covered by the 9902 provisions. Several firms anticipate increased

¹⁰⁵ Three of 78 responding firms also identified as retailers. Respondents could choose multiple business lines. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

¹⁰⁶ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

¹⁰⁷ Over three-quarters, 76 percent, of the 331 9902 provisions were used during November 2018–May 2019.

¹⁰⁸ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹⁰⁹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹¹⁰ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

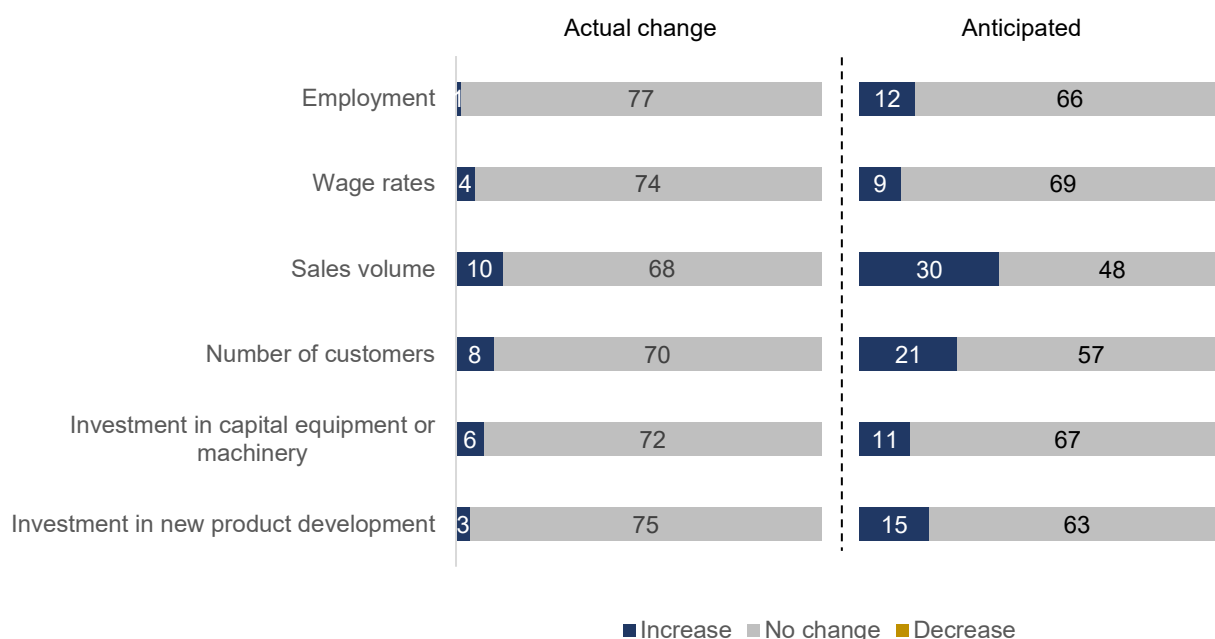
¹¹¹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹¹² Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC questionnaire.

imports because the eligible products are now cost competitive. The savings can be passed onto their customers, which will in turn increase demand.

Although the temporary duty relief under the 9902 provisions have had a relatively small effect on the business operations of responding firms through March 2019, firms reported that they anticipate positive changes to their business operations once they have more time to take advantage of the 9902 provisions. Responding firms reported increases in sales volume (10 of 78) and their customer base (8 of 78) (figure 3.6). In the future, 38 percent of respondents (30 of 78) anticipate increased sales volume, and 27 percent (21 of 78) anticipate an increased number of customers as a direct result of the temporary duty relief.

Figure 3.6 All firms (78 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Organic Specialty Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

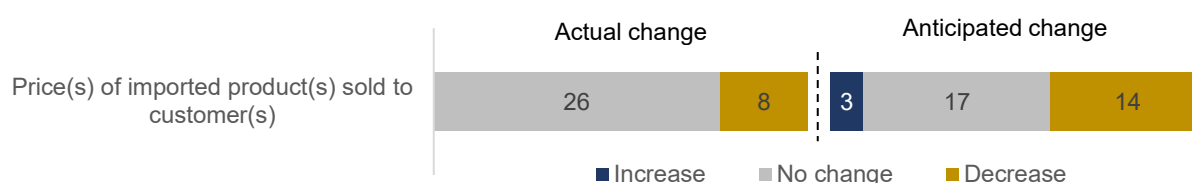
Note: “All firms” refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.22](#).

Respondents attributed these prospective positive effects to several factors. Some firms reported that they expected the number of customers to increase because they planned to pass on their cost savings from the duty relief to their customers. Firms also reported that the duty relief offsets a portion of the section 301 tariffs on products of China, reducing firms’ net tariff payments and thus limiting price increases to customers resulting from the section 301 tariffs.¹¹³ Twenty-four percent of responding firms (8 of 34) who self-identified as retailers and/or distributors/wholesalers reported decreasing the prices

¹¹³ These products generally have relatively high unit import values because they are more specialized.

of their imported products sold to customers, and 41 percent of responding retailers and/or distributor/wholesalers (14 of 34) reported that they anticipate decreasing prices (figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (34 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Organic Specialty Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.23](#).

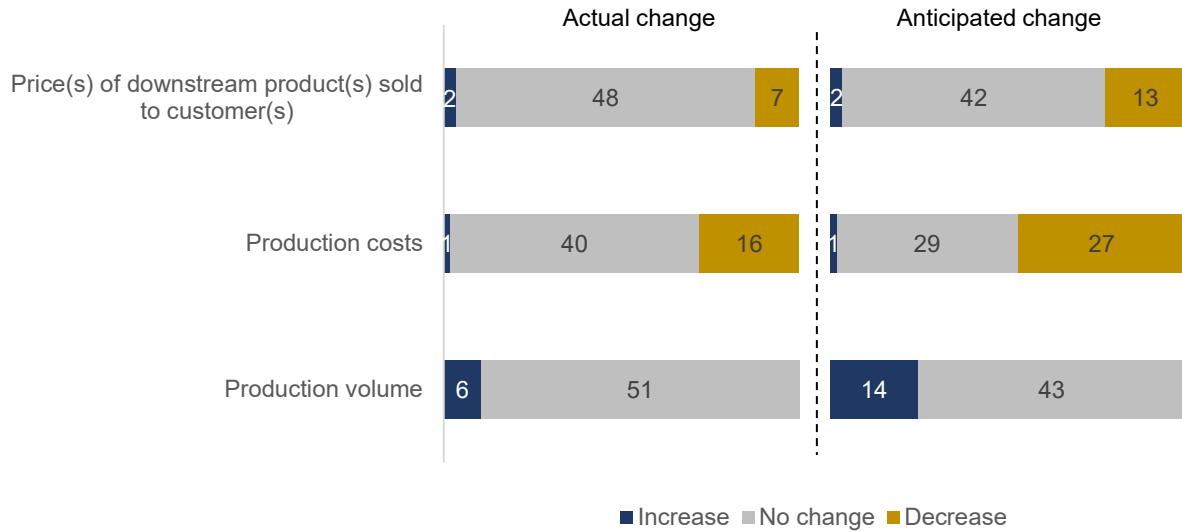
Manufacturers also reported passing on savings resulting from the temporary duty relief to customers. Over one-quarter of the responding firms in this subgroup that identified as manufacturers (16 of 57) report that their production costs have already decreased as a direct result of the duty relief, and nearly half (27 of 57) report that they anticipate future decreases (figure 3.8).¹¹⁴ Some firms expect that the decreased costs will enable them to increase production and become more competitive.¹¹⁵ Several firms stated that production cost reductions resulting from the 9902 provisions will allow them to continue operating in the United States and, in some cases, expand their U.S. capital investment, production volumes, or facilities.¹¹⁶ Specifically, nearly one-quarter of responding manufacturers (14 of 57) anticipate future increased production volume as a direct result of duty relief.

¹¹⁴ Some firms that did not pass on the duty savings reported that they did not do so because of the section 301 tariffs on products of China.

¹¹⁵ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 17 (testimony of Ed Brzytwa, American Chemistry Council).

¹¹⁶ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 58 (testimony of Brooke DiDomenico, Nation Ford Chemical).

Figure 3.8 Manufacturers (57 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Organic Specialty Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.24](#).

Case Study: Paints, Pigments, and Dyes

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$3 million in duties on imports of \$65 million entered under the 9902 headings for the Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 4.9 percentage points.
- Ninety-four percent of firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire in this subgroup reported that they imported, or plan to import, products eligible for duty relief under the MTB Act of 2018. Of these firms, one-third increased or plan to increase imports of eligible products.
- Three of 16 responding firms reported an increase in sales and customer base, and 5 respondents anticipate such increases in the future.
- Three of 15 responding manufacturers reported a decrease in production costs and prices of downstream products sold to customers, as well as an increase in production volume.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

The Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup accounts for 119 (11 percent) of the 9902 headings within the Chemicals group (table 3.1).¹¹⁷ The majority, 85 percent, of the 9902 headings in the Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup can be broadly classified as synthetic organic coloring matter and synthetic organics used as fluorescent brightening agents or as luminophores. The 9902 provisions within the subgroup can be further broken down into detailed categories. The top three types of colorants, by number of 9902 headings, are disperse dyes and preparations; other synthetic coloring matter, including mixtures; and acid dyes, mordant dyes, and their respective preparations. The NTR duty rates for the Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup range from 3.9 percent to 6.5 percent ad valorem, while the 9902 duty rates range from free to 5.9 percent ad valorem. Almost all (98 percent) of the 9902 headings in this subgroup received duty suspensions. Of the 119 distinct 9902 headings, 114 (96 percent) are subject to section 301 tariffs (table 3.2).

The Commission issued a questionnaire to 17 firms in this subgroup, and 16 firms (94 percent) responded. Of the 16 responding firms, 9 were SMEs.¹¹⁸ Fifteen of the 16 responding firms (94 percent) identified as manufacturers, and five firms (31 percent) were distributors/wholesalers.¹¹⁹

Use of 9902 Provisions

From November 2018 to May 2019, importers of products in the Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup used products classified in 72 percent (86 of 119) of the relevant 9902 provisions (table 3.3). During this same period, U.S. imports of these products totaled \$65 million and resulted in duty savings of \$3 million, reducing the duty on average by 4.9 percentage points. U.S. imports under the 9902 headings in this subgroup corresponded to 8 percent of total U.S. imports under the permanent tariff lines containing Paints, Pigments, and Dyes products, which totaled \$796 million.

In the Chemicals group, the Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup has the highest percentage of imports by value subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China. Data from November 2018 to May 2019 indicate that the value of imports within this subgroup that are subject to section 301 tariffs totaled \$20 million, or 31 percent of the imports under the 9902 headings for this subgroup (table 3.4). Even though 96 percent of the 9902 headings for products in this subgroup are subject to section 301 tariffs, only 4 of the 15 questionnaire respondents with products subject to the additional tariffs reported changing their use of the 9902 provisions in response to these tariffs. One-third of these 15 firms reported that the

¹¹⁷ Paints, Pigments, and Dyes products are covered primarily in chapter 32 of the HTS. All except three 9902 provisions for Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup correspond to HTS chapter 32. The three provisions mapped to other chapters are the following: (1) 9902.01.35, Iron(III) oxide (Pigment Red 101) (CAS No. 1309-37-1) (provided for in subheading 2821.10.00); (2) 9902.03.55, 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline (CAS No. 89-63-4) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.55); and (3) 9902.03.56, 2-Nitroaniline (CAS No. 88-74-4) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.55).

¹¹⁸ Of the 16 reporting firms, 7 were large, 8 were medium, and 1 was small. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

¹¹⁹ Respondents could select multiple business lines, and some firms were both manufacturers and distributors/wholesalers. Only one responding firm sold to retail markets. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

additional duties affected their firm's sourcing decisions. Firms listed India and Mexico as alternate sources of material,¹²⁰ but some firms indicated that certain key raw materials are not available from sources other than China.¹²¹ Eight of 15 firms (53 percent) reported that the additional tariffs affected the benefits to the firm resulting from temporary duty relief. Specifically, firms reported their cost savings, increased employment, and new investment benefits have been affected by section 301 tariffs.¹²²

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions¹²³

Of the 16 responding firms in this subgroup, 15 (94 percent) reported that they imported, or plan to import, products eligible for duty relief under the MTB Act of 2018. Of these firms, one-third (5 of 15) reported that they increased or plan to increase imports of eligible products. Firms stated that the duty relief would allow them to be more competitive and give them the opportunity to gain back lost business and increase market share. Firms cited downstream benefits of the temporary duty relief, including more competitive pricing, lower raw material costs, increased resources for research and development in new products, and the ability to hire new employees or give existing employees raises. Some firms reported benefits from temporary duty relief specific to their product portfolio. One example is Nation Ford Chemical, a domestic chemical tolling manufacturer. A representative of the firm testified that it sells colorants used in M-18 grenades for the U.S. Army, and that the firm had particularly benefited from the duty suspensions and reductions.¹²⁴

The \$2 million in duty savings in this subgroup had a small but positive effect on a number of responding firms, and looking forward, some anticipate a variety of positive changes to certain facets of their business operations. Specifically, 19 percent of responding firms (3 of 16) in this subgroup reported an actual increase, and nearly one-third of respondents (5 of 16) anticipate a future increase in sales volume and number of customers as a result of the temporary duty relief (figure 3.9).

¹²⁰ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

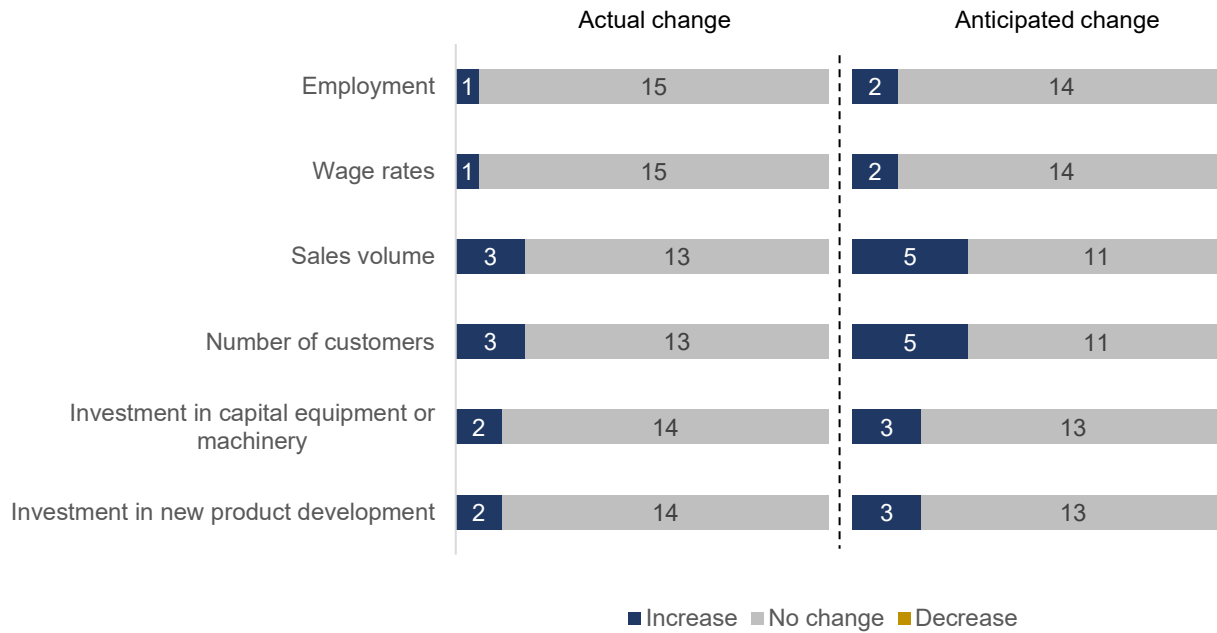
¹²¹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹²² In the questionnaire, a firm could respond for 9902 headings that cross multiple chemical categories. This could explain why 53 percent of firms reported that additional duties affected the benefits accrued to the firm as a result of 9902 provisions, even though only 33 percent of the paint, pigment, and dye imports by value came from China, and only 33 percent of imports from China were subject to section 301 tariffs. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹²³ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the Commission's questionnaire.

¹²⁴ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 31 (testimony of Brooke DiDomenico, Nation Ford Chemical).

Figure 3.9 All firms (16 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

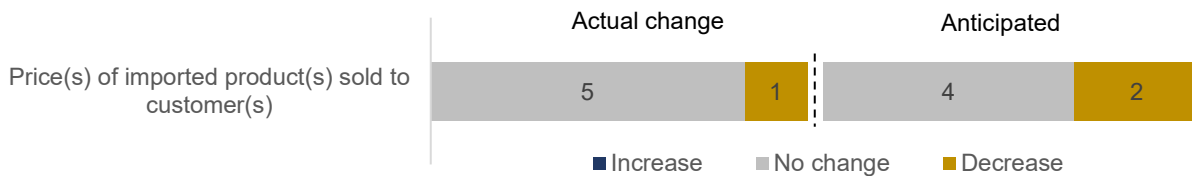


Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: “All firms” refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.25](#).

The six respondents that self-identified as retailers and/or distributors/wholesalers were asked about the impacts of the temporary duty relief on their prices. However, few firms have reduced or expect to reduce prices of imported products sold to customers (figure 3.10).

Figure 3.10 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (6 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



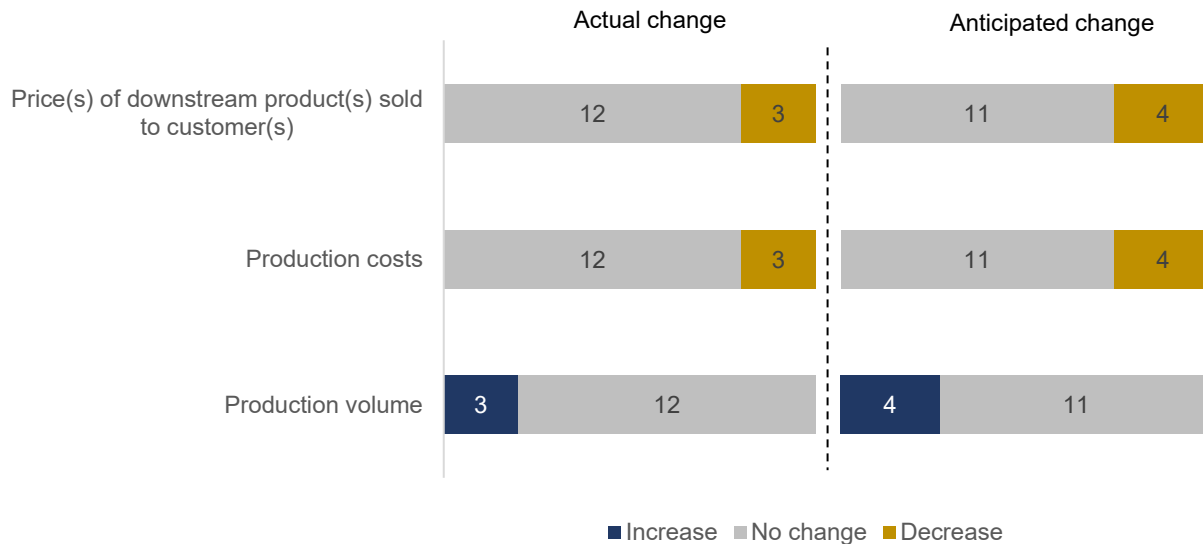
Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.26](#).

Similarly, respondents that self-identified as manufacturers were asked about prices, production costs, and production volume. Of the 15 manufacturers in this subgroup, 3 (20 percent) reported lowering prices of downstream products, experiencing a decrease in production costs, and increasing production

volume. Four manufacturing firms (27 percent) reported that they anticipate changes or further changes to these operations in the future (figure 3.11).

Figure 3.11 Manufacturers (15 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.27](#).

Case Study: Pesticide Products and Formulations

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$43 million in duties on imports of \$1.4 billion entered under the 9902 headings for the Pesticide Products and Formulations subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 3.1 percentage points.
- All of the firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire for this subgroup reported they imported or plan to import goods under the 9902 headings, and nearly half of these firms have increased, or plan to increase, imports as a result of the duty relief.
- As of March 2019, responding firms reported that the duty relief has had a limited effect on their business operations in general. But 36 percent of respondents reported that they anticipate an increase in sales, 30 percent expect an increase in new product development, and nearly a quarter anticipate an increase in their number of customers.

- Two of 13 responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers reported that they have lowered their prices as a result of the duty relief, and 4 firms expect to lower prices in the future.
- Nearly 20 percent of responding manufacturers reported having lowered the prices of downstream products, and nearly a quarter expect to do so in the future. In addition, 27 percent of responding manufacturers anticipate lower production costs as a result of the temporary duty relief.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

The Pesticide Products and Formulations (“Pesticides”) subgroup covers 244 distinct 9902 provisions within the Chemicals group. Within the subgroup, the 9902 headings encompass both active ingredients and mixtures.¹²⁵ Specifically, products within the Pesticides subgroup consist of chemicals that are used to target molds and fungi (fungicides, 36 percent of covered products), weeds (herbicides, 31 percent), insects (insecticides, 23 percent), and other pests, or to control crop growth (10 percent). The chemistries of these products is diverse, ranging from complex organic molecules to inorganic salts.

This subgroup represents 33 firms that petitioned for or commented on 244 of the 1,040 petitions that resulted in 9902 provisions in the MTB Act of 2018 (table 3.1). All of the firms represented in this subgroup responded to the questionnaire. Of the 33 responding firms, 26 are manufacturers and 13 are distributors/wholesalers.¹²⁶ Within this subgroup, a manufacturer will use the active ingredients (inputs) to create pesticide formulations for a given application,¹²⁷ while a distributor will handle both the inputs for delivery to manufacturers and the manufactured formulations for sale to end users. Approximately two-thirds of responding firms in this subgroup indicated that they are SMEs.¹²⁸

The NTR duty rates of the covered materials range from 3.7 to 6.5 percent ad valorem, while the 9902 ad valorem duty rates range from free to 6.2 percent; nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of the products were granted duty suspensions. Nearly two-thirds (156) of the 9902 headings in the Pesticides subgroup are subject to the section 301 tariffs on products of China (table 3.2).¹²⁹

Use of 9902 Provisions

The Pesticides subgroup experienced the second largest duty savings within the Chemicals group from November 2018 to May 2019. During that period, U.S. imports of subgroup products under 9902 provisions totaled \$1.4 billion, saving importers \$43 million in duties by reducing the duty by 3.1

¹²⁵ The majority of pesticides are used as formulations consisting of the active chemical, a carrier (e.g., a liquid solvent), and other application adjuvants (an adjuvant in this context is any additional substance that improves the performance of the pesticide).

¹²⁶ Respondents could choose multiple business lines. No responding firms identified themselves as retailers. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

¹²⁷ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 8 (testimony of Stanley Bernard, Drexel Chemical Company).

¹²⁸ Specifically, 12 of the firms are large, 13 are medium-sized, and 8 are small. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

¹²⁹ All of the section 301 tariffs in the Pesticides subgroup fall under tranche 3. Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

percentage points on average (table 3.3).¹³⁰ Imports under the 9902 provisions accounted for 62 percent of total U.S. imports under the Chemicals group 9902 headings. Importers have used 70 percent of the relevant 9902 headings during November 2018–May 2019.

All 33 firms in this subgroup have products subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China. Twenty-eight of these responding firms (85 percent) reported that the section 301 tariffs did not affect their usage of the 9902 provisions, despite the fact that nearly two-thirds of the 9902 headings within this subgroup were subject to the section 301 tariffs if they were products of China.¹³¹ China remains the largest source of imports for products in this subgroup, but during November 2018–May 2019, only 13 percent of Pesticides products imported under the 9902 provisions were subject to section 301 tariffs.

Eleven of the 33 responding firms (33 percent) reported that section 301 tariffs were an impetus for shifting from suppliers in China, and India was most commonly named as the alternate source. However, a few firms noted that they could not shift suppliers of registered pesticides at will, stating that it could take upwards of two years to change suppliers of such products due to EPA regulations. Seventeen of the 33 responding firms (52 percent) reported that the section 301 tariffs on products of China negated the benefits of the 9902 provisions. However, several firms stated that the temporary duty relief helped offset some of the impact of the section 301 tariffs.¹³²

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions¹³³

All 33 responding firms within the Pesticides subgroup reported they imported or planned to import goods receiving temporary duty relief. Additionally, 14 of 33 responding firms (42 percent) stated that they had plans to increase imports of eligible products. Several respondents that did not anticipate increasing imports as a direct result of the temporary duty relief stated that conditions in the agricultural market in general are the largest driver of their business, not the price reductions enabled by duty relief.

The majority of respondents reported that they anticipate no change to their business operations resulting from temporary duty suspensions and reductions under 9902 headings (figure 3.12). According to some firms, any observable changes that are a direct result of the temporary duty relief have been offset by the section 301 tariffs on products of China.¹³⁴ However, some firms did report positive changes to their business operations. Twelve percent (4 of 33) reported increased sales volume, and the same share reported an increase in the number of customers. More responding firms anticipate increases in these operations, with over one-third of respondents (12 of 33) expecting to increase sales volume, and nearly one-quarter (8 of 33) expecting to increase the number of customers. Firms that

¹³⁰ Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

¹³¹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

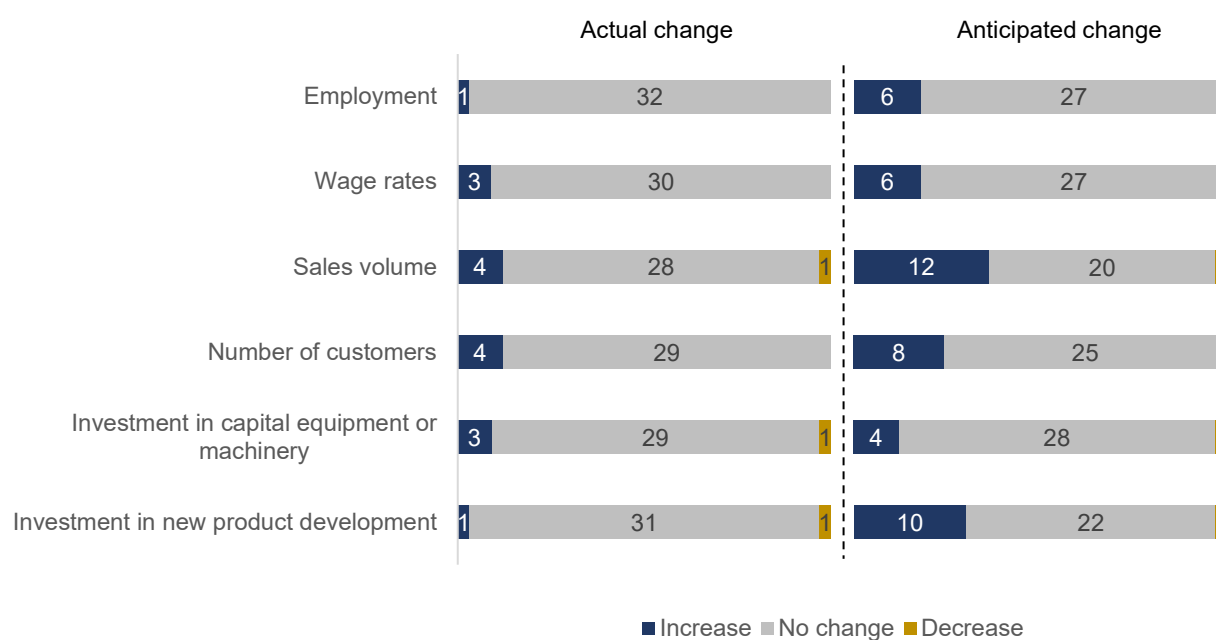
¹³² Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹³³ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to Section 3 of the Commission's questionnaire.

¹³⁴ Also supported by written testimony; American Chemistry Council, written testimony to USITC, March 21, 2019, 2; Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

reported actual increases or that anticipate increased sales volume and customers cited their ability to offer reduced prices as a means to remain competitive with foreign firms.

Figure 3.12 All firms (33 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Pesticide Products and Formulations subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions



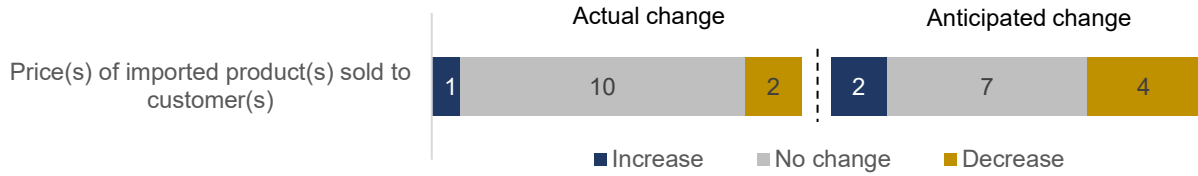
Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.28](#).

Besides increases in sales volume and number of customers, firms reported that they anticipate that the temporary duty suspensions and reductions will have a greater effect on other aspects of their business. For example, nearly one-third of the responding firms (10 of 33) anticipate increasing investment in new product development. Bringing a new pesticide product to market involves both business risk and regulatory compliance costs (i.e., registering with the EPA), the impacts of which are reduced by having more funds available from the duty relief. Some firms also cited duty relief as an opportunity to enter new markets.

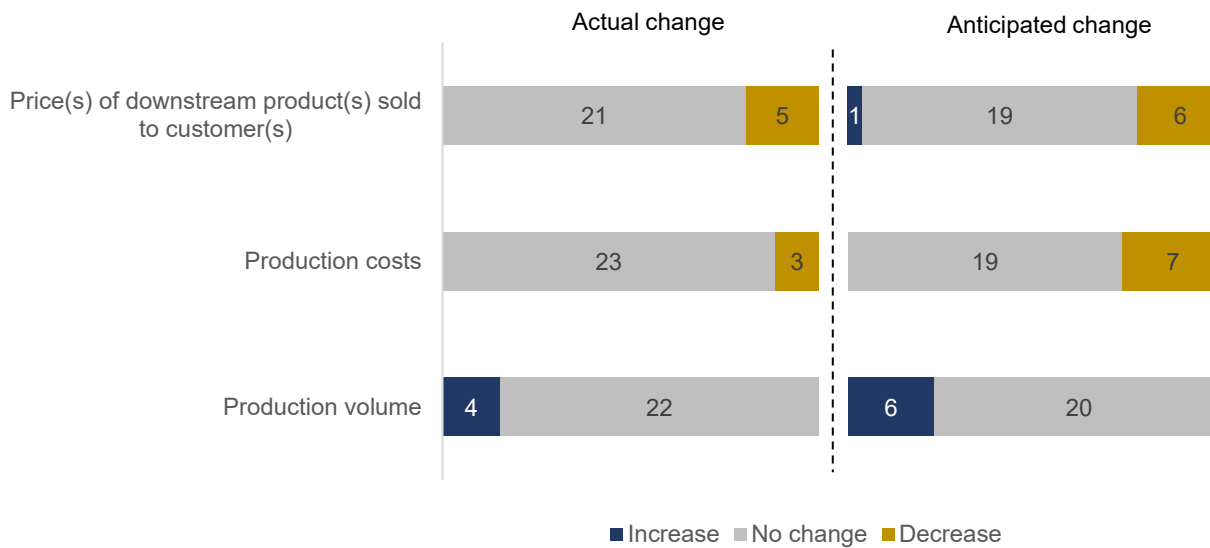
Of the 13 responding firms that self-identified as distributors/wholesalers, 2 firms (15 percent) reported that they had reduced prices of the imported goods they sell to customers, and 4 firms (31 percent) anticipate reducing prices (figure 3.13). Some firms reported they had to lower their prices because their existing customers were aware of or petitioned for the duty relief. In contrast, firms that self-identify as manufacturers largely reported no effect on production costs or on the prices of downstream products they sell. However, 4 of the 26 responding manufacturers (15 percent) reported an increase in production volume resulting from the temporary duty relief, and 6 of these firms (23 percent) anticipate increased production volume (figure 3.14 and box 3.1).

Figure 3.13 Distributors/wholesalers (13 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Pesticide Products and Formulations subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.29](#).

Figure 3.14 Manufacturers (26 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Pesticide Products and Formulations subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.30](#).

Box 3.1 Drexel Chemical Company

Drexel Chemical Company (Drexel), is a Pesticides Products manufacturer with corporate headquarters in Memphis, Tennessee, and has manufacturing locations in Tennessee, Georgia, and Mississippi. Drexel testified before the Commission in April 2019 about the effects of temporary duty relief resulting from the MTB Act of 2018.^a As a formulations producer, the company imports pesticide chemicals in their pure form and processes them into finished products. Drexel’s portfolio includes products within all major categories of Pesticides products—herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, and growth regulators.

Drexel stated that the temporary duty suspensions and reductions under the MTB Act of 2018 on products in the Pesticides group has assisted Drexel’s business in multiple ways. It specifically reported that the duty relief has increased its ability to access off-patent (i.e., generic) active ingredients, and that this is key to remaining competitive with firms that import finished formulated products instead of manufacturing them in the United States.^b Despite the impact of section 301 tariffs, Drexel reported it is investing in new warehouse capacity in Georgia and Tennessee as a result of the temporary duty relief, while also broadening its product offerings and increasing staffing.^c Drexel also stated that the impact of the duty relief is more keenly felt by smaller firms such as itself, as the impacted goods constitute a larger share of its portfolio.^d

^a Additional information about the products offered by Drexel can be found on their website (<http://www.drexchem.com/>).

^b Stanley Bernard, written testimony to USITC, April 15, 2019, 1; USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 8 (testimony of Stanley Bernard, Drexel Chemical Company).

^c Stanley Bernard, written testimony to USITC, April 15, 2019, 1–2; USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 9 (testimony of Stanley Bernard, Drexel Chemical Company).

^d USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 26 (testimony of Stanley Bernard, Drexel Chemical Company).

Case Study: Plastics in Primary Forms

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$8 million in duties on imports of \$178 million entered under the 9902 headings for the Plastics in Primary Forms subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 4.5 percentage points.
- Nearly all of the firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire (97 percent) imported or planned to import products eligible for duty relief in this subgroup. Of these respondents, 41 percent have increased or plan to increase imports of these products.
- As of March 2019, few firms in this subgroup reported changes in their business operations. However, nearly 40 percent of responding firms anticipate increases in the number of customers and sales volume as a result of the duty relief.
- Three of 11 responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers have reduced prices on their imported products, and 5 firms plan to reduce prices in the future.
- Thirty-one percent of responding manufacturers reported that their costs of production declined as of March 2019, and 38 percent expect production costs to decrease in the future.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

Products in the Plastics in Primary Forms subgroup account for 111 (11 percent) of the 1,040 Chemicals group 9902 headings (table 3.1). The Plastics in Primary Forms subgroup primarily includes intermediate inputs to plastic products used in a wide range of different end-use products, such as plastic dinnerware, doors, bags, and packaging.¹³⁵ Based on the chemical structures of the products in this subgroup, the majority (61 percent) of Plastics in Primary Forms 9902 headings can be classified into one of four categories:¹³⁶ polymers of halogenated olefins (23 headings, 21 percent); polyethers, epoxide resins, and polyesters (16 headings, 14 percent); petroleum resins (14 headings, 13 percent); and ion-exchange resins (15 headings, 13 percent).

The NTR tariff rates on these products range from 3.9 percent to 6.5 percent ad valorem, while the 9902 tariff rates range from free to 5.9 percent ad valorem. Of the 9902 headings within this subgroup, 102 of 111 (92 percent) have a tariff rate of free. Additionally, 107 (96 percent) of the provisions within this subgroup are subject to the section 301 tariffs on products of China (table 3.2).

The Commission issued a questionnaire to 35 firms in this subgroup and received 33 responses (94 percent). Over half of the responding firms (19 of 33) were large.¹³⁷ Most of the responding firms (29 of 33) were manufacturers, and 11 of 33 (33 percent) were distributors/wholesalers.¹³⁸

Use of 9902 Provisions

From November 2018 to May 2019, U.S. imports under the 9902 headings in this subgroup totaled \$178 million and accounted for 5 percent of imports under the associated permanent rate lines, which totaled \$3.3 billion (table 3.3). Importers of products within the Plastics in Primary Forms subgroup used 72 percent (80 of 111) of 9902 headings within this subgroup and saved \$8 million in duties, reducing the duty on average by 4.5 percentage points.

Section 301 tariffs on products of China affect nearly all of the 9902 provisions in this subgroup, and all 33 questionnaire respondents have products affected by these additional tariffs. However, since China was only the fourth-largest source of imports for products covered by this subgroup, only about one-quarter (8 of 33) of respondents reported that the additional duties from section 301 have affected their use of the 9902 provisions. Data from November 2018 to May 2019 indicate that imports of Plastics in

¹³⁵ The 160 9902 provisions that correspond to permanent rate lines in Chapter 39 (Plastics and articles thereof). In this case study, only plastic resins or other plastics in primary forms (HTS 3901 through 3914), are discussed. Articles of plastic (also referred to as miscellaneous plastics), are covered in chapters 4 (Sporting Goods) and 5 (Miscellaneous Goods).

¹³⁶ These categories are based on designations and article descriptions for the associated permanent rate lines in the HTS that correspond to headings 3904, 3907, 3911, and 3914, respectively.

¹³⁷ Nine respondents were medium-sized and 5 were small. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

¹³⁸ Respondents could choose multiple business lines. Some firms were both manufacturers and distributors/wholesalers; none of the responding firms sold at retail. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

Primary Forms products under 9902 provisions that could also be subject section 301 tariffs totaled just \$6 million, or 3 percent of total imports under 9902 headings for this subgroup (table 3.4).¹³⁹

Nearly one-quarter of responding firms (7 of 33) within this subgroup reported that the additional duties affected the firm's choice of source country for materials, with Germany, Mexico, and India listed as alternative source countries. Approximately two-fifths (13 of 33) of responding firms reported that the additional duties affected the benefits accrued to the firm from the 9902 provisions. In particular, firms stated that the section 301 tariffs affected benefits in the areas of cost savings, increased employment, and new investment.¹⁴⁰

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions¹⁴¹

Nearly all responding firms in this subgroup (32 of 33) imported or planned to import products eligible for duty relief. Over 40 percent of responding firms that reported that they import these products (13 of 32) have increased or planned to increase their imports of these products, as the duty relief reportedly makes them more competitive. Firms stated the duty suspensions and reductions enable them to better compete against lower-priced imports of finished or processed products. Firms also reported they could better control costs and invest in upgrades to existing manufacturing facilities, which will allow them to export superior products at a competitive price and capture a larger share of the global market. Some firms also commented that they are able to combine the benefits of the temporary duty relief with the benefits gained from the Generalized System of Preferences.

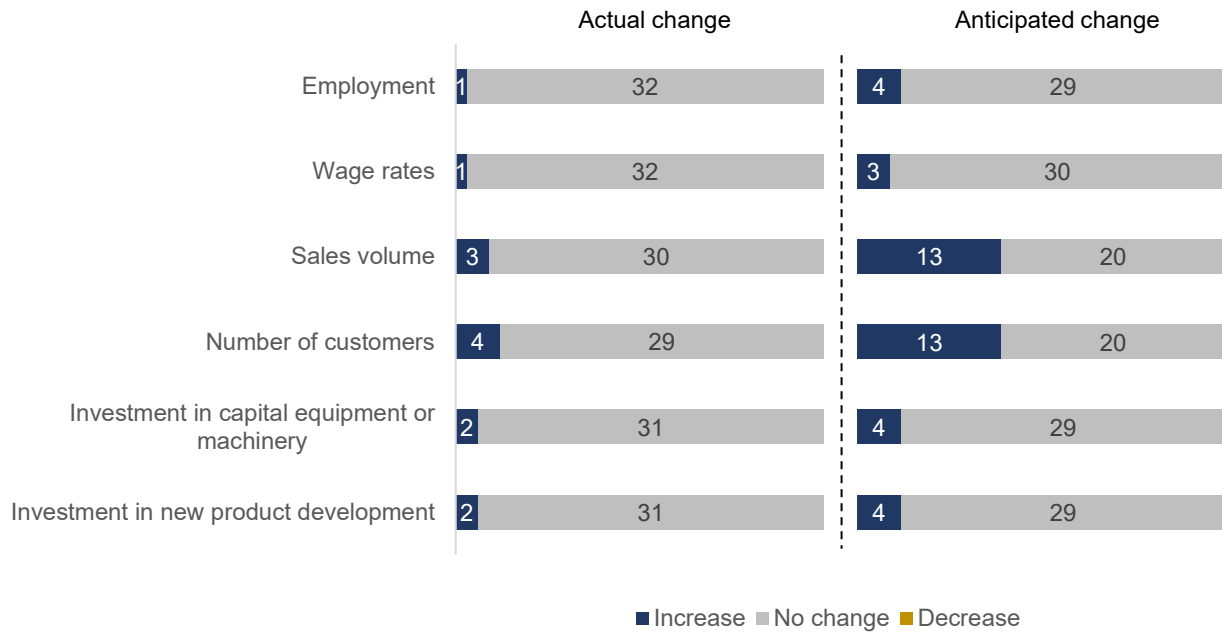
With respect to the effect of the 9902 provisions on business operations, while the vast majority of responding firms in this subgroup have not seen changes to their operations overall, many firms anticipate specific changes due to the temporary duty relief. Of the 33 respondents, 13 (39 percent) anticipate future increases in sales volume or number of customers (figure 3.15). Firms attribute this expectation to increased competitiveness in the global market because of lower prices.

¹³⁹ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

¹⁴⁰ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹⁴¹ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the Commission's questionnaire.

Figure 3.15 All firms (33 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Plastics in Primary Forms subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

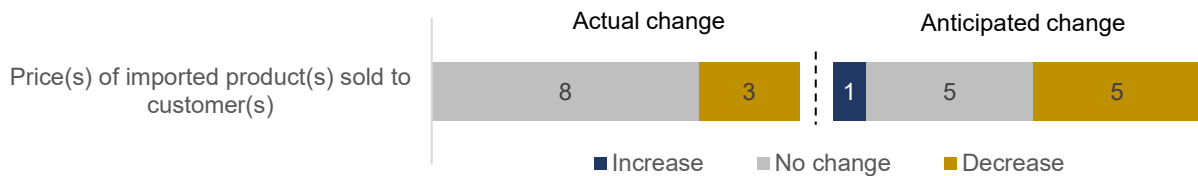


Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" refers to responses by manufacturers and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.31](#).

Distributors/wholesalers anticipate passing along cost savings gained through duty relief to customers. Nearly half of responding distributors (5 of 11) anticipate lowering prices of imported products sold to customers as a direct result of the duty relief (figure 3.16).

Figure 3.16 Distributors/wholesalers (11 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Plastics in Primary Forms subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



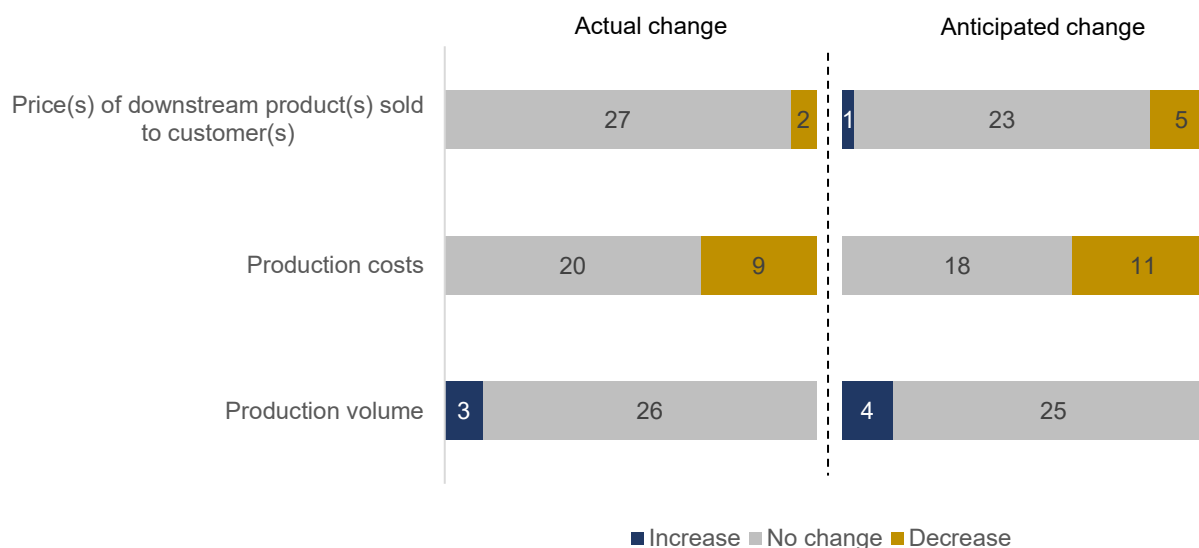
Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.32](#).

Manufacturers of Plastics in Primary Forms products reported some benefits to their business operations as of March 2019, and more anticipate future benefits. Nearly one-third of responding manufacturers (9 of 29) have seen a decrease in their cost of production, and 38 percent (11 of 29)

anticipate a decrease or further decrease in these costs (figure 3.17). Additionally, 17 percent of respondents (5 of 29) anticipate a decrease in prices of downstream products sold to customers.

Figure 3.17 Manufacturers (29 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Plastics in Primary Forms subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.33](#).

Case Study: Other Chemicals

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$7 million in duties on imports of \$187 million worth of goods entered under the 9902 headings for the Other Chemicals subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 4.0 percentage points.
- All 47 firms responding to the Commission's questionnaire reported that they imported or plan to import products under the 9902 headings within this subgroup, and nearly half of these respondents reported they have increased or intend to increase their imports of these products.
- Few responding firms in this subgroup reported changes to their overall business operations as of March 2019, but nearly 30 percent of firms expect sales volume and their customer base to increase.
- Three of 19 responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers have lowered the prices of their imported products, and 7 firms anticipate future decreases.

- Nearly 20 percent of responding manufacturers reported that their production costs have declined and 35 percent expect decreases in the future.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

The Other Chemicals subgroup covers a diverse set of chemicals, ranging from inorganic chemicals¹⁴² to essential oils, mixtures, and even some items not traditionally thought of as chemicals (e.g., party poppers and sparklers).¹⁴³ The bulk of the products covered by these 9902 headings are intermediate goods, which corresponds with the fact that a large share of firms that responded to the questionnaire are manufacturers.

The MTB Act of 2018 provided duty relief to Other Chemicals products for 125 distinct 9902 headings (table 3.1). This subgroup accounts for 8 percent of the total 9902 headings and 12 percent of 9902 headings in the Chemicals group.

The NTR rates on these products range from 1.1 percent to 7.0 percent ad valorem. The duty rates under the 9902 headings range from free to 6.3 percent ad valorem, with 110 (88 percent) of the 9902 headings subject to a duty suspension. Over two-thirds (90) of these 9902 headings are subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China (table 3.2).

Forty-eight firms that successfully petitioned for duty relief on products or commented on petitions covered by these 9902 headings were surveyed, and 47 of these firms responded to the questionnaire (98 percent). The responding firms in this subgroup are generally larger and concentrated in the manufacturing sector. Twenty-seven respondents (57 percent) are large, and the rest are SMEs.¹⁴⁴ Nearly three-quarters of the responding firms (34 of 47) indicated that they are manufacturers, while 38 percent of respondents (18 of 47) identified themselves as distributors/wholesalers.¹⁴⁵

Use of 9902 Provisions

Firms have already taken advantage of the duty relief available through most of the 9902 headings for the Other Chemicals subgroup. Trade data for November 2018 through May 2019 show that importers used 78 percent of these 9902 headings to import \$187 million of products in the Other Chemicals subgroup (table 3.3).¹⁴⁶ These temporary duty suspensions and reductions saved companies \$7 million in duties, reducing the duty on average by 4.0 percentage points. U.S. imports under the 9902 headings

¹⁴² Inorganic chemicals category (also referred to as compounds) includes metals, minerals, and organometallic compounds. Examples of products classified as inorganic chemicals in the MTB Act of 2018 include sodium sulfide, sodium ferrocyanide, and titanium trichloride.

¹⁴³ These are classified as “other” pyrotechnics in chapter 36 of the HTS.

¹⁴⁴ Specifically, 11 respondents are medium firms and 9 respondents are small. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

¹⁴⁵ Respondents could choose multiple business lines. Two firms identified as retailers. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

¹⁴⁶ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

for this subgroup were equivalent to 5 percent of total U.S. imports under the corresponding permanent tariff rate lines.¹⁴⁷

Responding firms reported that they have not yet adjusted their operations significantly in response to the section 301 tariffs on products of China, but they did report that the additional tariffs have prevented them from realizing the expected benefits from the MTB Act of 2018. A majority of responding firms with products subject to section 301 tariffs (35 of 42) reported that the section 301 tariffs have not affected their use of the 9902 provisions, and over two-thirds of respondents (30 of 42) reported that they have not changed the source country for products that are eligible for duty relief under the 9902 headings. Several firms reported that they have looked into importing these 9902 products from an alternate source, but the large orders they require and the product qualifications they need make such a change challenging in the short term.¹⁴⁸ In some cases, firms are unable to change sources because China is the only source of the product. The responses regarding the impact of the section 301 tariffs on benefits from the MTB Act of 2018 showed a stronger effect, with nearly half of responding firms (17 of 42) reporting that the section 301 tariffs have eliminated or at least lessened the expected benefits from the temporary duty relief.¹⁴⁹

Firms reported that they were not adjusting their operations to avoid the section 301 tariffs, but imports of products in the Other Chemicals subgroup during November 2018–May 2019 suggest otherwise. From November 2018–May 2019, only 12 percent of imports (\$23 million) came in under 9902 headings that were subject to section 301 tariffs (table 3.4), even though these headings account for 53 percent of the total Other Chemicals 9902 headings.¹⁵⁰

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions¹⁵¹

All 47 responding firms reported that they imported or intend to import products under the Other Chemicals subgroup 9902 headings, and 19 of these firms (40 percent) reported that they increased or intend to increase their imports of these products now that they are eligible for duty relief. However, some firms that anticipate increasing imports of these products added that they would do so only for products that are not also subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China. Other firms reported that they do not anticipate increasing imports of these products because demand has not changed.

Through March 2019, most responding firms had not experienced any actual change in their business operations. However, several firms anticipate that the duty relief will ultimately enhance their business operations. Among the 47 responding firms, 14 (30 percent) expect their sales volume to increase, 13 (28 percent) expect the number of their customers to increase, and 7 (15 percent) anticipate increasing their investment in new product development (figure 3.18).

¹⁴⁷ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

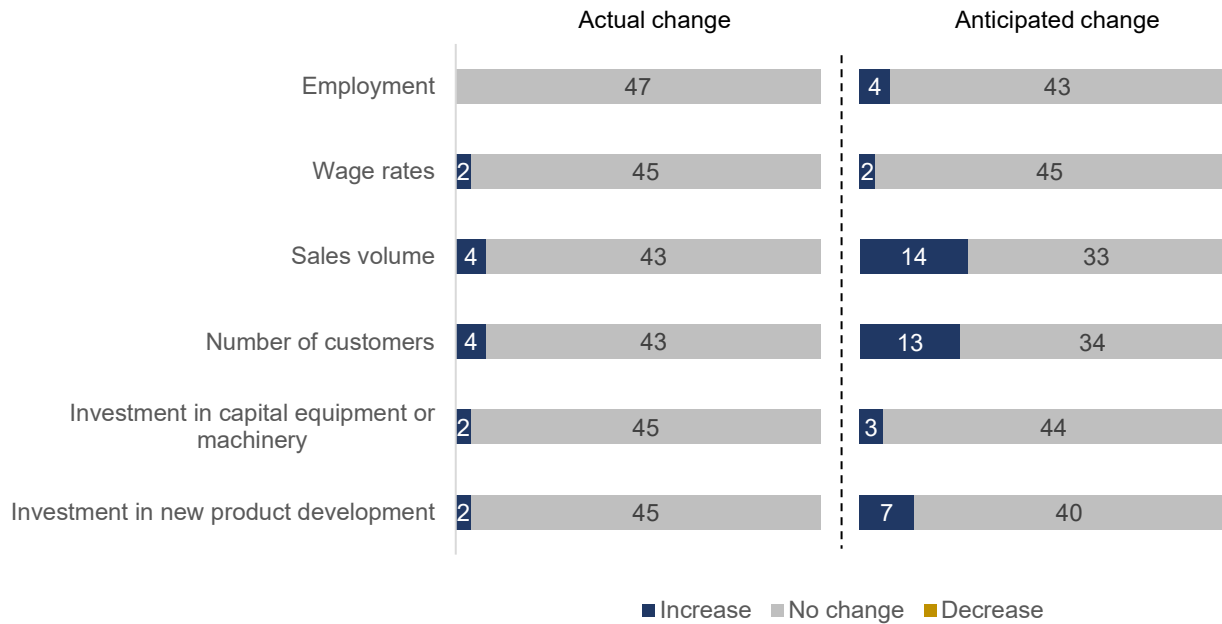
¹⁴⁸ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹⁴⁹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹⁵⁰ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

¹⁵¹ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to Section 3 of the Commission's questionnaire.

Figure 3.18 All firms (47 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Other Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

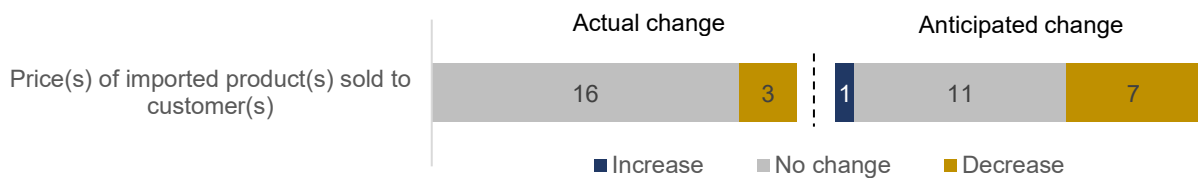


Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.34](#).

When costs decrease, a firm must decide whether to pass on those savings or retain them for use in the firm. Three of 19 responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers (16 percent) reported that they had already lowered prices on the products that they imported under the 9902 headings (figure 3.19). Some firms reported that their customers were aware of the duty relief and expected the savings to be passed on to them. Seven of 19 responding firms (37 percent) anticipate reducing their prices in the future on products imported under 9902 headings.

Figure 3.19 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (19 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Other Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

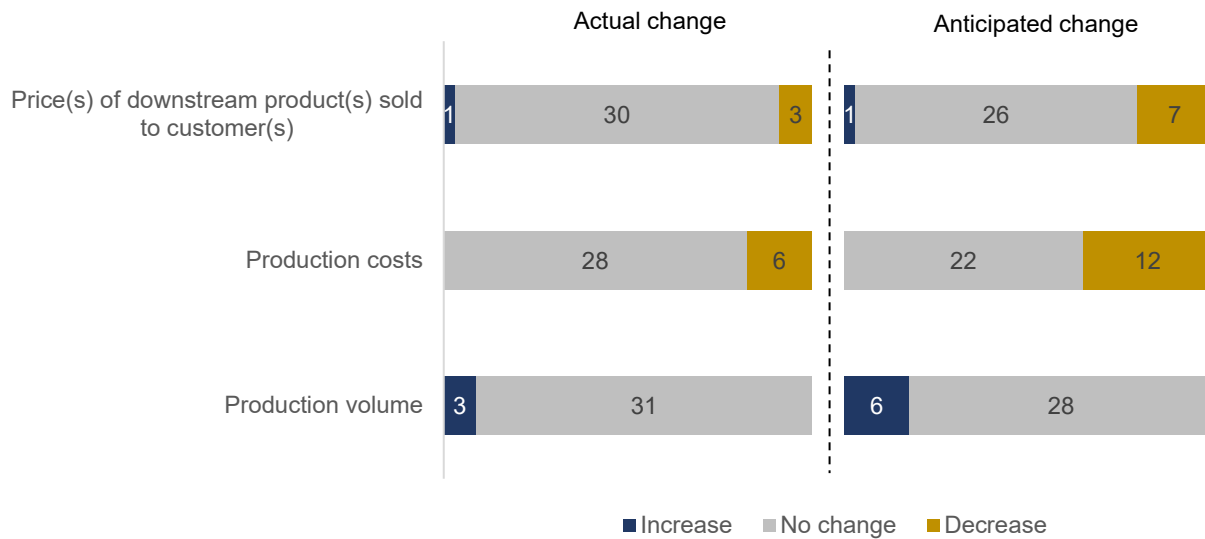


Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.35](#).

Among manufacturers, few had experienced actual changes to their operations through March 2019. However, of the 34 responding firms, 12 (35 percent) reported that they expect decreased production costs, while 7 (12 percent) anticipate lower prices of downstream products (figure 3.20). Manufacturers that expect decreased production costs as a result of the temporary duty relief state that they will pass on these savings to customers in the form of lower-priced finished goods.

Figure 3.20 Manufacturers (34 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Other Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.36](#).

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Chapter 4

Selected Consumer Products

Overview

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$40 million in duties on imports of \$1.1 billion entered under the 9902 headings for the Selected Consumer Products group, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 3.6 percentage points.
- Less than 15 percent of firms in the Selected Consumer Products group that responded to the Commission’s questionnaire reported the duty savings as affecting their business operations, though firms anticipate additional changes to operations going forward. The largest reported impacts as of March 2019 have been on investment in new product development and sales; looking ahead, nearly a quarter of the responding firms expect these to increase.
- In terms of consumer benefits, more than 90 percent of responding firms reported that the temporary duty suspensions and reductions had not led them to lower prices to the consumer, though 16 percent of responding firms anticipate reducing prices in the future.
- Among the manufacturers surveyed by the Commission, more than 80 percent of responding firms reported no impact on their costs, volume, and prices. The largest impact reported as of March 2019 was on production costs, with 18 percent of responding manufacturers reporting experiencing lower costs. Additionally, 14 percent of responding firms reported that they plan to reduce prices of their downstream products sold to customers and expect their production volume to increase.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

The Selected Consumer Products group covers a large variety of finished products bought by consumers for their own use.¹⁵² This group includes four subgroups: Footwear; Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools; Sporting Goods; and Miscellaneous Consumer Products (table 4.1).¹⁵³ Ninety-two firms filed for temporary duty relief and/or commented on petitions that resulted in 324 discrete 9902 headings in this group. The Selected Consumer Products group accounts for 20 percent of all 9902 headings. Normal

¹⁵² The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Act defines a consumer product as “any article, or component part thereof, produced or distributed: (i) for sale to a consumer for use in or around a permanent or temporary household or residence, a school, in recreation, or otherwise, or (ii) for the personal use, consumption or enjoyment of a consumer in or around a permanent or temporary household or residence, a school, in recreation, or otherwise.” Consumer Product Safety Act, §3, 15 U.S.C. § 2052 (1972).

¹⁵³ For a complete list of products covered by 9902 provisions and the corresponding group and subgroup assignments that were made for the purposes of this report, please see the supplemental data table at <https://www.usitc.gov/mtbeffects>.

trade relations (NTR) duty rates for products in this group range from 0.7 percent to 54.1 percent ad valorem, the highest peak for all goods covered by 9902 provisions; while rates under all 9902 headings range from free to 34.6 percent ad valorem, also the highest peak at the reduced rates of duty enacted under the MTB Act of 2018. Under the MTB Act of 2018, 75 percent of the 9902 headings in this group received a duty suspension, and the remainder received reduced rates of duty.

Table 4.1 Selected Consumer Products group: Number of firms, number and share of 9902 headings, and tariff rate ranges (NTR and 9902), by group and subgroup

Group/subgroup	Number of firms	Number of 9902 headings	Share of 9902 headings covered by group (%)	NTR tariff-rate ranges (% ad valorem)	9902 tariff-rate ranges (% ad valorem)
Selected Consumer Products	92	324	100	0.7–54.1	Free–34.6
Footwear	21	65	20	5.3–54.1	Free–34.6
Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools	30	89	27	1.7–30	Free–9.8
Sporting Goods	27	49	15	2.5–17.6	Free–6.7
Miscellaneous Consumer Products	31	121	37	0.7–32	Free–16.5

Source: Compiled by USITC.

Notes: “Number of firms” does not sum across the four subgroups to 92 because it refers to the number of petitioners and commenters represented in each subgroup, and some firms appear in multiple subgroups. Use of the 9902 provisions (headings) is not limited to the 92 firms; any firm is eligible to import products under the 9902 provisions. The share of 9902 headings covered does not sum to total for Selected Consumer Products because of rounding.

Of the 92 firms surveyed in the Selected Consumer Products group, 82 firms (89 percent) responded to the Commission’s questionnaire. A large majority of responding firms in this group identify as distributors/wholesalers (57 of 82).¹⁵⁴ Over half of the respondents (44 of 82) in this group are large firms, and most of the other respondents (31 of 82) are medium-sized firms.¹⁵⁵

Less than one-third (103 of 324) of the 9902 headings in the Selected Consumer Products group are subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China (table 4.2).¹⁵⁶ Footwear, which accounts for 20 percent of the 9902 headings in this group, was not subject to section 301 tariffs as of August 31,

¹⁵⁴ Respondents could choose multiple business lines. Twenty-five firms (30 percent) identified themselves as retailers and 28 firms (34 percent) identified themselves as manufacturers. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

¹⁵⁵ Size categories for respondents: “small” firms have less than 50 full-time employees, “medium” firms have 50 to 499 full-time employees, and “large” firms have 500 or more full-time employees. Firms’ responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 1.

¹⁵⁶ Where a 9902 heading temporarily suspends or reduces the general duty rate for the referenced HTS subheading, that provision does not alter the section 301 tariff on products of China that are covered by the referenced subheading; the China tariff would be added to any reduced rate that may otherwise apply. Specifically, as stated in the HTS for tranche 3 products, “Notwithstanding U.S. note 1 to this subchapter, all products of China that are subject to the additional 25 percent ad valorem rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.88.03 shall also be subject to the general rates of duty imposed on products of China classified in the subheadings enumerated in U.S. note 20(f) to subchapter III, HTS chapter 99, subchapter III, U.S. Note 20(e).” See HTS chapter 99, subchapter III, U.S. Note 20(a), Note 20(c) for tranches 1 and 2.

2019. By contrast, roughly three-quarters of the 9902 headings in the Chemicals group (735 of 1,040) and the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group (222 of 291) are subject to section 301 tariffs.¹⁵⁷

Table 4.2 Selected Consumer Products group: Number and share of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China, by group and subgroup

Group /subgroup	Number of 9902 headings	Number of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs	Share of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs (%)
Selected Consumer Products	324	103	32
Footwear	65	^a	^a
Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools	89	33	37
Sporting Goods	49	14	29
Miscellaneous Consumer Products	121	56	46

Source: Compiled by USITC.

Note: The number of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China are as of September 24, 2018, and do not take into account products of China granted exclusions from those tariffs by the U.S. Trade Representative or the additional section 301 tariffs that went into effect September 1, 2019.

^a Footwear was not subject to the section 301 tariffs on products of China as of August 31, 2019.

Use of 9902 Provisions

The MTB Act of 2018 is helping firms spend less on duties and maintain or increase profitability.¹⁵⁸ Between November 2018 and May 2019, U.S. imports of Selected Consumer Products under 9902 headings totaled \$1.1 billion, accounting for 2 percent of U.S. imports under the associated HTS permanent rate lines (table 4.3).¹⁵⁹ U.S. importers used 82 percent of the 9902 headings in the Selected Consumer Products group to bring in products duty free or at reduced rates, resulting in duty savings of more than \$40 million and reducing the duty rate on average by 3.6 percentage points.¹⁶⁰

Compared to the other groups, a relatively small share (\$100 million, 9 percent) of Selected Consumer Products imports under 9902 provisions have been subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China through May 2019 (table 4.4).¹⁶¹ Of the firms in this group that petitioned for or commented on products that received temporary duty relief, 44 responding firms have products that are subject to section 301 tariffs. Of these firms, 30 percent (13 of 44) reported that the section 301 tariffs had affected their use of 9902 provisions, and 27 percent (12 of 44) reported that those tariffs had affected their sourcing decisions.¹⁶² To avoid the added duties of section 301 tariffs, firms in this group stated they are considering reducing their reliance on China as a source for these products. They suggested India, Vietnam, Thailand, and other countries in Southeast Asia as possible alternate sources.¹⁶³ Nearly

¹⁵⁷ For information on the Chemicals group, see chapter 3. For information on the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group, see chapter 5.

¹⁵⁸ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, question 3.3.

¹⁵⁹ Although the duty relief provisions went into effect on October 13, 2018, there are no data available for imports under these provisions for October 2018. Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

¹⁶⁰ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

¹⁶¹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹⁶² Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹⁶³ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

half of the responding firms (21 of 44) reported that the section 301 tariffs have had a negative impact on benefits of the 9902 provisions.¹⁶⁴ Some respondents stated that the additional duties offset—and at times, exceeded—the cost savings of the MTB Act of 2018, thereby reducing or negating the gains of the duty relief.¹⁶⁵

Table 4.3 Selected Consumer Products group: U.S. imports under HTS permanent rate lines and 9902 headings, duty savings for U.S. imports, and average duty reduction, by group and subgroup, November 2018–May 2019

Group /subgroup	U.S. imports under the permanent rate lines (million \$)	U.S. imports under 9902 headings (million \$)	U.S. imports under 9902 headings as a share of imports under the permanent rate lines (%)	Share of 9902 headings used (%)	Duty savings for U.S. imports under 9902 headings (million \$) ^a	Average duty reduction (percentage points) ^b
Selected Consumer Products	46,012	1,087	2	82	40	3.6
Footwear	9,579	223	2	80	17	7.5
Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools	11,648	351	3	88	10	2.7
Sporting Goods	5,354	305	6	94	7	2.2
Miscellaneous Consumer Products	22,839	208	1	75	7	3.2

Source: Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note: Multiple 9902 headings may be included in a single HTS 8-digit tariff-rate line (i.e., permanent rate line), so multiple subgroups may be included in a single HTS 8-digit tariff line as well. Hence, figures for subgroups will not sum to the overall total.

^a Duty savings are calculated by USITC based on the value of imports multiplied by the percentage point change of the duty reduction.

^b The average duty rate reduction is calculated as the ratio of duty savings for U.S. imports under 9902 headings to U.S. imports under 9902 headings.

Table 4.4 Selected Consumer Products group: Value and share of U.S. imports from China under 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs, by group and subgroup, November 2018–May 2019

Group/subgroup	U.S. imports from China under 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs (million \$)	Share of U.S. imports from China under 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs (%)
Selected Consumer Products	100	9
Footwear	^a	^a
Home, shop, garden and tools	24	7
Sporting goods	5	2
Miscellaneous consumer products	71	34

Source: Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Note: Section 301 tariffs are added to the general duty rate in chapters 1 through 97 for covered subheadings of the HTS. The data contained in this report pertaining to imports subject to section 301 tariffs do not take into account products of China granted exclusions by the U.S. Trade Representative.

^a Footwear was not subject to the section 301 tariffs as of August 31, 2019.

¹⁶⁴ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹⁶⁵ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

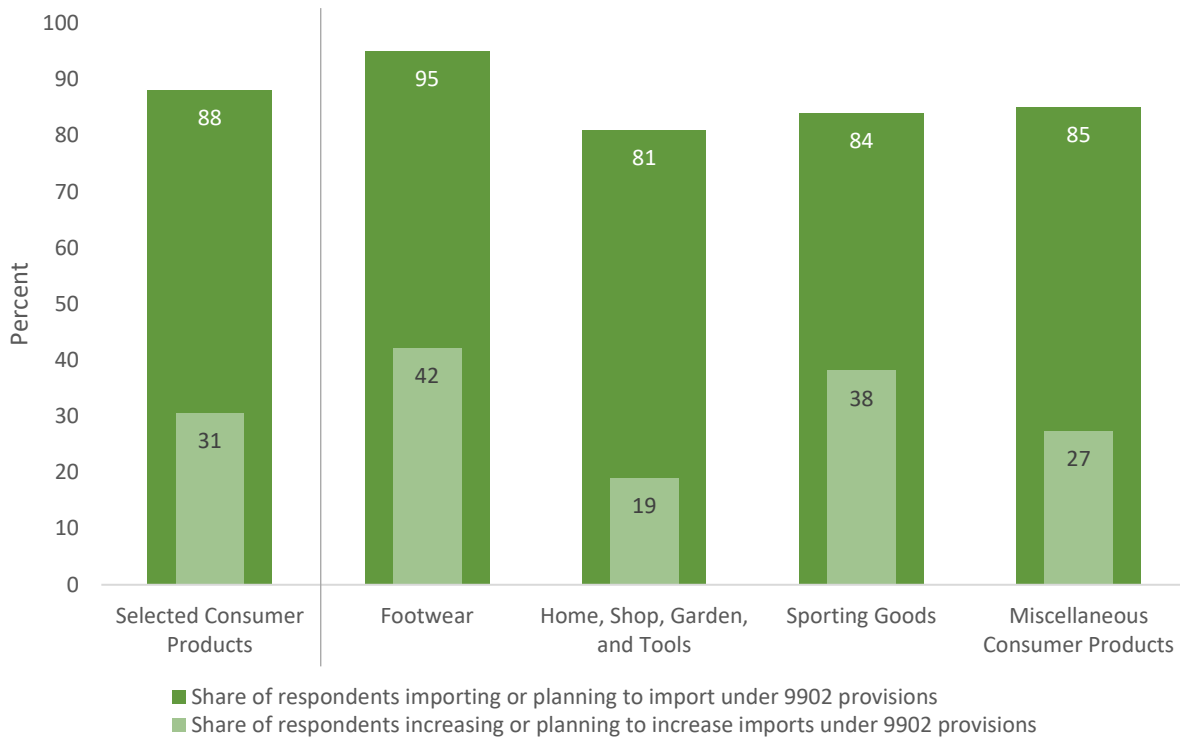
Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions¹⁶⁶

The duty relief under the MTB Act of 2018 has had some positive effects on firms in the Selected Consumer Products group. Most of the respondents (72 of 82) in the group imported, or plan to import, products eligible for duty relief under the MTB Act of 2018 (figure 4.1). Nearly a third of these responding firms (22 of 72) reported that they increased or plan to increase imports because of duty relief and the resulting opportunities to lower costs and increase competitiveness. Virtually all of the firms in the footwear subgroup have imported or plan to import under the 9902 provisions, and 42 percent have increased imports or expect to increase imports in the future. Some of firms in the Selected Consumer Products group reported that duty relief has also enabled them to design, develop, and expand product offerings that might be eligible for duty preference.

Those firms that do not plan to increase imports noted several factors as deterrents. They most frequently named the added costs of the section 301 tariffs on products of China. Firms also mentioned a challenging business environment and difficulty meeting the narrow definitions in the article descriptions in order for products to qualify under the 9902 provisions.

¹⁶⁶ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC's questionnaire.

Figure 4.1 Share of responding firms in the Selected Consumer Products group and relevant subgroups using or intending to use the 9902 provisions and increasing or intending to increase imports of products under 9902 provisions as a result of the temporary duty relief

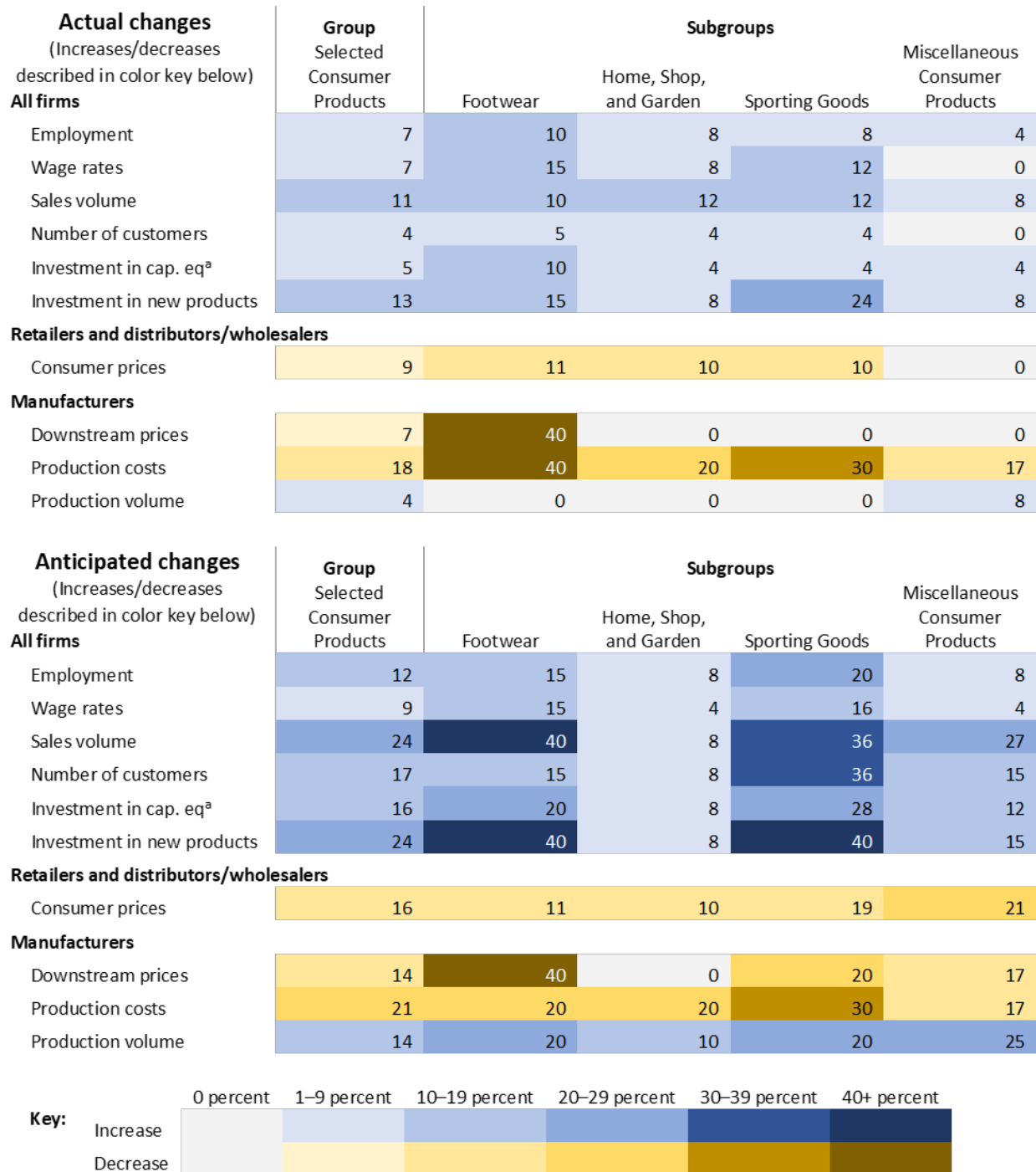


Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.37](#).

More than 80 percent of firms in the Selected Consumer Products group and most of the related subgroups reported no changes in their business operations as of March 2019. Among reported changes, three—investment in new product development, sales volume, and number of customers—stood out among the business operations that expanded or are expected to expand due to duty relief. The reported benefits were greatest in new product development, with 13 percent of responding firms reporting increases and 24 percent anticipating future increases (figure 4.2). Notably, two subgroups, Sporting Goods and Footwear, reported the most benefits through March 2019 and expected future benefits due to duty relief, particularly with respect to new product development and sales volume. Some firms expect that duty relief will enable them to lower prices and operate more competitively, thus increasing both sales volume and number of customers. Furthermore, as of March 2019, a few firms stated that they had used cost savings from the duty relief to increase wages above the rate of inflation and to give bonuses to employees.

Figure 4.2 Share of responding firms in the Selected Consumer Products group and subgroups that reported changes and anticipating operational changes as a direct result of tariff relief (percent)



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. "Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools" has been abbreviated for readability. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.38](#).

^a Investment in cap. eq = Investment in capital equipment and machinery.

Firms had been optimistic that the MTB Act of 2018 might significantly reduce costs for American companies, enabling them to hire additional employees, invest more in research and development, and lower prices for consumers.¹⁶⁷ However, only a small share of the retailers and distributors/wholesalers within this group and related subgroups are passing their cost savings on to consumers by reducing prices. A slightly larger share of firms within the group say they expect that they will be able to reduce prices in the future as a result of the temporary duty relief.

Of the responding manufacturing firms, 18 percent reported decreases in production costs due to the savings afforded by duty relief, and a slightly larger share anticipate future decreases in production costs. Hearing participants stated that duty relief allowed manufacturers to avoid price increases and to preserve product lines or develop new ones so that they can continue to grow their business.¹⁶⁸

Examples of domestic manufacturers of consumable goods that have benefited from duty relief include those in the travel goods sector and the toy sector. An industry representative of the American Apparel and Footwear Association (which represents footwear, apparel, and travel goods firms) stated that the MTB Act of 2018 has helped travel goods firms lessen the effects of section 301 tariffs.¹⁶⁹

Case Study: Footwear

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$17 million in duties on imports of \$223 million entered under the 9902 headings for the Footwear subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 7.5 percentage points.
- Ninety-five percent of firms in this subgroup that responded to the Commission’s questionnaire import or plan to import products eligible for duty suspensions or reductions under the MTB Act of 2018. Forty-two percent of these respondents expect to increase imports because of lower duties.
- Only a few firms in the Footwear subgroup reported benefits to their business operations as of March 2019; however, 40 percent of all respondents in this subgroup anticipate future increases in sales and investment in new product development because of the duty relief.
- Of the 18 responding firms that identify as retailers and wholesalers/distributors, only 2 reported that they had reduced or plan to reduce prices for the products imported under 9902 provisions.

¹⁶⁷ USITC hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 101 (testimony of Nate Herman, American Apparel and Footwear Association).

¹⁶⁸ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 97–98 (testimony of Richard W. Harper, Outdoor Industry Association) and 89 (Thomas Crockett, Footwear Retailers and Distributors of America).

¹⁶⁹ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 134 (testimony of Nate Herman, American Apparel and Footwear Association).

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

The Footwear subgroup comprises a large variety of finished consumer products bought for personal use. It encompasses footwear covering, and not covering, the ankle, including athletic shoes, casual and dress shoes, boots, sandals, and slippers.¹⁷⁰ The types of products receiving duty suspensions or reductions in this subgroup include sports footwear, work footwear, protective active footwear, golf shoes, ski boots, house slippers, and footwear parts.

The Footwear subgroup consists of 21 firms that obtained duty relief and/or commented on petitions that resulted in 65 distinct 9902 footwear headings, making up 20 percent of the 9902 headings in the Selected Consumer Products group (table 4.1). Of the 21 firms that petitioned for or commented on products in the Footwear subgroup, 20 firms (95 percent) responded to the Commission's questionnaire. Roughly, two-thirds of questionnaire respondents in this subgroup are retailers (13 of 20) and/or distributors/wholesalers (14 of 20).¹⁷¹ More than half of the responding firms (12 of 20) are large enterprises, and most of the remaining respondents (7 of 20) are medium-sized firms.¹⁷²

Although no products in the Footwear subgroup were subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China as of August 31, 2019, footwear has some of the highest NTR duty rates (ranging from 5.3 to 54.1 percent ad valorem), as well as some of the highest duty rates for products imported under 9902 headings (ranging from free up to 34.6 percent ad valorem). More than half (60 percent) of the goods imported under 9902 headings in this subgroup received duty suspensions, and 40 percent received duty reductions.

Use of 9902 Provisions

Firms within the Footwear subgroup have benefited substantially from temporary duty relief.¹⁷³ During the period November 2018–May 2019, U.S. footwear importers saved \$17 million in duties under the 9902 provisions. On average, the duty rate was reduced by 7.5 percentage points (the highest average duty reduction of all the Selected Consumer Products subgroups) (table 4.3).¹⁷⁴ Importers of products in this subgroup used 80 percent (52 of 65) of the available 9902 headings.¹⁷⁵ U.S. imports of goods in the Footwear subgroup totaled \$223 million and accounted for 2 percent of U.S. imports (\$9.6 billion) under the permanent rate lines associated with the 9902 headings for this subgroup. As mentioned above, from November 2018 to May 2019, no products within the Footwear subgroup were subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China.

¹⁷⁰ Two footwear products under 9902 headings are inputs for the production of certain footwear.

¹⁷¹ Respondents could choose multiple business lines. Five respondents identified themselves as manufacturers. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

¹⁷² Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

¹⁷³ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 89 (Thomas Crockett, Footwear Retailers and Distributors of America).

¹⁷⁴ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

¹⁷⁵ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions¹⁷⁶

Almost all of the responding firms (19 of 20) imported, or plan to import, products in the Footwear subgroup under 9902 provisions (see figure 4.1). Almost half (8 of 19) of these respondents have increased, or plan to increase, imports of eligible products covered by the MTB Act of 2018, one of the highest shares among all product subgroups. By contrast, for the entire Selected Consumer Products group, nearly one-third of questionnaire respondents that are importing or plan to import products under 9902 provisions (22 of 72) plan to increase imports. Firms provided a number of reasons for increasing imports. Some firms reported that they expect to increase imports because duty relief has provided an incentive to design and develop products that could qualify for the 9902 provisions, and they stated that the MTB Act of 2018 has allowed them to remain competitive.

Through March 2019, few respondents made changes to their operations as a direct result of the MTB Act of 2018. Industry representatives noted that many firms had planned to use the 9902 provisions soon after they went into effect.¹⁷⁷ However, because production (from design to placement on retail store shelves) takes up to nine months, the benefits of duty relief are only beginning to appear at retail, and should be more apparent through the end of this year and next.¹⁷⁸ Likewise, only a few firms reported experiencing one or more benefits of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions (figure 4.3).

Nevertheless, firms anticipate greater benefits once they have had time to take advantage of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions. Of the responding firms, 40 percent (8 of 20) anticipate increases in sales volume and in new product development as a direct result of duty relief. Several firms stated that duty suspensions and reductions allow more competitive pricing of products, which would in turn boost sales volume. Other firms said that because of the 9902 provisions, they were exploring production of new or previously discontinued styles and designs that they otherwise would not have considered.¹⁷⁹ In addition, some firms reported plans to expand product lines and invest in innovation.

Concerning other business operations, 20 percent (4 of 20) of responding firms anticipate an increase in investment in capital equipment or machinery, and 15 percent (3 of 20) anticipate an increase in employment, wage rates, and the number of customers (figure 4.3). Firms reportedly are exploring ways that duty savings can help them invest in new hires and take risks on new product development.¹⁸⁰ Specifically, an industry representative testified that the duty relief allows firms to hire new employees for numerous services, including product design and development, testing, logistics, marketing, and retail.¹⁸¹ Likewise, a Montana firm reported that the benefits from the temporary duty relief have been felt across many facets of its business operations, and have allowed the firm to plan for an increase in production (box 4.1).

¹⁷⁶ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC's questionnaire.

¹⁷⁷ American Apparel and Footwear Association, written submission to USITC, April 15, 2019, 2.

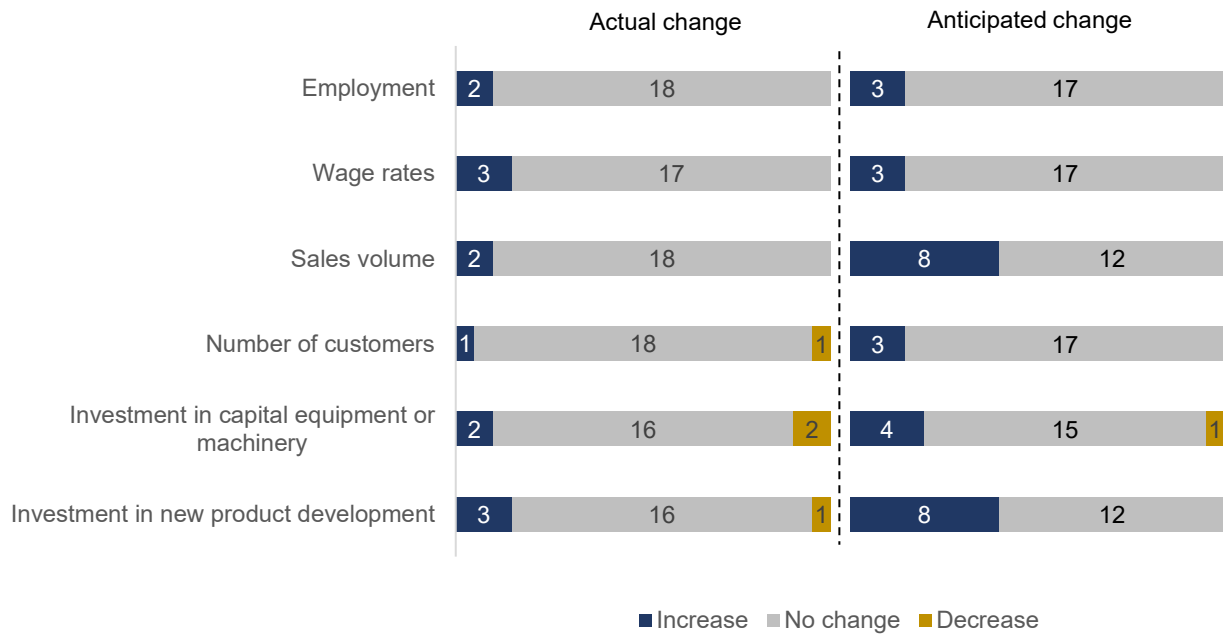
¹⁷⁸ American Apparel and Footwear Association, written submission to USITC, April 15, 2019, 2.

¹⁷⁹ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 91 (testimony of Thomas Crockett, Footwear Retailers and Distributors of America).

¹⁸⁰ USITC, Hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 127 (testimony of Richard W. Harper, Jr., Outdoor Industry Association); Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

¹⁸¹ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 98 (testimony of Richard W. Harper, Jr., Outdoor Industry Association).

Figure 4.3 All firms (20 respondents): Changes to firm operations, reported by responding firms in the Footwear subgroup, as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: “All firms” refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.39](#).

Box 4.1 Simms Fishing Products

Simms Fishing Products (Simms) is a privately held, midsized retailer, distributor, and manufacturer of fishing footwear, apparel, and fishing equipment. The firm has a 60,000-square-foot headquarters and production facility in Bozeman, Montana. Simms states it is the sole manufacturer of fishing waders in the United States.^a

As of April 2019, the temporary duty relief improved Simms's profitability and lowered its manufacturing costs due to the duty savings on inputs.^b The resulting cost savings have allowed Simms to maintain and significantly boost domestic production, add new jobs, increase wage rates, keep prices stable, and invest in new product development.^c In addition, because of its improved profitability, Simms has invested in new manufacturing equipment and production expertise, allowing the firm to start returning to the United States production of one of its highest-volume fishing waders, which it had been manufacturing in China.^d

^a Simms website, <https://www.simmsfishing.com/discover/service/our-story>.

^b U.S. Global Value Chain Coalition, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2019, 2; Simms representative, email to USITC staff, June 26 and 27, 2019.

^c U.S. Global Value Chain Coalition, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2019, 2; Simms representative, email to USITC staff, June 26, 2019.

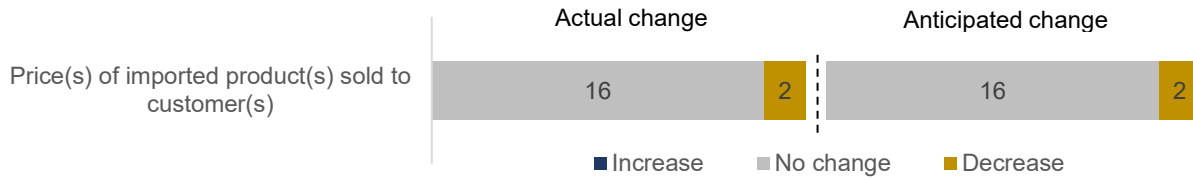
^d Simms representative, email to USITC staff, June 26 and 27, 2019.

Of the 18 responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers, only 2 firms (11 percent) reported decreasing prices of their imported footwear sold to consumers as of March 2019; the same number of firms anticipate future decreases in prices (figure 4.4). Nevertheless, industry sources stated that the footwear industry is highly price sensitive, and retailers are expected to pass on the duty savings to their customers by offering lower prices.¹⁸² An industry representative said that because of the duty relief, one footwear firm was able to lower the retail price of one style of boots by \$10.¹⁸³

¹⁸² USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 124 (testimony of Thomas Crockett, Footwear Retailers and Distributors of America).

¹⁸³ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 97 (testimony of Richard W. Harper, Outdoor Industry Association).

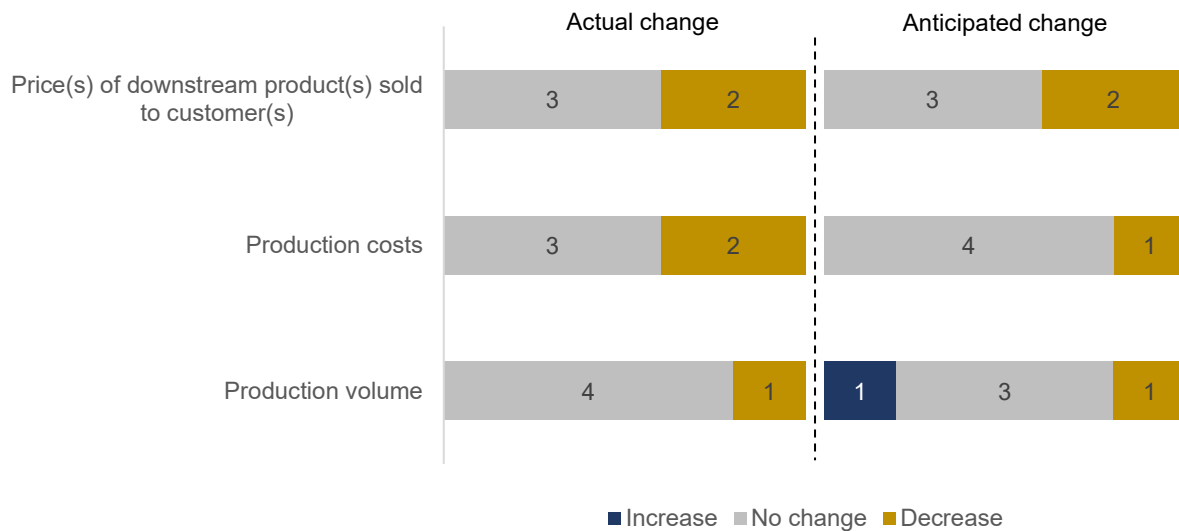
Figure 4.4 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (18 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Footwear subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.40](#).

Only 5 firms identified themselves as manufacturers, and much like the retailers and distributors/wholesalers in the Footwear subgroup, they reported limited or no actual or anticipated changes as of March 2019. Two of the 5 manufacturers (40 percent) reported they have reduced or anticipate reducing prices for downstream customers (figure 4.5), and 2 manufacturers reported a decrease in production costs.

Figure 4.5 Manufacturers (5 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Footwear subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.41](#).

Case Study: Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$10 million in duties on imports of \$351 million entered under the 9902 headings for the Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 2.7 percentage points.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents to the Commission’s questionnaire imported or plan to import products eligible for duty suspensions or reductions, but only 19 percent of these respondents have increased or plan to increase imports as a result of the temporary duty relief.
- Twelve percent of responding firms reported that sales volume had increased in response to reduced duties; however, less than 10 percent of respondents anticipate changes in their business operations in the future.
- Only 2 of the 21 retail and distributor/wholesaler respondents decreased prices because of lower duties; the same number anticipate decreasing prices in the future.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

The products covered in the Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools subgroup are finished goods bought by consumers generally for functional and decorative use in and around a home, workshop, or yard. Products include kitchenware and appliances, grills, vases, heating and air conditioning units, lanterns, carpets, pillows and cushions, manual door closers, work gloves, vises and other hand tools, power tools, and shop tools.

The Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools subgroup consists of 30 firms that petitioned for duty relief or commented on petitions that resulted in 89 distinct 9902 headings. These headings account for 27 percent of total headings in the Selected Consumer Products group (table 4.1). Of the 30 firms in this subgroup, 26 (87 percent) responded to the Commission’s questionnaire. More than half (15 of 26) of respondents were large firms.¹⁸⁴ The majority of the responding firms identified as distributors/wholesalers, with some identifying as retailers and manufacturers as well.¹⁸⁵

NTR duty rates for these products range from 1.7 percent ad valorem for select hand tools to 30.0 percent ad valorem for select glassware products. Seventy-six percent of the 9902 headings received duty suspensions, while products under the remaining 9902 headings received reduced rates ranging from 0.1 percent to 9.8 percent ad valorem. Certain floor coverings received the smallest

¹⁸⁴ Specifically, 9 respondents are medium-sized firms and 2 respondents are small. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

¹⁸⁵ Respondents could choose multiple business lines. Fourteen responding firms identified as distributors/wholesalers, 10 identified as manufacturers, and 8 identified as retailers. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

percentage decrease in duties, from 6.0 to 5.8 percent ad valorem, while certain glass vases received the largest duty rate decrease, from 30.0 percent ad valorem to free.

Section 301 tariffs for products of China affect 37 percent of the 9902 headings for products in the Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools subgroup (table 4.2).¹⁸⁶ Notably, section 301 tariffs were largely absent for kitchen-related products, which accounted for over half of the products in this subgroup.¹⁸⁷

Use of 9902 Provisions

Importers of products in the Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools subgroup used 88 percent of the available 9902 headings to import products at discounted duty rates between November 2018 and May 2019. During this period, imports of products under the 9902 headings in this subgroup totaled \$351 million and resulted in \$10 million in duty savings, reducing the duty on average by 2.7 percentage points (table 4.3). U.S. imports under these 9902 provisions accounted for only 3 percent of the \$12 billion in U.S. imports under the associated HTS 8-digit permanent rate lines covering the Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools products within the subgroup.¹⁸⁸

Section 301 tariffs on products of China had a limited effect on firms importing products in the Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools subgroup. Between November 2018 and May 2019, imports of products from China subject to section 301 tariffs in this subgroup totaled \$24 million, making up 7 percent of total imports of the products under 9902 headings within this subgroup (table 4.4).¹⁸⁹ A majority of respondents with products subject to section 301 tariffs (12 of 20) in this subgroup noted that these tariffs did not affect their use of the 9902 provisions or detract from the provisions' benefits.¹⁹⁰ Three-quarters of respondents (15 of 20) further noted that the section 301 tariffs did not affect their sourcing decisions.¹⁹¹ However, over a third of the respondents (8 of 20) affected by the section 301 tariffs noted that the duty increase on imports from China affected the benefits of the temporary duty relief.¹⁹² These tariffs also caused some importers to source from elsewhere in Asia, including Vietnam and India.¹⁹³

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions¹⁹⁴

Most respondents in the Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools subgroup used or planned to use the 9902 provisions to import products at reduced duty rates. Over 80 percent of questionnaire respondents

¹⁸⁶ Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

¹⁸⁷ Of the 89 distinct 9902 headings for this subgroup, 45 are kitchen-related headings. Of the 45 kitchen-related headings, only five are subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China. Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

¹⁸⁸ Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

¹⁸⁹ Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

¹⁹⁰ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹⁹¹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹⁹² Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

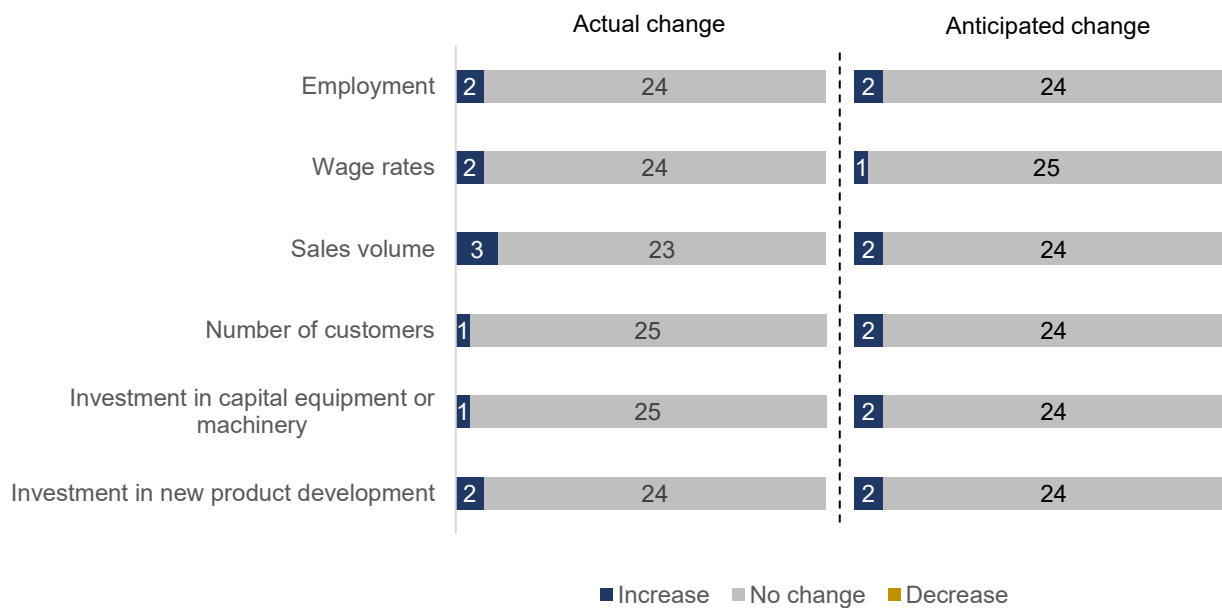
¹⁹³ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

¹⁹⁴ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC's questionnaire.

(21 of 26) in the subgroup imported or plan to import products eligible for duty suspensions or reductions. Nineteen percent of these respondents (4 of 21) plan to increase imports, while several firms stated they were waiting to assess the effect on demand before forecasting increased imports. Other firms noted that either the scope of the article descriptions for the 9902 products was too narrow to increase imports, or the benefits were too small. Firms also mentioned that section 301 tariffs on products of China affected sourcing decisions more than the benefits from duty reductions and that the uncertainty of the tariffs made it difficult to plan for future imports. Firms that increased or expect to increase imports credit the duty suspensions or reductions with the opportunity to increase sales volumes and offer differentiated products.

Nonetheless, for more than 90 percent of Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools firms, temporary duty relief has had no impact and is not expected to have an impact on most of their operations (figure 4.6). Of the 26 responding firms in this subgroup, only 3 have increased their sales volume as a direct result of the duty relief. Firms did note that cost reductions have led to new investments, innovation, advertising, and consumer research, as well as increases in employment and wages. Only a couple of respondents, however, expect changes to their overall business operations in the future.

Figure 4.6 All firms (26 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions



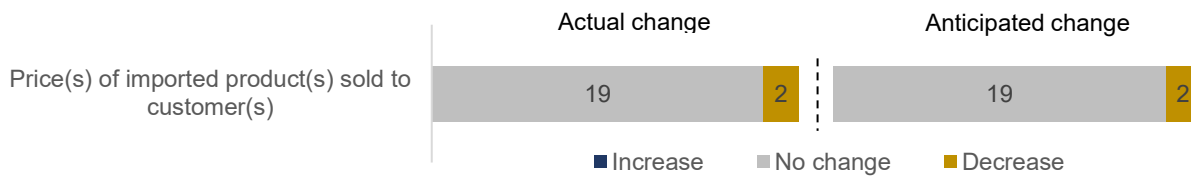
Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.42](#).

Temporary duty suspensions and reductions for Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools products had a small effect on retailer and distributor/wholesaler customer prices and on costs for manufacturers. Of the 21 respondents that are retailers and/or distributors/wholesalers, only 2 respondents (10 percent) have

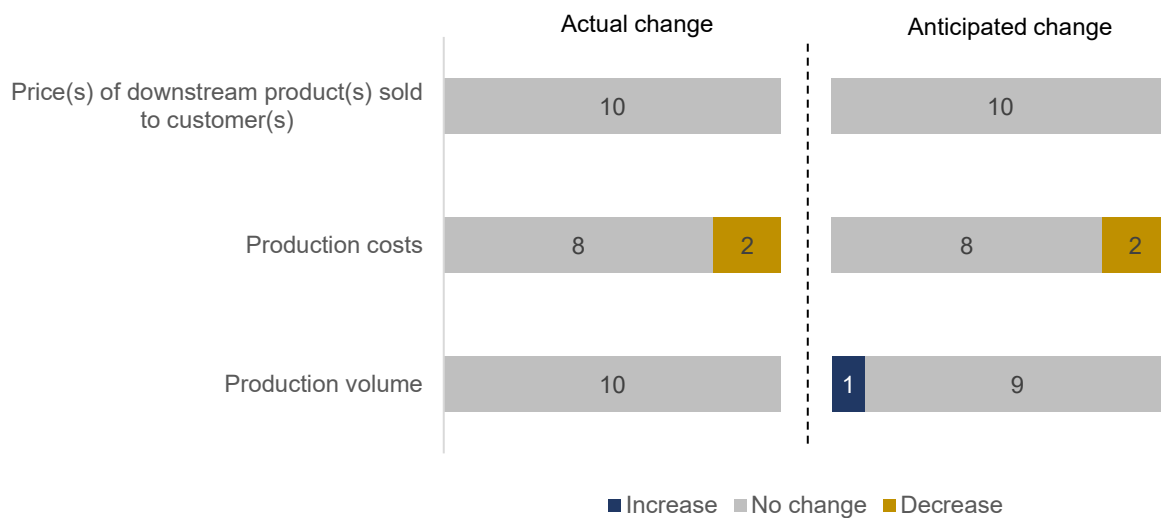
decreased, or expect to decrease, prices on goods imported under the 9902 headings (figure 4.7). Similarly, production costs for the 10 respondents that identified as manufacturers have remained relatively constant, with 2 firms (20 percent) reporting actual or potential cost reductions (figure 4.8). Again, firms that experienced cheaper production costs credit duty relief with decreasing the costs for imported inputs and boosting their overall competitiveness.

Figure 4.7 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (21 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.43](#).

Figure 4.8 Manufacturers (10 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.44](#).

Case Study: Sporting Goods

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$7 million in duties on imports of \$305 million entered under the 9902 headings for the Sporting Goods subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 2.2 percentage points.
- Eighty-four percent of firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire imported or plan to import products eligible for duty suspensions or reductions; 38 percent of these respondents have or plan to increase imports as a result of the temporary duty relief.
- Nearly a quarter of all respondents in the Sporting Goods subgroup have increased investment in new product development, and 40 percent expect to do so in the future. Respondents expect other business operations to benefit in the future, including increases in sales, customer base, investment in capital equipment or machinery, and employment.
- Only a couple of the responding retailers and distributor/wholesalers reported that the temporary duty suspensions have had an impact on consumer prices; going forward, 4 of the 21 firms expect to lower prices on goods imported under 9902 provisions.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

Nearly all products in the Sporting Goods subgroup are final products purchased by consumers for use in sporting, fitness, and camping activities. For the purposes of this case study, Sporting Goods includes sports balls, rackets, exercise mats, protective equipment (e.g., goggles, mouth guards), gloves, backpacks and carrying bags, cycles and related equipment, fitness equipment, ski equipment, and fishing, camping, and other outdoor equipment. The Sporting Goods subgroup encompasses 27 firms that petitioned for duty relief or commented on petitions that results in 49 distinct 9902 headings (15 percent of the total headings in the Selected Consumer Products group) (table 4.1). Of the 27 firms in this subgroup, 25 (93 percent) responded to the Commission’s questionnaire. Small and medium-size enterprises account for almost two-thirds of responding firms (16 of 25) in this subgroup.¹⁹⁵ The vast majority of respondents identified as distributors and wholesalers.¹⁹⁶

NTR duties for products in the Sporting Goods subgroup ranged from 2.5 percent ad valorem for swim goggles to 17.6 percent ad valorem for backpacks and other carrying bags (table 4.2). Nearly 80 percent of 9902 headings received temporary duty suspensions, and the rest received reductions in duties, which range from 0.4 percent ad valorem (lawn-tennis rackets) to 6.7 percent ad valorem (brakes for bicycles). Backpacks and other carrying bags saw the largest percentage point reduction in duties (17.6

¹⁹⁵ Four respondents identified as small firms, 11 respondents as medium-sized, and 9 respondents as large. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

¹⁹⁶ Respondents could choose multiple business lines. Of the 27 responding firms, 4 respondents identified as retailers, 10 identified as manufacturers, and 21 identified as distributors/wholesalers. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

ad valorem to free), while the smallest percentage decrease in duties occurred for upright exercise cycles (4.6 percent ad valorem to 4.3 percent ad valorem).

Section 301 tariffs on products of China apply to 29 percent of the 9902 headings in the Sporting Goods subgroup (table 4.2).¹⁹⁷ Affected products include certain gloves (batting, boxing, and camouflage), certain cycles and related equipment (unicycles, standing bicycles, laterally pedaled bicycles and tricycles, and bicycle speedometers), backpacks and other carrying bags, and certain camping equipment (portable stoves and glass for outdoor lanterns). Of the 25 respondents in this subgroup, only 10 have products that are subject to section 301 tariffs.

Use of 9902 Provisions

Between November 2018 and May 2019, U.S. imports of products in the Sporting Goods subgroup under 9902 headings totaled \$305 million, accounting for 6 percent of total imports under the permanent rate lines associated with these 9902 headings (table 4.3).¹⁹⁸ U.S. importers used 94 percent of 9902 headings in the Sporting Goods subgroup and realized duty savings of \$7 million, reducing the duty on average by 2.2 percentage points.¹⁹⁹ Although imports from China represented less than half the value of total imports in this group, they accounted for over 70 percent of duties saved due to 9902 headings.²⁰⁰

Section 301 tariffs on products of China in this subgroup affected only \$5 million (2 percent) of imports entering under 9902 headings in this subgroup (table 4.4).²⁰¹ But while a majority of the respondents with products subject to section 301 tariffs reported that these tariffs did not affect their use of the 9902 headings (7 of 10), half of the firms noted that the added tariffs affected the benefits derived from the 9902 headings (5 of 10).²⁰² For example, respondents stated that section 301 tariffs offset the benefits of duty relief and, for some products in this subgroup, created a net increase in tariffs.²⁰³ Nearly a third of respondents (3 of 10) reported that section 301 tariffs affected their sources of imports for these products.²⁰⁴ To avoid section 301 tariffs on products of China, firms stated they switched some of their sourcing to India, Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia.²⁰⁵ Firms also stated they are considering the United States and elsewhere in Southeast Asia as other potential sources.²⁰⁶

¹⁹⁷ Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

¹⁹⁸ Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

¹⁹⁹ Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

²⁰⁰ Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

²⁰¹ Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

²⁰² Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²⁰³ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²⁰⁴ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²⁰⁵ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²⁰⁶ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions²⁰⁷

Most respondents (21 of 25) in the Sporting Goods subgroup reported that they imported, or plan to import, products under 9902 headings provided for by the MTB Act of 2018. Thirty-eight percent of these respondents (8 of 21) increased or anticipated increasing future imports. By comparison, 31 percent of respondents (22 of 50) in the overall Selected Consumer Products group increased or expect to increase imports. Firms in the Sporting Goods subgroup that increased or plan to increase imports listed three factors as the primary drivers behind these decisions: improved competitiveness; reduced costs, leading to lower prices and higher sales; and new product development. In contrast, section 301 tariffs on products of China, uncertain sales projections or lack of demand, and changing business models were reasons given by responding firms for not increasing imports.

Duty relief had a moderate effect on investment in both new product development and capital equipment and machinery (figure 4.9). Of responding firms, nearly one-quarter (6 of 25) reported that they have increased investments in new products as a direct result of the temporary duty relief, while 40 percent (10 of 25) anticipate doing so in the future.²⁰⁸ Similarly, 28 percent of respondents (7 of 25) expect to increase capital investment.²⁰⁹ Some firms reported that the MTB Act of 2018 has allowed them to expand current product offerings, noting that duty savings lead to increasing investment in product design, especially for products that would enter under suspended or reduced duties. Some respondents credited duty savings with a greater capacity to increase capital investment.

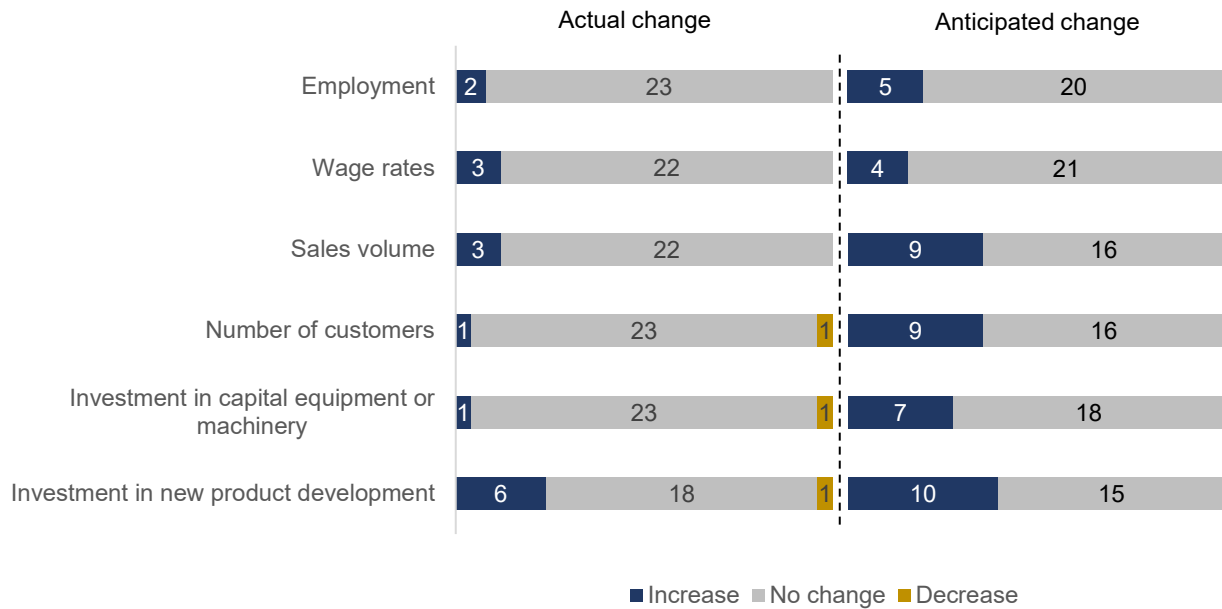
Between October 2018 and March 2019, duty relief had little effect on employment, wages, sales volumes, and the number of customers for this subgroup, though some firms within the Sporting Goods subgroup expect to see increases in these business operations going forward (figure 4.9). Of the 25 respondents, just 2 firms (8 percent) increased employment, while 5 firms (20 percent) reported that they anticipate increases in future employment. Four of the five respondents anticipating future employment increases also reported that they expect to increase wages. Firms that have increased or expect to increase employment and wages indicated several beneficial results from lower duties, including cost savings leading to higher profitability, the ability to expand product offerings, and increases in sales volume. Although few respondents reported gains in their sales volume or increases in their customer base between October 2018 and March 2019, 9 respondents (36 percent) anticipate such increases going forward due to price reductions and increased competitiveness. In addition to customer gains due to price reductions, importers plan to expand into new, non-U.S. markets to increase the number of customers.

²⁰⁷ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC's questionnaire.

²⁰⁸ Each of the 6 firms that have already increased investment in new product development also anticipates future investment growth. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3

²⁰⁹ Four percent of firms decreased investment into new products, but no firms anticipate future disinvestment. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Figure 4.9 All firms (25 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Sporting Goods subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

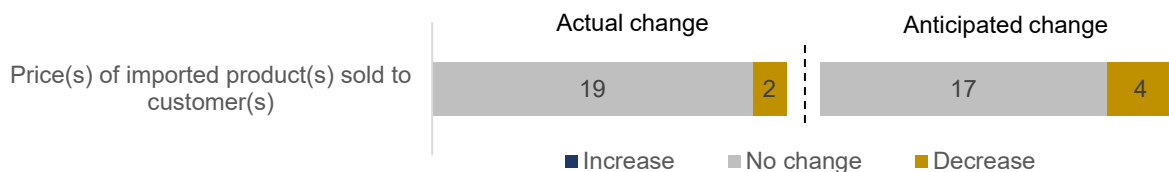


Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: “All firms” refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.45](#).

Only a few retailers and distributors/wholesalers reported passing on the duty savings to their customers in the form of lower prices, though more anticipate lowering prices in the future. Among the 21 responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers, 2 firms (10 percent) reported that they had already decreased pricing, and twice that number stated their intention to reduce prices (figure 4.10).

Figure 4.10 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (21 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Sporting Goods subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



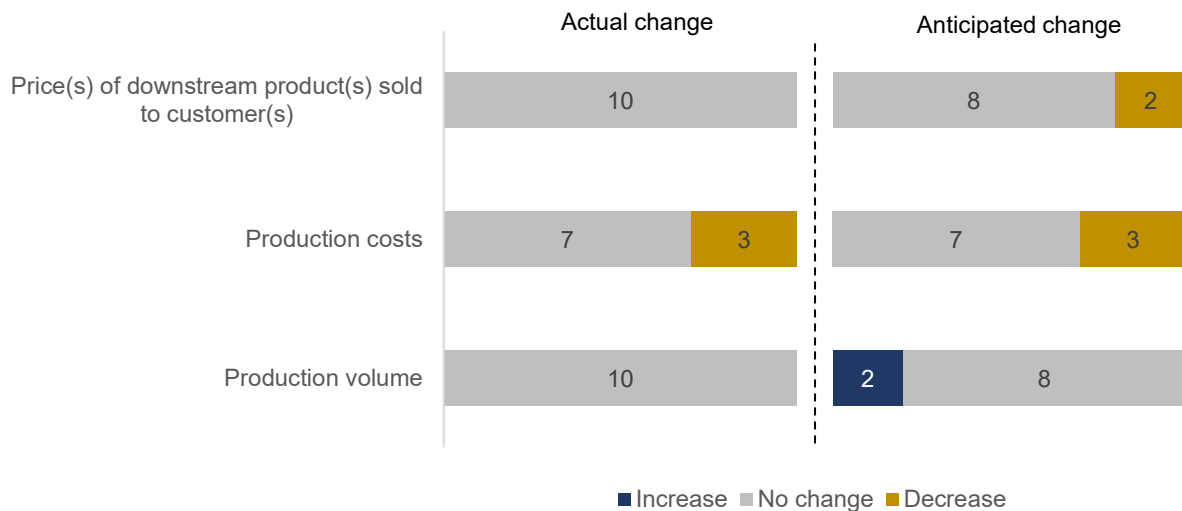
Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.46](#).

A few manufacturing respondents reported benefits resulting from the temporary duty relief. Among the 10 responding firms that identified as manufacturers, 2 firms (20 percent) expect to decrease prices (figure 4.11). Firms planned to lower prices to remain competitive overall, and specifically to compete against similar products produced at lower costs outside of the United States. Similarly, 3 of the

responding firms (30 percent) decreased production costs, and 2 firms (20 percent) anticipate increases in production volume. Some manufacturers stated that they are using the duty savings to invest in efficient machinery and thereby increase productivity and output.

Figure 4.11 Manufacturers (*10 respondents*): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Sporting Goods subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.47](#).

Case Study: Miscellaneous Consumer Products

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$7 million in duties on imports of \$208 million entered under the 9902 headings for the Miscellaneous Consumer Products subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 3.2 percentage points.
- Eighty-five percent of firms that responded to the Commission's questionnaire import or plan to import Miscellaneous Consumer Products eligible for temporary duty suspensions or reductions under the MTB Act of 2018, and roughly one-quarter of these firms have increased or plan to increase imports.
- Only a couple of firms in this subgroup reported benefits to their business operations as of March 2019; however, 27 percent of firms reported that they expect sales to increase because of the duty relief.
- None of the 19 responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers reported passing on duty savings to their customers in the form of decreased prices; however, 21 percent anticipate reducing prices in the future.

- Three of the 12 responding firms that identified as manufacturers plan to increase production volume.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

The Miscellaneous Consumer Products subgroup contains a wide assortment of discrete finished products that do not fit into the other subgroups and are too small in number to compose their own subgroup.²¹⁰ The heterogeneous mix includes travel goods, camera accessories, personal care items, and pet supplies.

The Miscellaneous Consumer Products subgroup includes 31 firms that petitioned for duty relief or commented on petitions that resulted in 121 distinct 9902 headings. The products they petitioned for or commented on represent 37 percent of the 9902 headings in the Selected Consumer Products group. NTR rates for these goods range from free to 16.6 percent ad valorem. Most provisions in the Miscellaneous Consumer Products subgroup received duty suspensions under the 9902 provisions, but for those that are subject to duties, the reduced rates under the 9902 headings range from 0.7 percent to 32 percent ad valorem (table 4.1). Nearly half (46 percent) of the headings in the Miscellaneous Consumer Products subgroup are subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China (table 4.2).

Of the 31 firms in this subgroup, 26 responded to the questionnaire. Many questionnaire respondents reported that they conduct more than one type of business. Slightly more than half of the responding firms identified as distributors/wholesalers (14 of 26), but a number of firms also identified as manufacturers (12 of 26) and retailers (8 of 26).²¹¹ Nearly two-thirds of the firms responding to the questionnaire in this subgroup (17 of 26) were large. Most of the remaining firms (8 of 26) in this subgroup were medium-sized.²¹²

Use of 9902 Provisions

Importers of goods in the Miscellaneous Consumer Products subgroup used three-quarters of the available 9902 headings to import products at a discounted rate between November 2018 and May 2019 (table 4.3). U.S. imports of products in the subgroup under the 9902 headings totaled \$208 million between November 2018 and May 2019; these imports resulted in \$7 million in duty savings, reducing the duty on average by 3.2 percentage points. Imports at the reduced duty rates represented a small fraction (1 percent) of total imports under the HTS permanent rate lines associated with the 9902 headings in this subgroup.

By contrast with the other subgroups in this chapter, section 301 tariffs on products of China have had a considerable impact on U.S. imports of Miscellaneous Consumer Products entering under the 9902 provisions. Over one-third (\$71 million) of U.S. imports under 9902 headings in the Miscellaneous

²¹⁰ To avoid disclosing the individual operations of firms, staff have aggregated responses into larger groups.

²¹¹ Respondents could choose multiple business lines. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

²¹² Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

Consumer Products subgroup were subject to section 301 tariffs, compared with only 9 percent for the entire Selected Consumer Product group (table 4.4).²¹³

Of the 26 respondents in this subgroup, 21 had products subject to section 301 tariffs. Most of these respondents reported that section 301 tariffs did not affect their use of the 9902 provisions (17 of 21) or their sourcing decisions (15 of 21).²¹⁴ Responding firms affected by the increased duties said that their firms are making efforts to reduce their imports from China by shifting sourcing to Cambodia, the Philippines, and other countries in Southeast Asia.²¹⁵ Nearly half of the responding firms (10 of 21) reported that their benefits accrued from the 9902 provisions were affected by the additional duties assessed on imports from China under section 301.²¹⁶ Firms reported that the additional duties offset or exceeded the cost savings of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions.²¹⁷

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions²¹⁸

Most of the respondents (22 of 26) in the Miscellaneous Consumer Products subgroup imported, or plan to import, goods eligible for duty relief under the MTB Act of 2018. Of these respondents, over one-quarter (6 of 22) reported plans to increase imports because of the duty relief. Firms that increased imports, or that expected to do so, referred to the lower costs resulting from the duty relief as helping them to be more competitive. Firms that do not plan to increase imports reported that additional duties paid under the section 301 tariffs on tariffs of China offset the savings of duty relief. They also stated several other factors affecting their decision to increase or not increase imports, such as the price and quality of imported goods, business environment, and narrow scope of the 9902 provisions.

Although duty relief for the Miscellaneous Consumer Products subgroup had no significant effects as of March 2019, firms stated that it has provided some benefits. A number of firms reported that duty relief has offset the effects of the section 301 tariffs. Some firms and industry representatives also reported that it helps them to compete more effectively in a challenging business environment.²¹⁹ Notably, responding firms anticipate benefits across overall operations. For example, over one-quarter of respondents (7 of 26) reported that they anticipate increases in sales, and 16 percent of respondents (4 of 26) reported that they expect to increase investments in new product development (figure 4.12). Some firms stated that due to duty relief, they will be able to increase sales, profits, and wages.

²¹³ By comparison, the share of other subgroup 9902 imports subject to section 301 tariffs for Sporting Goods is only 2 percent; for Home, Shop, Garden and Tools, it is 5 percent. Footwear is not subject to the section 301 tariffs.

²¹⁴ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²¹⁵ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

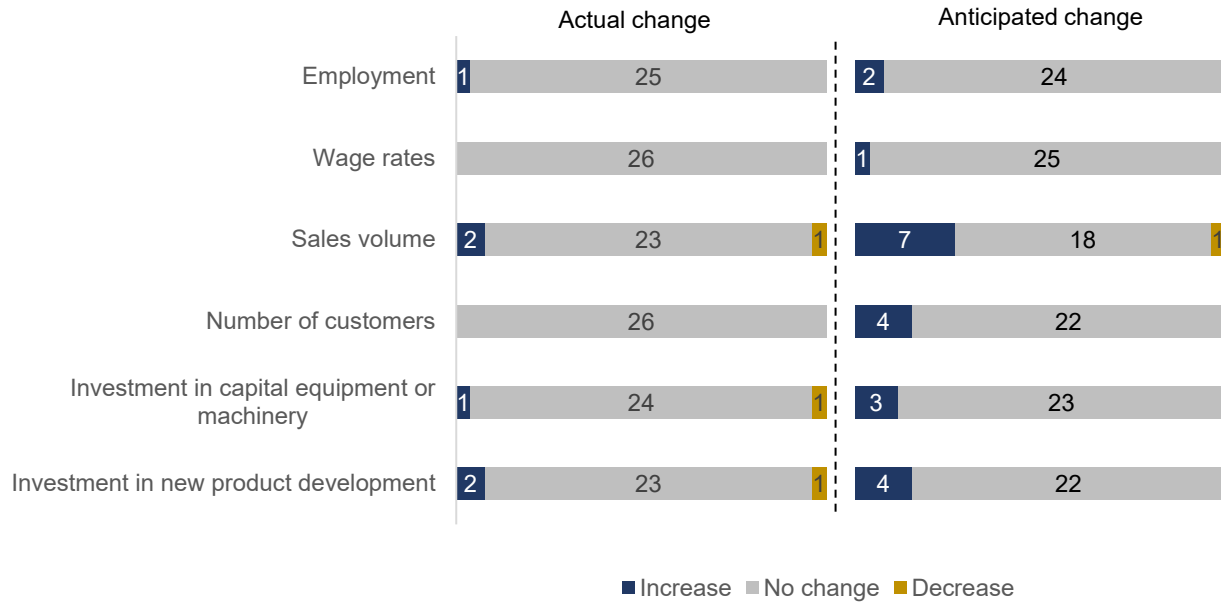
²¹⁶ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²¹⁷ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²¹⁸ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC's questionnaire.

²¹⁹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3. USITC Hearing, April 8, 2019, 122, 134 (testimony of Nate Herman, American Apparel and Footwear Association).

Figure 4.12 All firms (26 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Miscellaneous Consumer Products subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

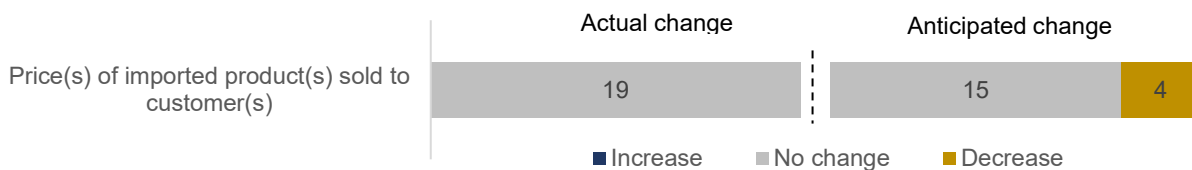


Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: “All firms” refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.48](#).

Retailers and distributors/wholesalers also expect to pass on some of the benefits to their customers. Although none of the responding retailers or distributors/wholesalers had lowered prices as of March 2019, 21 percent (4 of 19) reported that they expect to lower them on goods imported under the 9902 headings in the future (figure 4.13). Of the 12 responding manufacturers, 3 firms (25 percent) indicated plans to increase production volume (figure 4.14).

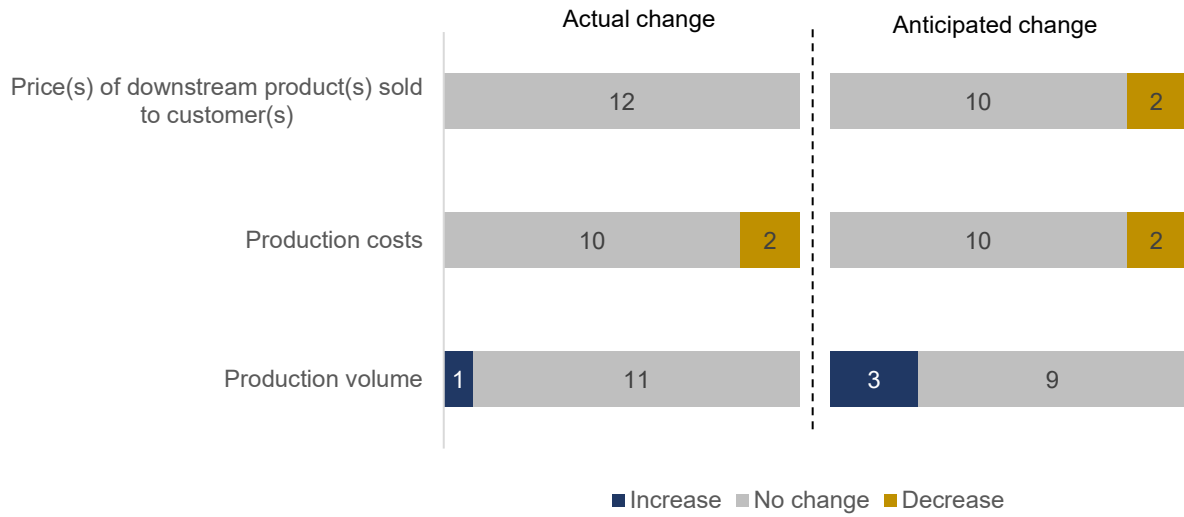
Figure 4.13 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (19 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Miscellaneous Consumer Products subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.49](#).

Figure 4.14 Manufacturers (*12 respondents*): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Miscellaneous Consumer Products subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.50](#).

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Chapter 5

Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods

Overview

Highlights

- From November through May 2019, importers saved \$24 million in duties on imports of \$910 million entered under the 9902 headings for the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 2.6 percentage points.
- Some firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire reported that they had not fully realized the benefits of the MTB Act of 2018 at the time they completed the questionnaire. However, over 20 percent of all responding firms reported that they expect to see future gains in sales volume, their customer base, and investment, both in new product development and in capital equipment and machinery.
- Less than 15 percent of retailers and distributors/wholesalers have passed on duty savings to their customers in the form of lower prices, but 21 percent expect to lower their prices in the future.
- Over one-quarter of responding manufacturers reported that their costs of production have already declined, and nearly one-third expect costs to decrease in the future. Additionally, over 20 percent of responding firms reported that they expect production volumes to increase in the future.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

The Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group includes all of the products with 9902 provisions not covered by the Chemicals group or Selected Consumer Goods group. The group covers a diverse set of discrete products, including inputs for use in manufacturing, machinery and equipment, electronics, and agricultural goods. This group represents 126 firms that petitioned for and were granted duty relief or commented on these petitions. It encompasses 291 different 9902 headings, which together account for 18 percent of total 9902 headings. The normal trade relations (NTR) tariff rates for products in this group range from 0.1 percent to 25 percent ad valorem. Eighty-one percent of the 9902 headings in the group received duty suspensions; the remaining rates range from free to 23.9 percent ad valorem.

The Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group is divided into the following four subgroups: Agricultural Products; Machinery, Electronics, and Components; Motors, Generators, and Gears; Textiles; and Other Goods (table 5.1).²²⁰

Table 5.1 Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group: Number of firms, number and share of 9902 headings, and tariff rate ranges (NTR and 9902) by group and subgroup

Group/subgroup	Number of firms	Number of 9902 headings	Share of 9902 headings covered by group (%)	NTR tariff rate ranges (% ad valorem)	9902 tariff rate ranges (% ad valorem)
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	126	291	100	0.1–25	Free–23.9
Agricultural Products	13	20	7	0.1–14.9	Free–12.7
Machinery, Electronics, and Components	27	67	23	0.8–8.0	Free–4.1
Motors, Generators, and Gears	19	60	21	1.3–25	Free–23.9
Textiles	32	73	25	0.7–25	Free–1.7
Other Goods	51	71	24	1.1–12	Free–5.1

Source: Compiled by USITC.

Note: “Number of firms” does not sum across the four subgroups to 126 because it refers to the number of petitioners and commenters represented in each subgroup, and some firms appear in multiple subgroups. Use of the 9902 provisions (headings) is not limited to the 126 firms; any firm is eligible to import products under the 9902 provisions.

Of the 126 firms in the group, 117 responded to the Commission’s questionnaire (93 percent). More than half (61 of 117) of respondents in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group identified as large firms, and 40 percent (47 of 117) identified as medium-sized firms.²²¹ The vast majority of responding firms (93 of 117) identified as manufacturers, and these firms reported that their products are intended to be used as inputs into other manufactured goods.²²²

Section 301 tariffs on products of China had an impact on imported goods in this group. Over three-quarters of 9902 headings in this group (222 of 291) are subject to the section 301 tariffs (table 5.2).²²³

²²⁰ For a complete list of products covered by 9902 provisions and the corresponding group and subgroup assignments that were made for the purposes of this report, please see the supplemental data table at <https://www.usitc.gov/mtbeffects>.

²²¹ Size categories are as follows: “small” firms have less than 50 full-time employees, “medium” firms have 50 to 499 full-time employees, and “large” firms have 500 or more full-time employees. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

²²² Respondents could choose multiple business lines. Seven responding firms (6 percent) identified as retailers, and 44 respondents (38 percent) identified as distributor/wholesalers. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

²²³ Where a 9902 heading temporarily suspends or reduces the general duty rate for the referenced HTS subheading, that provision does not alter the section 301 tariff on products of China that are covered by the referenced subheading; the China tariff would be added to any reduced rate that may otherwise apply. Specifically, as stated in the HTS for tranche 3 products, “Notwithstanding U.S. note 1 to this subchapter, all products of China that are subject to the additional 25 percent ad valorem rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.88.03 shall also be subject to the general rates of duty imposed on products of China classified in the subheadings enumerated in U.S. note 20(f) to subchapter III, HTS chapter 99, subchapter III, U.S. Note 20(e).” See HTS chapter 99, subchapter III, U.S. Note 20(a), Note 20(c) for tranches 1 and 2.

Additionally, the percentage of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs is larger than for any other group in this report.

Table 5.2 Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group: Number and share of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China, by group and subgroup

Group /subgroup	Number of 9902 headings	Number of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs	Share of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs (%)
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	291	222	76
Agricultural Products	20	16	80
Machinery, Electronics, and Components	67	49	73
Motors, Generators, and Gears	60	60	100
Textiles	73	61	84
Other Goods	71	36	51

Source: Compiled by USITC.

Note: The number of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China are as of September 24, 2018, and do not take into account products of China granted exclusions from those tariffs by the U.S. Trade Representative or the additional section 301 tariffs that went into effect September 1, 2019.

Use of 9902 Provisions

The share of U.S. imports under the 9902 provisions covered in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group is smaller than any other group, representing roughly 17 percent (\$910 million) of total U.S. imports subject to temporary duty relief (table 5.3).²²⁴ U.S. imports under these 9902 provisions accounted for only 2 percent of total imports under the associated permanent rate lines. Duty savings for this group totaled \$24 million for U.S. imports under the 9902 headings for November 2018–May 2019, reducing the duty on average by 2.6 percentage points.

²²⁴ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Table 5.3 Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group: U.S. imports under HTS permanent rate lines and 9902 headings, duty savings for U.S. imports, and average duty reduction, by group and subgroup, November 2018–May 2019

Group/subgroup	U.S. imports under the permanent rate lines (million \$)	U.S. imports under 9902 headings (million \$)	U.S. imports under 9902 headings as a share of imports under the permanent rate lines (%)	Share of 9902 headings used (%)	Duty savings for U.S. imports under 9902 headings (million \$) ^a	Average duty reduction (percentage points) ^b
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	54,988	910	2	78	24	2.6
Agricultural Products	4,113	172	4	80	3	1.7
Machinery, Electronics, and Components	17,460	173	1	75	5	3.0
Motors, Generators, and Gears	21,532	251	1	82	3	1.2
Textiles	1,711	109	6	71	5	4.7
Other Goods	12,644	206	2	86	7	3.5

Source: Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note: Multiple 9902 headings may be included in a single HTS 8-digit tariff-rate line (i.e., permanent rate line), so multiple subgroups may be included in a single HTS 8-digit tariff line as well. Hence, figures for subgroups will not sum to the overall total.

^a Duty savings are calculated by USITC based on the value of imports multiplied by the percentage point change of the duty reduction.

^b The average duty rate reduction is calculated as the ratio of duty savings for U.S. imports under 9902 headings to U.S. imports under 9902 headings.

Imports subject to section 301 tariffs on products from China accounted for 14 percent (\$131 million) of total U.S. imports under the 9902 headings in this group (table 5.4). Nearly one-third of responding firms that imported products subject to section 301 tariffs (30 of 97) reported that the additional tariffs affected the benefits of the duty relief from the MTB Act of 2018. For example, many responding firms reported that the duty savings they accrued under the MTB Act of 2018 were reduced by the section 301 tariffs on products from China. However, the vast majority of responding firms (80 of 97) indicated that the section 301 tariffs had no effect on sourcing of these products for their supply chains. Almost 90 percent of responding firms in this group (85 of 97) reported that the additional tariffs did not affect their use of the 9902 provisions for the products they imported. Some responding firms noted that due to the section 301 tariffs they have shifted their sourcing to other countries, including Vietnam, India, Turkey, and Taiwan.²²⁵

²²⁵ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

Table 5.4 Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group: Value and share of U.S. imports under 9902 headings from China subject to section 301 tariffs, by group and subgroup, November 2018 through May 2019

Group/subgroup	U.S. imports from China under 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs (million \$)	Share of U.S. imports from China under 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs (%)
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	131	14
Agricultural Products	^a	^a
Machinery, Electronics, and Components	61	36
Motors, Generators, and Gears	60	24
Textiles	^a	^a
Other Goods	9	5

Source: Compiled by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Note: Section 301 tariffs are added to the general duty rate in chapters 1 through 97 for covered subheadings of the HTS. The data contained in this report pertaining to imports subject to section 301 tariffs do not take into account products of China granted exclusions by the U.S. Trade Representative.

^a Data are suppressed due to confidentiality.

Effect of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions²²⁶

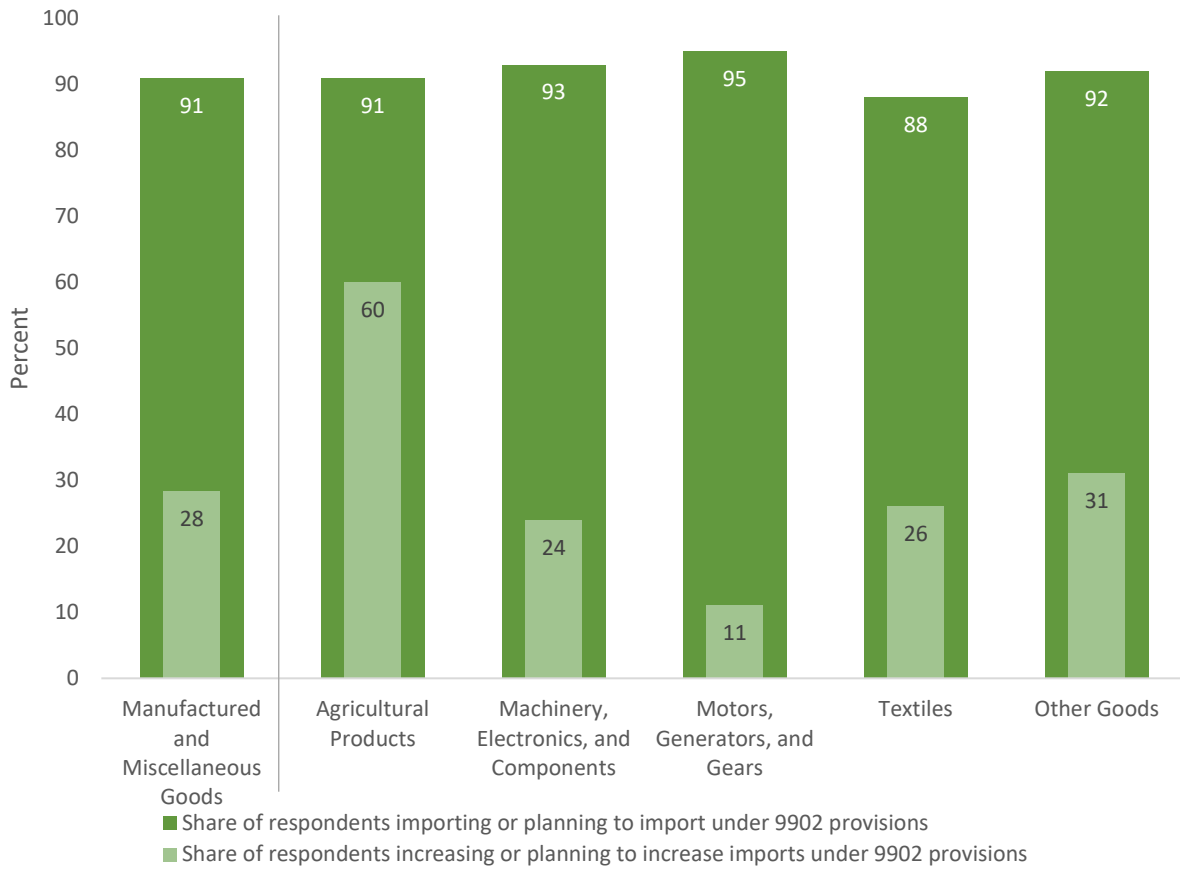
Over 90 percent of all firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire reported that they imported or planned to import eligible products for duty relief under the MTB Act of 2018 (figure 5.1). Over one-quarter of respondents that import these products reported that they have increased or anticipate increasing imports of products eligible for duty relief. This is due largely to the Agricultural Products subgroup, where 60 percent of respondents that are using the 9902 provisions have increased or plan to increase such imports, and the Motors, Generators, and Gears subgroup, where only 11 percent of respondents using the 9902 provisions have increased their imports of these products. Several firms stated that demand for the products drives the decision to increase imports, rather than any benefits from the duty relief provided by the MTB Act of 2018.

Responding firms in this group reported that they had not fully realized the expected benefits of the MTB Act of 2018 at the time they completed the questionnaire.²²⁷ Additionally, several firms reported that some of the benefits afforded by the duty relief were offset by the section 301 tariffs on products of China. Nonetheless, responding firms did report some beneficial effects because of the temporary duty relief, and even more firms anticipate such benefits.

²²⁶ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC’s questionnaire.

²²⁷ As noted in chapter 2, most questionnaire responses were provided only four to five months after the implementation of the MTB Act of 2018. Responses were collected from February through March 2019.

Figure 5.1 Share of responding firms in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group and relevant subgroups using or intending to use the 9902 provisions and increasing or intending to increase imports of products under 9902 provisions as a result of the temporary duty relief



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.51](#).

As of March 2019, the largest share of all respondents in this group reporting changes in business operations identified increases in investment in capital equipment or machinery and in new product development as a direct result of duty relief (figure 5.2). A number of firms reported that the duty relief allowed their businesses to enjoy reduced costs and increased competitiveness, which led to increased spending on research and development. Nearly half of responding firms in the Agricultural Products subgroup expect sales volume and their customer base to increase, and about one-third of firms in the Textiles subgroup expect the same benefits. Of the firms that reported actual increased sales, several stated that the duty savings allowed their firms to competitively price products, which helped to increase sales volume.

Figure 5.2 Share of responding firms in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group and subgroups that reported changes and anticipate changes in business operations as a direct result of tariff relief (percent)

Actual changes (Increases/decreases described in color key below)	Group Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	Subgroups				
		Agricultural Products	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Motors, Generators, and Gears	Textiles	Other Goods
All firms						
Employment	9	9	7	0	15	6
Wage rates	7	18	4	0	8	6
Sales volume	9	27	11	0	8	8
Number of customers	6	18	7	0	12	0
Investment in cap. eq ^a	11	9	11	5	12	12
Investment in new products	15	18	11	5	19	14
Retailers and distributors/wholesalers						
Consumer prices	13	43	0	10	33	10
Manufacturers						
Downstream prices	2	0	4	0	5	3
Production costs	27	20	16	20	46	23
Production volume	10	0	8	7	14	10
Anticipated changes (Increases/decreases described in color key below)						
Actual changes (Increases/decreases described in color key below)	Group Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	Subgroups				
		Agricultural Products	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Motors, Generators, and Gears	Textiles	Other Goods
All firms						
Employment	15	9	15	5	27	12
Wage rates	12	18	4	0	19	12
Sales volume	27	46	22	16	35	27
Number of customers	21	46	15	5	31	16
Investment in cap. eq ^a	21	18	22	16	27	20
Investment in new products	22	27	15	21	27	22
Retailers and distributors/wholesalers						
Consumer prices	21	43	0	10	67	19
Manufacturers						
Downstream prices	12	0	12	13	18	15
Production costs	32	40	28	27	50	23
Production volume	22	0	12	27	27	28
Key:						
	0 percent	1–9 percent	10–19 percent	20–29 percent	30–39 percent	40+ percent
Increase						
Decrease						

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.52](#).

^a Investment in cap. eq = investment in capital equipment and machinery.

Some firms reported that the duty savings allowed their businesses to price their products more competitively. Thirteen percent of responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers reported decreasing prices of imported products that they sold to customers; several firms noted that the duty relief allowed the firms to pass those savings on to customers. Furthermore, 21 percent reported that they anticipate decreasing prices of these products in the future.

Few of the responding manufacturers for this group reported making changes to prices and production volume due to the duty relief at the time of submitting the questionnaire. However, 27 percent of responding manufacturers reported a decrease in their production costs, and 32 percent anticipate a decrease in their production costs as a direct result of the duty relief. Nearly half of responding firms in the Textiles subgroup reported lower production costs, whereas only 16 percent of firms in the Machinery, Electronics, and Components subgroup reported reduced production costs. These firms stated that the duty relief reduced the cost of intermediate goods used, which translated into reduced production costs.

Case Study: Agricultural Products

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$3 million in duties on imports of \$172 million entered under the 9902 headings for the Agricultural Products subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 1.7 percentage points.
- The vast majority of firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire in this subgroup (91 percent) have imported or planned to import products under 9902 provisions, and a little more than half of these firms have increased or plan to increase in imports these products.
- Few responding firms have made changes to their business operations as of March 2019. However, nearly half of the firms in this subgroup anticipate increases in sales volume and number of customers as a direct result of the duty relief.
- Three of the 7 responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers reported decreasing the price of their imported products sold to customers and the same number expect future decreases.
- Only 5 responding firms in this subgroup are manufacturers, and a small number of these firms reported changes or expect changes in production costs, production volume, and prices of downstream products.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

This subgroup includes intermediate and finished processed agricultural products, including prepared and preserved artichokes, peppers, and olives; processed corn, strawberries, and cocoa; nicotine gum; coconut water; and fine animal hair. The products in this subgroup consist of 20 distinct 9902 headings, which together account for 7 percent of the headings in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group. NTR tariff rates on the products covered by this subgroup range from 0.1 percent to 14.9 percent ad valorem, while reduced rates under the 9902 provisions range from free to 12.7 percent ad valorem

(see table 5.1). Seventeen of the 20 products in this group (85 percent) received duty suspensions under the 9902 provisions, and the rest received a duty reduction. The section 301 tariffs on products of China cover 16 of 20 products (80 percent) in this subgroup's associated permanent rate lines (table 5.2).

The Commission issued questionnaires to 13 firms in this subgroup and received 11 responses, for an 85 percent response rate. Responding firm size is evenly distributed, with 4 of 11 responding firms (36 percent) identifying as large, 4 of 11 responding firms identifying as medium, and 3 of 11 responding firms (27 percent) identifying as small.²²⁸ Nearly two-thirds of the responding firms (7 of 11) reported that they are distributors/wholesalers, and almost half (5 of 11) of the responding firms are manufacturers.²²⁹ The responding manufacturers represent food, chemical, and textile industries, with products that include edible powders, oils, and animal hides/hair for further manufacturing.

Use of 9902 Provisions

According to official import statistics, \$172 million in imports entered under the 9902 headings in the Agricultural Products subgroup from November 2018 to May 2019, resulting in total duty savings of \$3.0 million and reducing the duty on average by 1.7 percentage points (table 5.3).²³⁰ Imports under these 9902 provisions represent 4 percent of total imports under the related permanent rate lines. As of May 2019, importers used 80 percent of the 20 available 9902 headings in the Agricultural Products subgroup to import under reduced or suspended duties.

Respondents report that section 301 tariffs on products of China have negatively impacted their ability to utilize 9902 headings. Nine of the 11 respondents have products subject to additional duties under section 301 tariffs. However, nearly all responding firms (8 of 9) reported these additional duties did not deter use of the 9902 provisions. A few respondents (3 of 9) indicated that the additional tariffs caused them to source the 9902 provisions from countries other than China, and 3 of 9 responding firms also stated that the additional duties under section 301 virtually eliminated any benefits derived from the use of the 9902 provisions, because section 301 actions offset duty savings.²³¹

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions²³²

Nearly all of the respondents in this subgroup (10 of 11) import or plan to import products under 9902 headings. More than half of these responding firms (6 of 10) reported an increase or plan to increase imports of products eligible for a duty suspension or reduction. Among the reasons responding firms reported for not increasing imports included waiting to determine whether demand would increase in

²²⁸ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

²²⁹ Respondents may be in multiple business lines. None of the responding firms reported being retailers. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

²³⁰ Data are for November 2018 through May 2019; calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

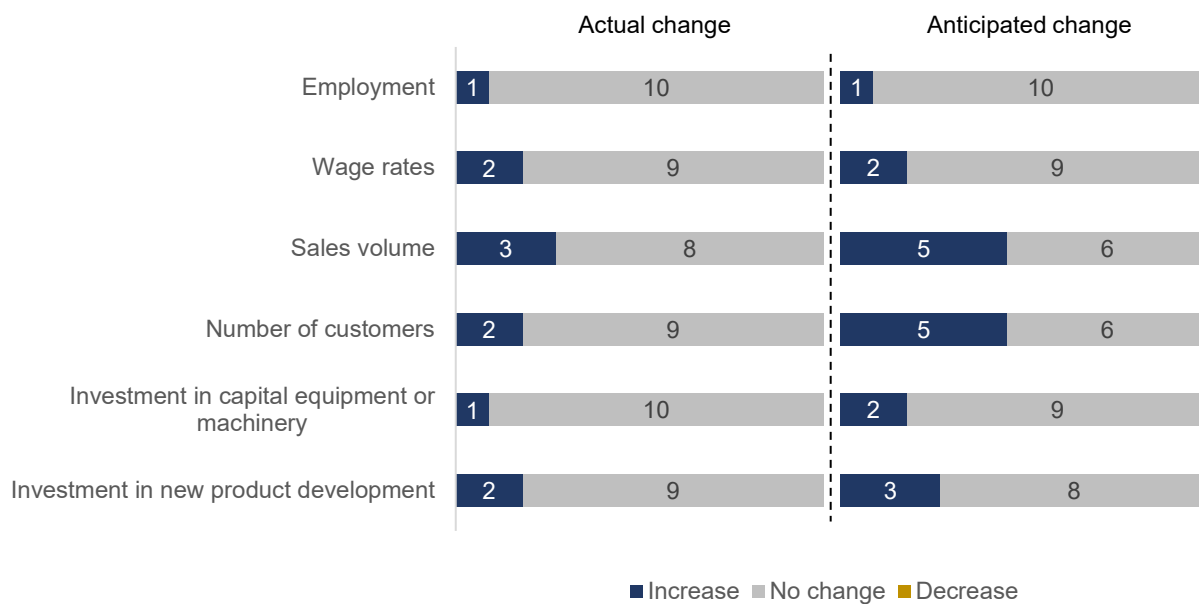
²³¹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²³² Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC's questionnaire.

the United States, uncertainty about whether their products are covered under the 9902 headings, and a shift in their customer base requiring domestically sourced raw materials.

Responding firms reported generally positive effects from the temporary duty suspensions and reductions, particularly with respect to sales and customers. Over one-quarter of responding firms (3 of 11) reported an increase in sales volume, and nearly half of responding firms (5 of 11) anticipate future increases in sales volume (figure 5.3). While only a small share of respondents (2 of 11) reported an increase in their customer base, almost half (5 of 11) anticipate increasing their number of customers. Several firms stated that they have become more competitive due to the lower prices of their imported goods, and said that the availability of duty preferences under the 9902 headings allowed them to diversify their source countries. Firms also pointed to the ability to pass on lower prices, and cost-effective access to products with country-specific price premiums, as reasons they have expanded their customer base or expect to in the future.

Figure 5.3 All firms (11 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Agricultural Products subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

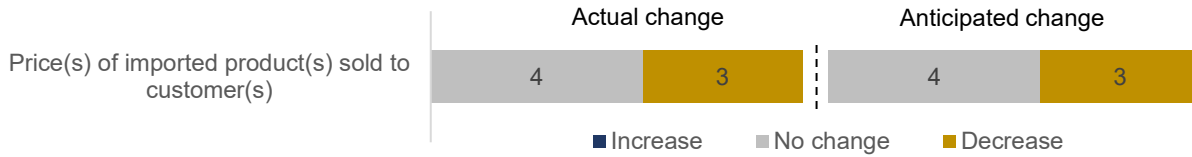


Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.53](#).

Responding firms that identified as distributors/wholesalers noted positive effects resulting from the temporary duty suspensions and reductions. Of the 7 responding distributors/wholesalers, 3 firms reported they decreased prices, and 3 firms anticipate decreasing prices in the future (figure 5.4). These firms noted that most, if not all, of the duty savings will be passed on to customers. Firms also stated that the temporary duty reductions and suspensions afforded them access to higher quality products.

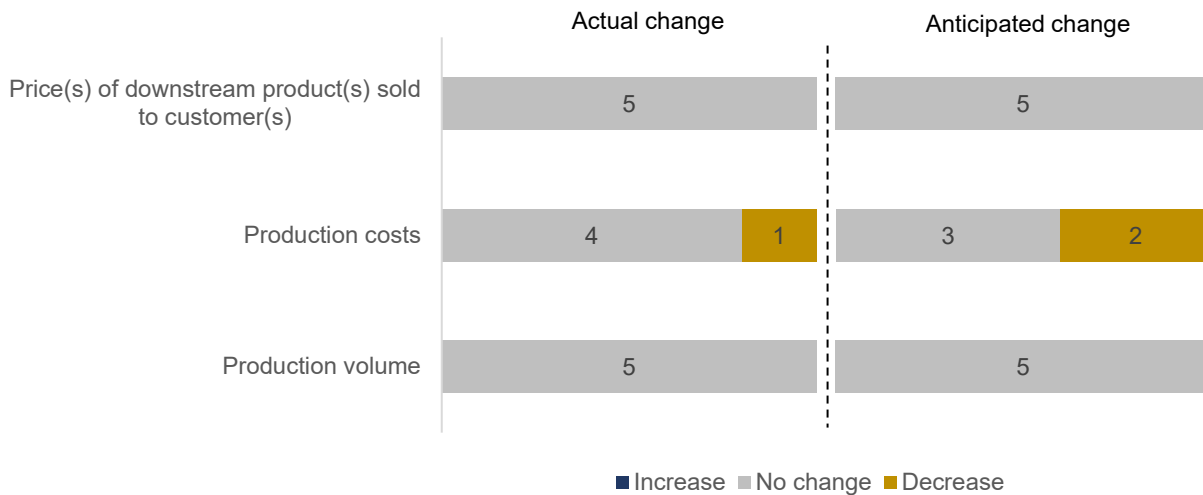
Figure 5.4 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (7 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Agricultural Products subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.54](#).

Responding firms that identified as manufacturers largely felt no effects due to the temporary duty relief. However, 2 of 5 respondents anticipate a decrease in production costs as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions (figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5 Manufacturers (5 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Agricultural Products subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.55](#).

Case Study: Machinery, Electronics, and Components

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$5 million in duties on imports of \$173 million entered under the 9902 headings for the Machinery, Electronics, and Components subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 3.0 percentage points.
- Over 90 percent of firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire in this subgroup reported that they imported or plan to import products under 9902 provisions, and almost a quarter of these firms increased or plan to increase imports of products eligible for duty suspensions or reductions under the MTB Act of 2018.
- In general, the effects of temporary duty relief from the MTB Act of 2018 have had a limited effect on the responding firms’ business operations as of March 2019. However, nearly a quarter of the respondents reported that they expect their future sales volume and investment in capital equipment and machinery to increase as a result of the temporary duty relief.
- Responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers have not decreased the prices of their imported products as a result of the temporary duty relief, nor do they plan to do so.
- Sixteen percent of responding manufacturers have seen a decrease in their production costs and a little over one-quarter of manufacturers reported that they expected production costs to decline in the future.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

The subgroup Machinery, Electronics, and Components includes a wide variety of products (e.g., semiconductor-manufacturing equipment, batteries for oilfield drilling equipment, and drill bits). This subgroup represents 27 firms and encompasses 67 different 9902 headings, which together account for 23 percent of total 9902 headings in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group (table 5.1). NTR duty rates on the products covered by this subgroup range from 0.8 to 8.0 percent ad valorem. Reduced rates under the 9902 provisions range from free to 4.1 percent ad valorem, with 60 of the 67 distinct 9902 headings (90 percent) receiving duty suspensions. Nearly three-quarters of the 9902 headings (73 percent) in this subgroup are subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China, as outlined in table 5.2.

Two-thirds of the responding firms (18 of 27) are large firms employing 500 or more full-time employees.²³³ The vast majority of responding firms in this subgroup identify as manufacturers (25 of

²³³ Nine respondents are medium-sized firms. No small firms responded in this subgroup. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1

27) of finished or intermediate goods.²³⁴ The responding manufacturers produce products used in a variety of downstream industries, including agriculture, telecommunications, electronics, construction, analytical and measurement instruments, semiconductors, oil and gas field machinery, and home appliances.²³⁵

Use of 9902 Provisions

During November 2018–May 2019, U.S. imports under 9902 headings for this subgroup totaled \$173 million and accounted for 19 percent of total 9902 imports in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group (table 5.3). U.S. importers saved \$5 million in duties under the 9902 headings provisions, reducing the duty rate on average by 3.0 percentage points (table 5.3). U.S. imports under the 9902 provisions accounted for only 1 percent of total imports under the associated permanent rate lines.²³⁶

The additional duties levied under section 301 tariffs on products of China may affect the benefits of duty suspension and reductions from the MTB Act of 2018. About 35 percent (\$61 million) of imports under the 9902 headings in this subgroup are subject to section 301 tariffs (table 5.4). Of the 27 respondents in this subgroup, 24 have products affected by section 301 tariffs. Only 13 percent of these responding firms (3 of 24) reported that the section 301 tariffs affected their use of the 9902 provisions. Some, however, specified that they discontinued their use of the 9902 provisions when section 301 tariffs were imposed.²³⁷ Twenty-one percent of responding firms (5 of 24) reported that benefits accrued as a result of the 9902 provisions were affected by the additional section 301 tariffs,²³⁸ stating that cost savings associated with the MTB Act of 2018 were at least partially offset by the tariffs.²³⁹ In addition, 1 of the 24 responding firms reported shifting country sources because of the section 301 tariffs.²⁴⁰

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions²⁴¹

Almost all responding firms in this subgroup (25 of 27) stated that they import, or plan to import, products eligible for duty suspensions or reductions. Of these responding firms, nearly one-quarter (6 of 25) increased or plan to increase imports. Firms stated that market factors, such as changes in demand,

²³⁴ Respondents could choose multiple business lines. Ten of 27 responding firms identified themselves as distributors/wholesalers, and 2 firms identified themselves as retailers. Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

²³⁵ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

²³⁶ According to an analysis provided by the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), this subgroup's MTB tariff savings from October 13, 2018, through December 31, 2020, are projected to total more than \$50.4 million. NAM's analysis is based on public information submitted to USITC during the 2016–17 MTB review cycle. National Association of Manufacturers, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2019, 2.

²³⁷ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²³⁸ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²³⁹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

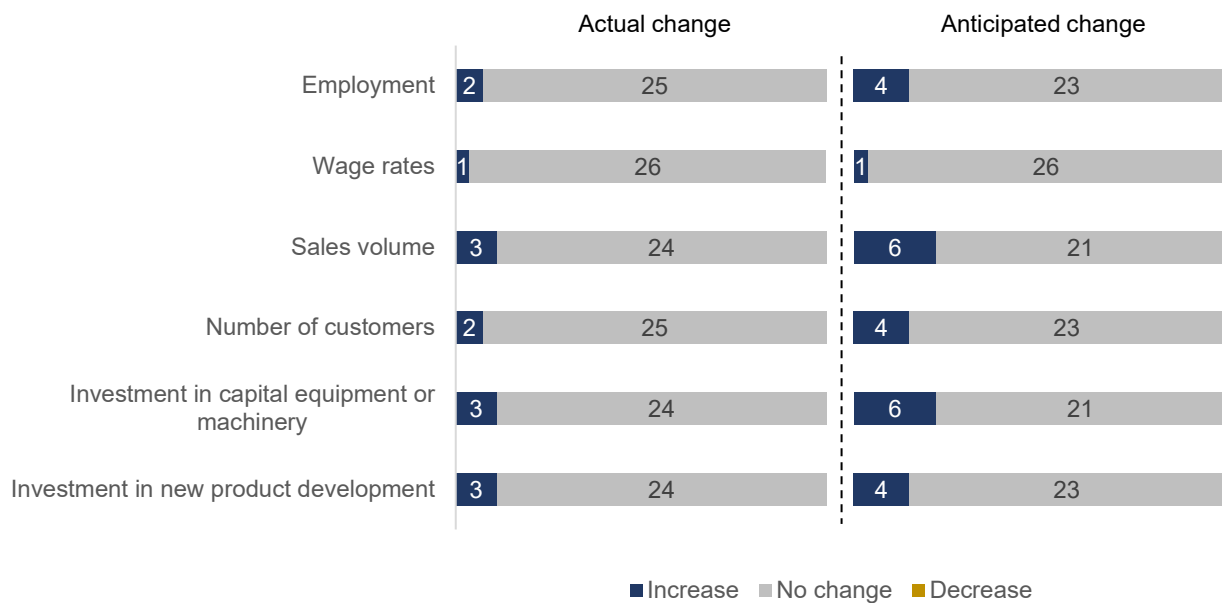
²⁴⁰ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²⁴¹ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC's questionnaire.

drive increases or decreases in imports of products eligible for duty relief, not necessarily the savings associated with the suspensions or reductions.

In general, the effects of the temporary duty relief provided under the MTB Act of 2018 have had a limited effect on the responding firms' business operations. Of the 27 responding firms, 3 (11 percent) indicated they have increased sales volume, investment in capital equipment and machinery, and new product development (figure 5.6). Looking to the future, 6 responding firms (22 percent) anticipate increases in sales and investment in capital equipment and machinery.

Figure 5.6 All firms (27 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Machinery, Electronics and Components subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

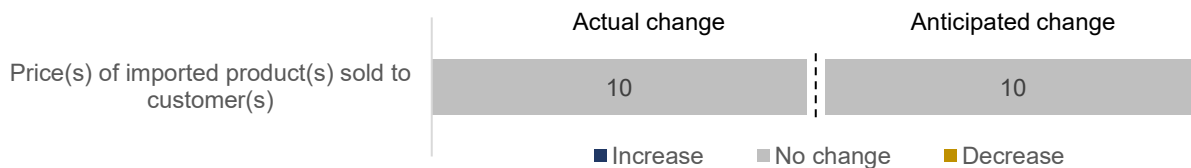


Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.56](#).

The 10 responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers reported that they have not and do not anticipate a future decrease in prices of imported products sold to customers (figure 5.7).

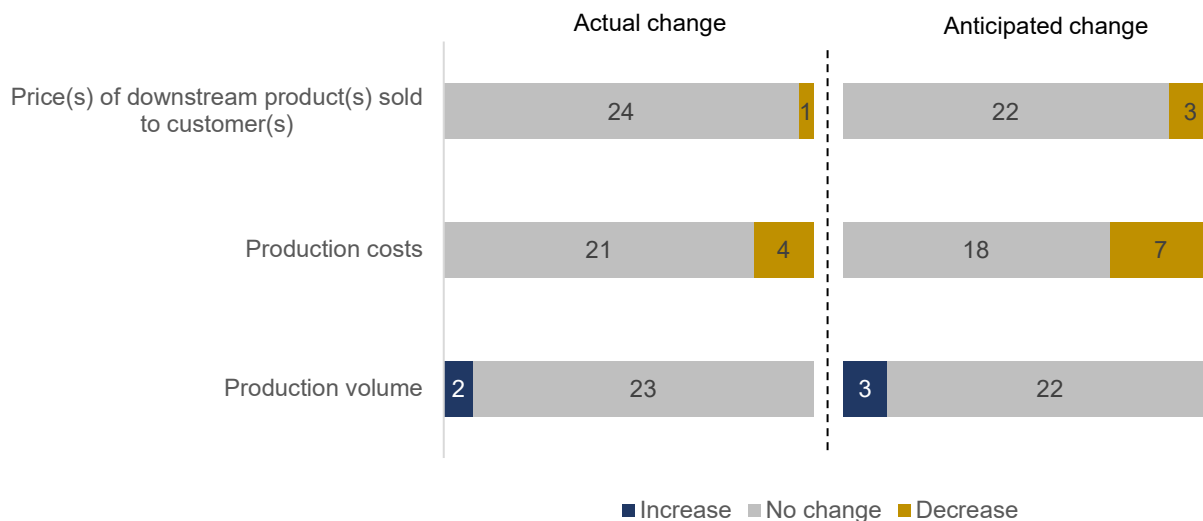
Figure 5.7 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (10 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Machinery, Electronics and Components subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.57](#).

For responding firms that are manufacturers, 16 percent (4 of 25) reported decreased production costs and 28 percent (7 of 25) anticipate a decrease in production costs (figure 5.8). Almost none of the reporting manufacturers (1 of 25) have made changes to prices of downstream products, and the majority (22 of 25) do not anticipate making such changes in the future.

Figure 5.8 Manufacturers (25 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Machinery, Electronics and Components subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.58](#).

A couple of firms in particular highlighted how the duty relief has benefited them. One firm, Element Electronics, reported that the duty suspensions affected its ability to remain competitive. It explained

that the temporary duty relief corrected an existing tariff inversion²⁴² in the liquid crystal display (LCD) televisions sector, and the correction has helped the firm (box 5.1).²⁴³ Similarly, Umicore Corporation stated that it faced a scenario of tariff inversion in the U.S. production of rechargeable batteries and electro-optic materials.²⁴⁴ According to Umicore, the temporary duty relief provided by the MTB Act of 2018 allowed the company to operate more economically and to expand its manufacturing activities and employment.²⁴⁵

Box 5.1 Element Electronics

Element Electronics (Element) is a U.S. manufacturer of LCD televisions, employing about 250 workers at its plant in Winnsboro, South Carolina. Element began assembling LCD televisions in the United States in 2014 in cooperation with Walmart under its program to increase sourcing of U.S.-made products. According to Element, there is no production of LCD panel assemblies in the United States, which forced Element to import panel assemblies for use in its production of LCD televisions. Before the MTB Act of 2018 was enacted, Element had issued a WARN Notice^a because it was contemplating closing its South Carolina facility and laying off all of its employees. Since the duty suspension under the MTB Act of 2018 became available in October 2018, Element reported that it was able to cancel its planned closure and restart LCD television production in South Carolina. Element reported that because of duty suspensions under the MTB Act of 2018, its plant went from two production lines to currently operating five production lines with over 250 employees.

Element stated that the LCD panel represents the overwhelming majority of the component cost in a television and is subject to a 4.5 percent duty when imported into the United States. However, the NTR rate on imports of finished televisions is 3.9 percent. Under NAFTA, the duty on imports of finished televisions from Mexico is free. According to Element, the tariff inversion created by the disparity in duty rates incentivizes moving production of televisions outside the United States and favors Chinese and Mexican workers over Element's U.S. workers. LCD panels were covered by a 9902 heading that expired on January 1, 2013. Since 2013, the United States has imported an average of 17 million finished LCD televisions from Mexico per year (about 46 percent of total US LCD TV imports).

^a Sixty-day calendar advanced notification that employers with 100 or more employees are required to give in instances of plant closings and mass layoffs of employees. See <https://www.dol.gov/general/topic/termination/plantclosings>. Source: Element Electronics, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2019, 1–3.

Case Study: Motors, Generators, and Gears

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$3 million in duties on imports of \$251 million entered under the 9902 headings for the Motors, Generators, and Gears subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 1.2 percentage points.

²⁴² A tariff inversion is an instance of where the import duty on the input is higher than the import duty on the finished good.

²⁴³ Element Electronics, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2019, 2–3.

²⁴⁴ See chapter 6 for further discussion about tariff inversions.

²⁴⁵ Umicore Corporation, written submission to USITC, April 22, 2019, 2–3.

- Ninety-five percent of firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire in the Motors, Generators, and Gears subgroup reported they import or plan to import products eligible for duty suspensions or reductions under the MTB Act of 2018. However, only 11 percent have increased imports or plan to increase imports of these products.
- Nearly all of responding firms reported that they have not experienced changes in overall business operations as of March 2019. However, 21 percent of respondents in this subgroup expect an increase in new product development, and 16 percent anticipate increases in sales volume and investment in capital equipment or machinery as a direct result of the duty relief.
- Three of 15 responding manufacturers have experienced decreased production costs from the duty relief as of March 2019 and slightly over a quarter of responding manufacturers reported they anticipate a future decline in production costs and increases in production volume.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

The Motors, Generators, and Gears subgroup represents 19 firms that petitioned for and were granted temporary duty relief or commented on these petitions and it includes 60 different 9902 headings (table 5.1). All 19 firms in this subgroup responded to the questionnaire, providing coverage for all associated 9902 provisions. Most of responding firms in this subgroup identify as manufacturers (15 of 19) of finished or intermediate goods.²⁴⁶ The responding manufacturers represent a large variety of industries, including automotive, pumps (industrial, agricultural, and commercial), home appliances, commercial and residential refrigeration, industrial machinery, and diesel engines (used in automotive, trucks, marine, power generation, mining, construction, locomotive, agriculture, and industrial applications). Most of the responding firms (13 of 19) are large firms.²⁴⁷

The Motors, Generators, and Gears subgroup accounts for 21 percent of the 9902 headings in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group. NTR tariff rates on the products covered by this subgroup range from 1.3 to 25 percent ad valorem, while reduced rates under the 9902 provisions range from Free to 23.9 percent ad valorem (table 5.1). Half of the products in this group received duty suspensions under the 9902 provisions, while the other half received a duty reduction. Approximately 21 percent of 9902 provisions in this subgroup are subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China (table 5.2).

Use of 9902 Provisions

U.S. imports under 9902 headings for this subgroup totaled \$251 million and accounted for 28 percent of imports under the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group during November 2018 to May 2019 (table 5.3). U.S. importers saved \$3 million in duties under these 9902 provisions, reducing the duty on average by 1.2 percentage points. This was the lowest duty reduction of any subgroup in this

²⁴⁶ Respondents may be in multiple business lines. Ten of 19 responding firms reported being distributors/wholesalers. No respondents identified as retailers in this subgroup. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

²⁴⁷ Five firms are medium-sized, and 1 is small. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

study (table 5.3).²⁴⁸ From November 2018 through May 2019, firms used 82 percent of 9902 headings to import goods in this subgroup, but such imports accounted for only 1 percent of total imports under the associated permanent rate lines.

Some firms indicated that section 301 tariffs have had little effect on their usage of the 9902 provisions. U.S. imports from China under 9902 headings in this subgroup that are also subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China totaled \$60 million, or 24 percent of total 9902 imports for this subgroup from November 2018 through May 2019 (table 5.4). Nearly all of the responding firms (17 of 19) stated that the additional tariffs have not affected their use of the provisions and have not altered their sourcing decisions.²⁴⁹ However, a little more than a third of the respondents (7 of 19) stated that the additional duties levied under section 301 have affected the benefits accrued to their respective firms.²⁵⁰ Firms stated that the section 301 tariffs either offset or completely negated the duty savings resulting from the MTB Act of 2018.²⁵¹

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions²⁵²

Almost all of responding firms in this subgroup (18 of 19) reported that they import, or plan to import, products eligible for temporary duty relief. However, the majority of responding firms that have imported these products (16 of 18) reported they have not increased, and do not plan to increase, imports of eligible products beyond the levels attained before the provisions were implemented. Responding firms pointed to several factors driving the relatively small change in imports of 9902 products, including market factors outside of the scope of the savings associated with the available duty relief. These factors include decreases in demand for imported products used in the production processes, diminished demand for downstream products, or no significant changes to a firm's overall import and inventory strategy.

Firms in this subgroup were also asked to report any changes to their operations as a result of the enactment of the MTB Act of 2018. While a majority of responding firms reported that they have not experienced changes in operations since implementation of the MTB Act of 2018, several responding firms reported that they anticipate the duty relief to have future effects on some of these factors (figure 5.9). For example, 16 percent of responding firms (3 of 19) reported that they expect increases in sales volume and investment in capital equipment or machinery as a direct result of duty suspensions and reductions enacted under the MTB Act of 2018. Firms stated that the savings associated with duty relief would allow them to invest in new machinery. In some cases, the machinery that firms are investing in is also eligible for duty relief. Additionally, almost one-quarter of responding firms (4 of 19) reported that they anticipate an increase in investment in new product development. Firms stated that the anticipated

²⁴⁸ Some firms stated that the relatively low tariff reductions kept them from reaching their savings targets and that the duty relief experienced by these firms was partially offset by the additional section 301 tariffs.

²⁴⁹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

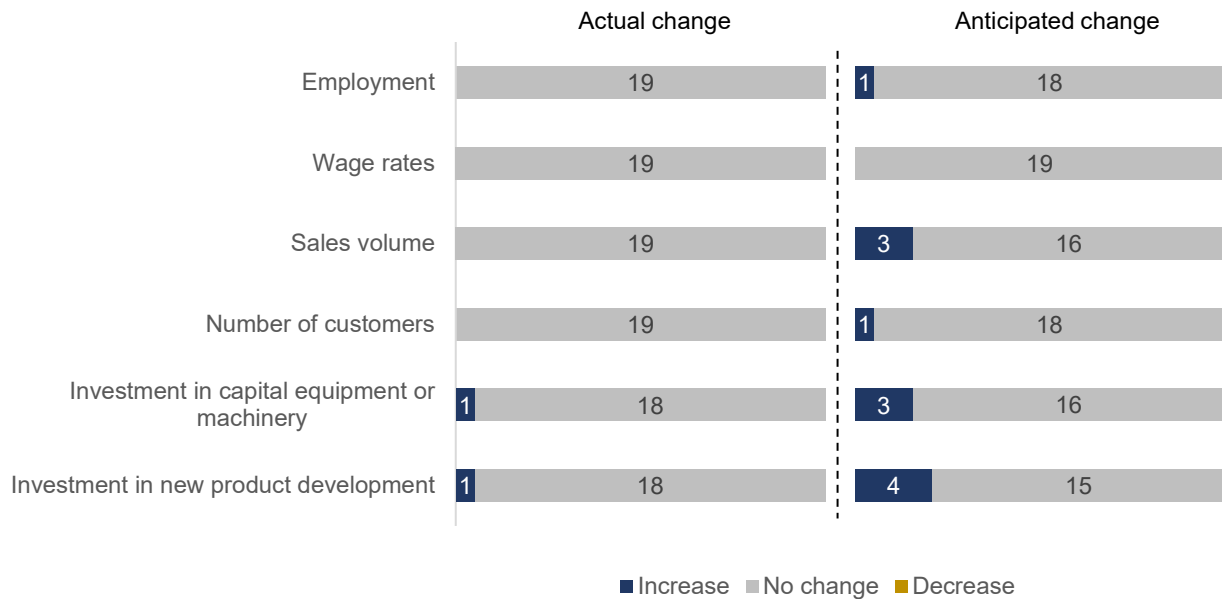
²⁵⁰ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²⁵¹ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²⁵² Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC's questionnaire.

investments in capital equipment and machinery eligible for duty relief would allow them to develop new products.

Figure 5.9 All firms (19 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Motors, Generators, and Gears subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

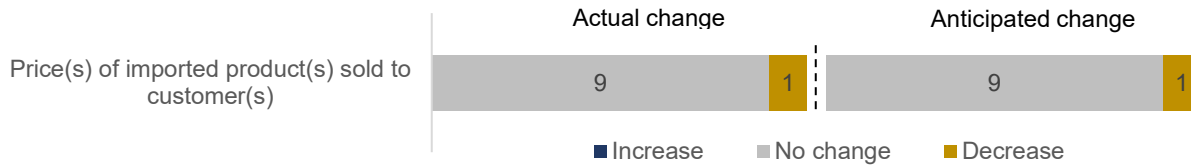


Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: “All firms” refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.59](#).

Despite the duty relief, prices for products in this subgroup have remained relatively stable and are anticipated to remain stable going forward. Most responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers of these products have not and do not plan to decrease prices of products sold to customers as a direct result of the duty suspensions and reductions (figure 5.10). Similarly, responding manufacturers are not passing along cost savings to customers by reducing prices of downstream products sold to customers (figure 5.11).

Figure 5.10 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (10 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Motors, Generators, and Gears subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.60](#).

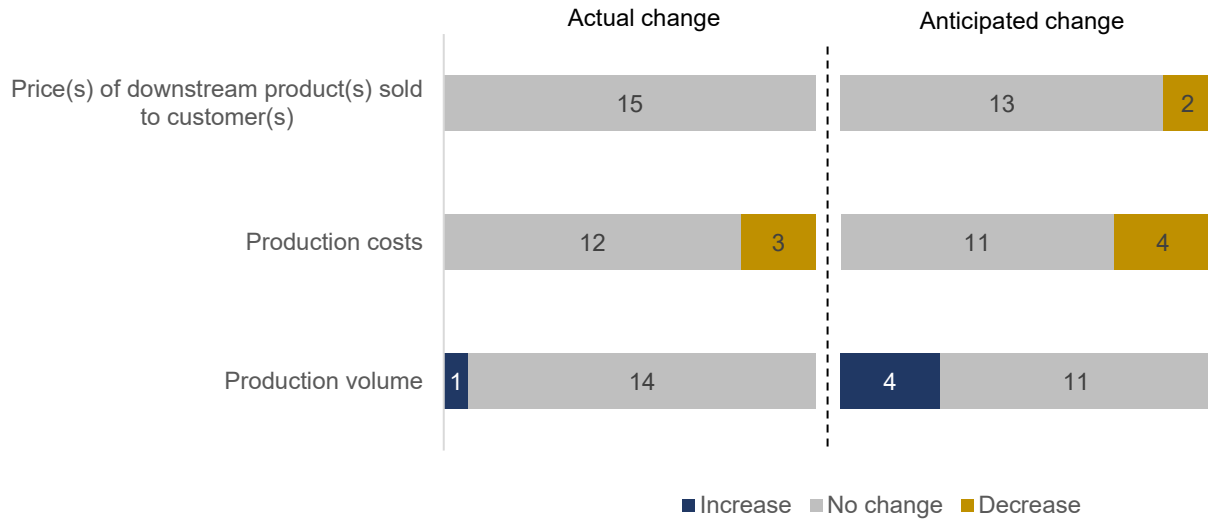
As one of the objectives of the miscellaneous tariff bill process is to enhance U.S. manufacturing competitiveness,²⁵³ the Commission asked responding manufacturing firms to report any current or anticipated changes to business operations related to manufacturing due to the temporary duty relief. For responding firms that identified as manufacturers, 20 percent (3 of 15) have seen an actual decrease in production costs, and over one-quarter (4 of 15) anticipate a future decrease in production costs (figure 5.11). These firms stated the ability to invest in new equipment and to lower the overall cost of imported inputs as the factors driving decreases in products costs.

Although most firms did not report any changes in production volume, over one-quarter of responding firms (4 of 15) anticipate a future increase in production volume. Responding firms cited a decrease in production costs and a possible increase in demand as reasons for the anticipated increases in production volumes. Firms also said that anticipated increases in investment in capital equipment and machinery resulting from the duty relief could also facilitate increases in production volume. One firm, Hitachi Automotive Systems America, Inc. (HIAMS), with 4,000 full-time employees, is a Tier 1 supplier to U.S. original equipment manufacturers. HIAMS has manufacturing facilities in Kentucky and Georgia and a sales and research and development center in Michigan. It relies on a global supply of source components for final assembly of several systems, including engine management, electric powertrain, and drive control. HIAMS currently benefits from several duty suspensions due to the MTB Act of 2018, some of which addressed cases of tariff inversions and made HIAMS's U.S. production of drive control systems, electric powertrain, and engine management more competitive.²⁵⁴

²⁵³ Section 2, American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2018, Public Law 114-159 (appendix A).

²⁵⁴ Hitachi Automotive Systems America, written submission to USITC, April 22, 2019, 1–2.

Figure 5.11 Manufacturers (*15 respondents*): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Motors, Generators, and Gears subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.61](#).

Case Study: Textiles

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$5 million in duties on imports of \$109 million entered under the 9902 headings for the Textiles subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 4.7 percentage points.
- Nearly 90 percent of firms responding to the Commission's questionnaire reported that they import or plan to import textile products eligible for duty suspensions or reductions under the 9902 provisions, and over a quarter have increased or plan to increase these imports.
- Responding firms in this subgroup reported increases in investment in new product development and employment. Nearly 35 percent of respondents anticipate increases in sales volume, and almost one-third expect increases in their customer base.
- Two of 6 responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers lowered the prices of their imported products sold to customers because of the temporary duty relief, and 4 of 6 anticipate decreases in the future.
- Nearly half of responding manufacturers reported that their production costs declined as a direct result of the 9902 provisions, and half anticipate this cost reduction will decrease in the future. Additionally, 27 percent anticipate increases in production volume as a direct result of the tariff relief.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

This subgroup includes intermediate textile products of natural and manmade fibers. These goods are used in the production of finished products for various industry sectors, including automotive, outdoor recreation, home furnishings, maritime, protective clothing, and craft yarn industries. Acrylic and modacrylic products account for the largest number of headings, covering 29 of the 73 distinct 9902 headings (40 percent) in the Textiles subgroup.²⁵⁵ The second-largest textiles product type, rayon textile products (including fibers, yarns, and nonwoven fabrics), covers 19 of the 73 Textile subgroup headings (26 percent). The remaining products in the Textiles subgroup include glass fiber, woven cotton fabric, nylon sewing thread, certain synthetic yarns and fabrics, a finished good used in medical applications, and textile fibers, yarns, and fabrics of fine animal hair.²⁵⁶

These textile products cover 73 separate 9902 headings accounting for 25 percent of the 9902 headings within the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group (table 5.1). The NTR tariff rates for goods in this subgroup range from 0.7 percent to 25.0 percent ad valorem, and nearly all received a duty suspension under the MTB Act of 2018 (72 of 73 headings).²⁵⁷ Additional section 301 tariffs on products of China affect 61 of the 73 Textile subgroup 9902 headings (84 percent) (table 5.2).

The Commission sent questionnaires to 32 firms that petitioned for duty relief or commented on petitions that resulted in 9902 headings in this subgroup, and received 26 responses (81 percent). More than half of the responding firms reported they are SMEs (18 of 26), with the rest identifying as large (8 of 26).²⁵⁸ All Textile subgroup questionnaire respondents reported they were manufacturers (22 of 26) and/or distributors/wholesalers (6 of 26).²⁵⁹

Use of 9902 Provisions

Firms importing products in the Textiles subgroup under the 9902 provisions received duty savings of approximately \$5 million from November 2018–May 2019, reducing the duty on average by 4.7 percentage points. Over 70 percent (52 of 73) of the 9902 headings in this subgroup were utilized during the November 2018–May 2019 period, with imports totaling \$109 million. These imports accounted for 6 percent of total U.S. imports (\$1.7 billion) under the permanent rate lines associated with the 9902 headings (table 5.3).

Despite the high share of 9902 headings affected by section 301 tariffs on products of China within the Textiles subgroup (84 percent), the effects that respondents have experienced have been relatively mild as of May 2019. Of the 26 respondents to the Commission’s questionnaire in this subgroup, 21 firms have products that were subject to section 301 tariffs. Most of the responding firms (20 of 21) stated that the additional duties did not affect their use of the 9902 provisions; however, one-third of

²⁵⁵ See box 5.2 for more information on acrylic and modacrylic products.

²⁵⁶ Products of fine animal hair have the highest NTR duty rates in the textile subgroup at 25 percent ad valorem.

²⁵⁷ One product, certain viscose rayon staple fibers suitable for producing some feminine hygiene products, received a duty reduction to 1.7 percent ad valorem.

²⁵⁸ Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

²⁵⁹ Respondents may be in multiple business lines. None of the responding textile firms identified as retailers. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

responding firms (7 of 21) reported that the additional duties affected the benefits accruing to their firm—either eliminating or significantly decreasing the cost savings from the MTB Act of 2018.²⁶⁰ Moreover, nearly one-quarter of responding firms (5 of 21) reported that the additional duties imposed on eligible imports led them to search out sourcing options in other countries, such as Turkey and India.²⁶¹

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions²⁶²

The Commission’s survey found that many firms are utilizing the duty relief available under the MTB Act of 2018. The majority of responding firms (23 of 26) reported that they import or plan to import textile products eligible for duty suspensions or reductions under the 9902 provisions.²⁶³ Moreover, over one-quarter of these respondents (6 of 23) reported that they have increased, or plan to increase, imports of those products in the future. The reported increases in imports of goods under the 9902 headings were largely attributed to the firms’ increased competitiveness as raw materials and inputs became less expensive.

Overall, responding firms reported some positive effects due to the temporary duty suspensions and reductions of the MTB Act of 2018. Nineteen percent of responding firms (5 of 26) reported they increased investment in new product development as a direct result of the 9902 provisions, and 15 percent of responding firms (4 of 26) reported increases in employment (figure 5.12).²⁶⁴ Some firms in the Textiles subgroup stated that they are only recently experiencing the impacts of the duty-free provisions due to inventory levels of products that were imported before the MTB Act of 2018 went into effect.²⁶⁵

The temporary duty suspensions and reductions are potentially even more significant in terms of how firms expect the 9902 provisions to affect their businesses in the future. Thirty-five percent (9 of 26) anticipate an increase in sales volume due to the duty suspensions and reductions, and 31 percent (8 of 26) reported they expect an increase in the number of customers, largely due to firms’ increased competitiveness. Moreover, 27 percent of respondents (7 of 26) in this subgroup anticipate an increase in employment, in investment in capital equipment or machinery, and/or in investment in new product development. Three firms that import acrylic and modacrylic fibers for use in their manufacturing operations provided specific examples of how the duty relief has benefited their firms (box 5.2).

²⁶⁰ Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²⁶¹ Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

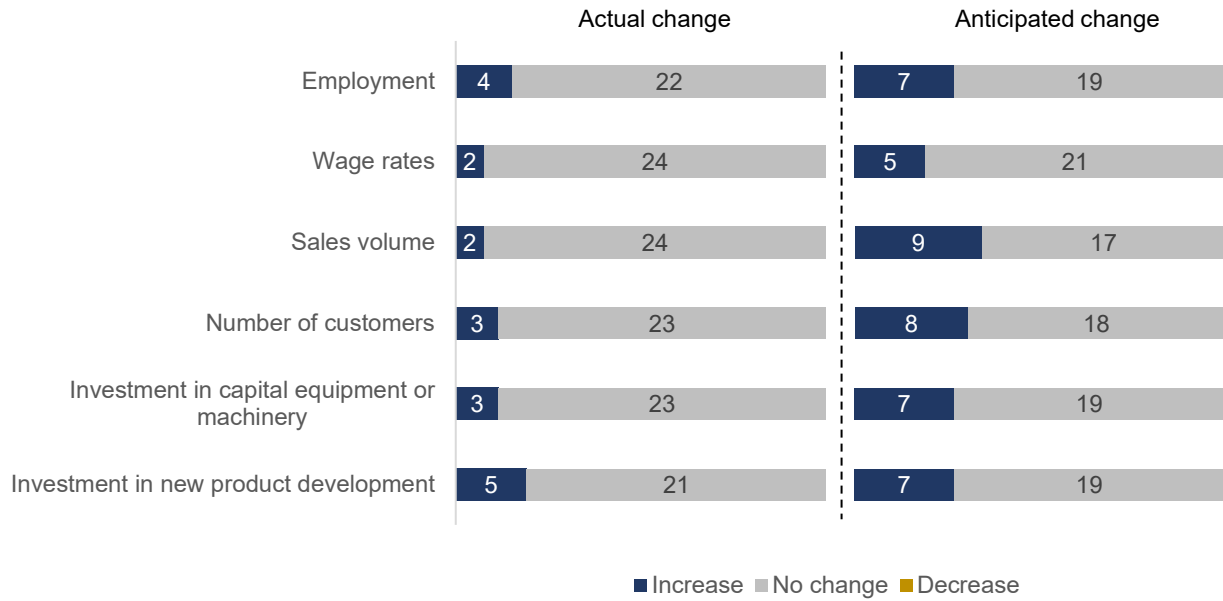
²⁶² Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC’s questionnaire.

²⁶³ The firms that are not importing and do not plan to import any products were either no longer manufacturing the end-use product that used the textile intermediate, or were sourcing the product from a country that offered duty-free treatment through a free trade agreement. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

²⁶⁴ Additionally, one textile manufacturer of craft yarn reported that the benefits from the 9902 provisions will allow it to grow its manufacturing base in the United States. Spinrite, written submission to USITC, April 8, 2019; Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

²⁶⁵ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 114–116 (testimonies of Jim Booterbaugh, National Spinning Co., Inc., and Leib Oehimb, Glen Raven).

Figure 5.12 All firms (26 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Textiles subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: “All firms” refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, wholesalers, and distributors. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.62](#).

Box 5.2 Glen Raven, Spinrite, and National Spinning Co.

The last domestic acrylic fiber plant stopped producing acrylic fibers in 2005; since then, they have had to be imported.^a Firms that import acrylic fibers into the United States reported significant savings and benefits due to the 9902 provisions. Glen Raven, headquartered in Glen Raven, North Carolina, is one of the world's leading manufacturers of performance fabrics used in the furniture, automotive, safety, marine, and sunshade industries, and has six manufacturing facilities located in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. The company told the Commission that it is using the cost savings from the 9902 provisions to reinvest in manufacturing, benefiting its over 2,000 employees.^b The company recently opened a Global Headquarters and Design Center for its Sunbrella fabric in North Carolina, and is considering further U.S. investments.^c Glen Raven stated it is planning another \$25 million capital investment in the next couple of years for its Sunbrella line of fabrics.^d It said that it is considering capital investment in the United States, rather than Europe, due to the duty relief available on its acrylic inputs from the MTB Act of 2018.^e The continuation of such duty relief will ultimately be a factor in deciding on which country to select.^f Glen Raven stated "it is committed to making ongoing investments in its manufacturing operations" due in part to the temporary duty relief.^g

Spinrite, a Canadian firm with U.S. manufacturing facilities in Washington, North Carolina, and in Albany, Douglas, and Toccoa, Georgia, stated that the duty savings from the 9902 provisions covering acrylic products will help protect the over 600 Spinrite manufacturing and distribution jobs in the United States. The company primarily uses acrylic fiber as the raw material to produce craft yarn, so the acrylic must meet high standards for softness, weight, shade, and washability. Spinrite stated that the firm's increased competitiveness due to the 9902 provisions will boost demand for its yarns.^h

National Spinning Co., headquartered in Washington, North Carolina, is a domestic manufacturer of yarns. The company spins acrylic, modacrylic, wool, rayon, and nylon fibers into yarns that can be used in apparel, personal protective apparel for military and commercial uses, fire-resistant mattress covers, woven sandbags, and several other industrial uses. The company has 350 employees, and stated that the duty relief afforded by the 9902 provisions is allowing it to remain competitive and survive in a challenging global marketplace. National Spinning Co. stated that it plans to invest in two new production lines because of savings resulting from the 9902 provisions.ⁱ

^a Glen Raven, Inc., written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019.

^b Glen Raven, Inc., written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019.

^c USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 77 (testimony of Leib Oehimb, Glen Raven, Inc.); Glen Raven, Inc., written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019.

^d Glen Raven, Inc., written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019.

^e USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 115–116 (testimony of Leib Oehimb, Glen Raven, Inc.).

^f USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 81 (testimony of Leib Oehimb, Glen Raven, Inc.).

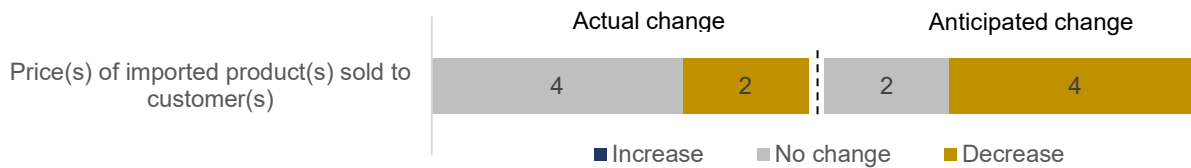
^g USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 77 (testimony of Leib Oehimb, Glen Raven, Inc.).

^h Spinrite, written submission to USITC, April 8, 2019.

ⁱ National Spinning Co., written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019; USITC, hearing transcript, 117–18 (testimony of Jim Booterbaugh, National Spinning Co.).

Many of the firms that identified as distributors/wholesalers reported passing on duty savings to their customers. One-third (2 of 6) reported a decrease in the prices of imported products sold to customers, and two-thirds (4 of 6) reported they anticipate a decrease in the future as a direct result of the duty suspensions and reductions enacted under the MTB Act of 2018 (figure 5.13). Some firms stated that they were confident they would be able to pass the benefits of the 9902 provisions on to their customers once the provisions are in place for a longer period.

Figure 5.13 Distributors/wholesalers (6 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Textiles subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

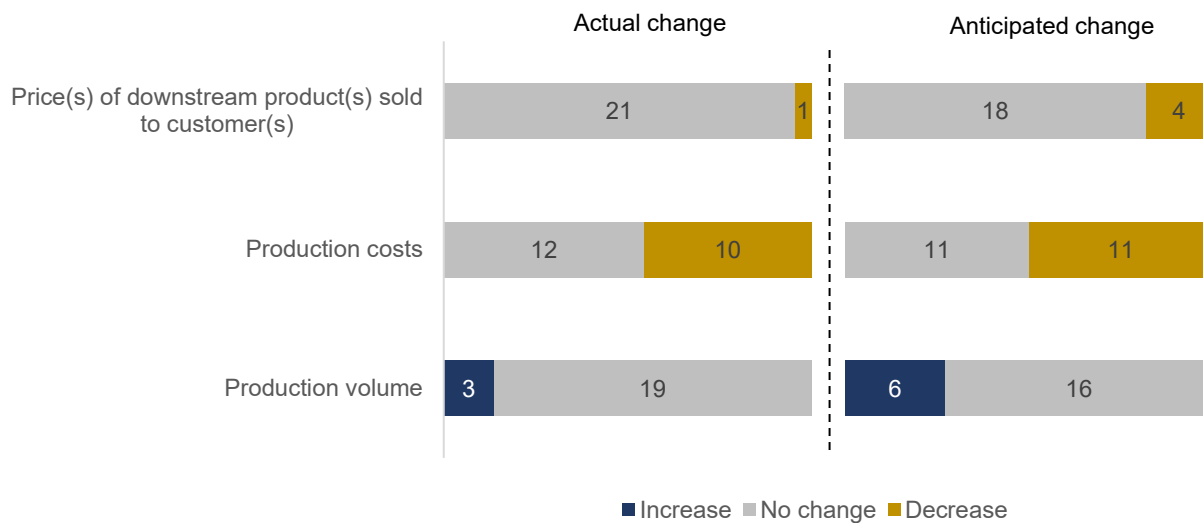


Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.63](#).

Firms that identified as manufacturers reported positive effects on production costs and production volumes. Fifty percent of responding firms (11 of 22) anticipate a decrease in production costs because of the 9902 provisions, and many respondents (10 of 22) reported they have already experienced a decrease in the cost of production (figure 5.14). Much of the cost savings were attributed to the reduced cost of imported raw material intermediates, such as fibers and yarns, which U.S. manufacturers convert into downstream textile products. Finally, about a little over a quarter of responding manufacturers (6 of 22) in this subgroup anticipate increases in production volume.

Figure 5.14 Manufacturers (22 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Textiles subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.64](#).

Case Study: Other Goods

Highlights

- During the period November 2018–May 2019, importers saved \$7 million in duties on imports of \$206 million under the 9902 headings for the Other Goods subgroup, equivalent to an average duty reduction of 3.5 percentage points.
- Over 90 percent of firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire in this subgroup imported or planned to import products under the 9902 provisions, and almost one-third have increased or plan to increase imports of these products.
- Few responding firms in this subgroup have experienced changes in their overall business operations as of March 2019. However, roughly one-quarter of responding firms anticipate an increase in sales volume of products subject to the 9902 provisions as a result of the temporary duty relief, and a little over 20 percent of firms anticipate future increases in investment in capital equipment and machinery and in new product development.
- Responding retailers and distributors/wholesalers in this subgroup have not reduced prices of imported products as of March 2019, but 19 percent anticipate decreases in the future.
- Almost one-quarter of responding manufacturers have decreased costs of production as a result of the duty relief, and the same share expect decreases in the future. Additionally, 28 percent of firms anticipate increases in production volume.

Product Coverage and Firm Overview

The Other Goods subgroup consists of products ranging from intermediate to finished goods that do not fit into the other subgroup categories. Such products include plastic cutlery, sleeping bag shells, golf club driver heads, and agricultural control nets. This subgroup accounted for 24 percent (71 of 291) of 9902 headings in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group (table 5.1). NTR tariff rates range from 1.1 to 12 percent ad valorem, while the 9902 tariff rates range from Free to 5.1 percent ad valorem. The MTB Act of 2018 suspended tariffs on 84 percent of the 9902 headings in this subgroup. About half (36 of 71) of the 9902 headings in this subgroup are goods that are affected by the section 301 tariffs on products of China (table 5.2).

Of the 51 firms in this subgroup, 49 responded to the Commission’s questionnaire (96 percent). These responding firms accounted for 42 percent of all responding firms in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group. Over half of the responding firms (28 of 49) were large firms, and most of the remaining firms were medium-sized firms (18 of 49). Nearly 80 percent of respondents (39 of 49) identified as manufacturers, and 37 percent of responding firms (18 of 49) identified as distributors/wholesalers.²⁶⁶

²⁶⁶ Respondents could choose multiple business lines. Three respondents in this subgroup (6 percent) identified as small firms. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

Use of 9902 Provisions

Importers of products in the Other Goods subgroup used 86 percent of the available 9902 headings to import products at reduced duty rates for November 2018–May 2019 (table 5.3). During this period, U.S. imports of products under the 9902 headings for this subgroup totaled \$206 million, and accounted for 2 percent of total imports under the permanent rate lines associated with the 9902 headings. As a result of the temporary duty reductions and suspensions, importers received \$7 million in duty savings, reducing the duty on average by 3.5 percentage points.²⁶⁷ For the period November 2018–May 2019, U.S. imports under the 9902 headings in this subgroup accounted for 23 percent of imports under 9902 for the group.

Although over half of the 9902 headings in this subgroup are subject to section 301 tariffs on products of China, U.S. imports of products from China subject to section 301 tariffs was relatively small. The value of the U.S. imports affected by the section 301 tariffs was \$9 million during November 2018–May 2019, which accounted for 5 percent of 9902 imports of goods in this subgroup (table 5.4). Of the 49 firms that responded to the Commission’s questionnaire, 38 have products subject to section 301 tariffs. Twenty-one percent of these respondents (8 of 38) reported that they have shifted or planned to shift sourcing to countries other than China due to section 301 tariffs.²⁶⁸ Additionally, nearly one-third of responding firms (12 of 38) reported that the section 301 tariffs offset the benefits of the 9902 provisions because the temporary duty relief rates were, in some cases, smaller than the section 301 tariffs rates.²⁶⁹ Additionally, most of the respondents (33 of 38) with products subject to section 301 tariffs stated that the additional tariffs did not affect their use of the 9902 provisions.²⁷⁰

Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions²⁷¹

Over 90 percent of responding firms (45 of 49) in the Other Goods subgroup imported or planned to import products eligible for temporary duty suspension or reduction. Nearly one-third of respondents (14 of 31) that imported these products plan to increase imports, while the other two-thirds reported that changes in the volume of eligible products are driven by factors beyond the scope of duty relief.

Responding firms from this subgroup reported several benefits from the 9902 provisions. For instance, 8 percent of responding firms (4 of 49) reported increases in sales volume, while over one-quarter (13 of 49) reported that they anticipate future increases in sales volume (figure 5.15). These firms reported that the duty relief and resulting increase in competitiveness spurred the growth in sales volume. Additionally, 12 percent of responding firms (6 of 49) reported increases in investment in capital equipment and machinery, and 20 percent (10 of 49) anticipate future increases. Firms stated that rises in demand, coupled with the duty savings, have allowed the increase in investment. Furthermore, 14

²⁶⁷ Calculated by USITC based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

²⁶⁸ Responding firms noted that they were considering sourcing from countries like Taiwan and Vietnam. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

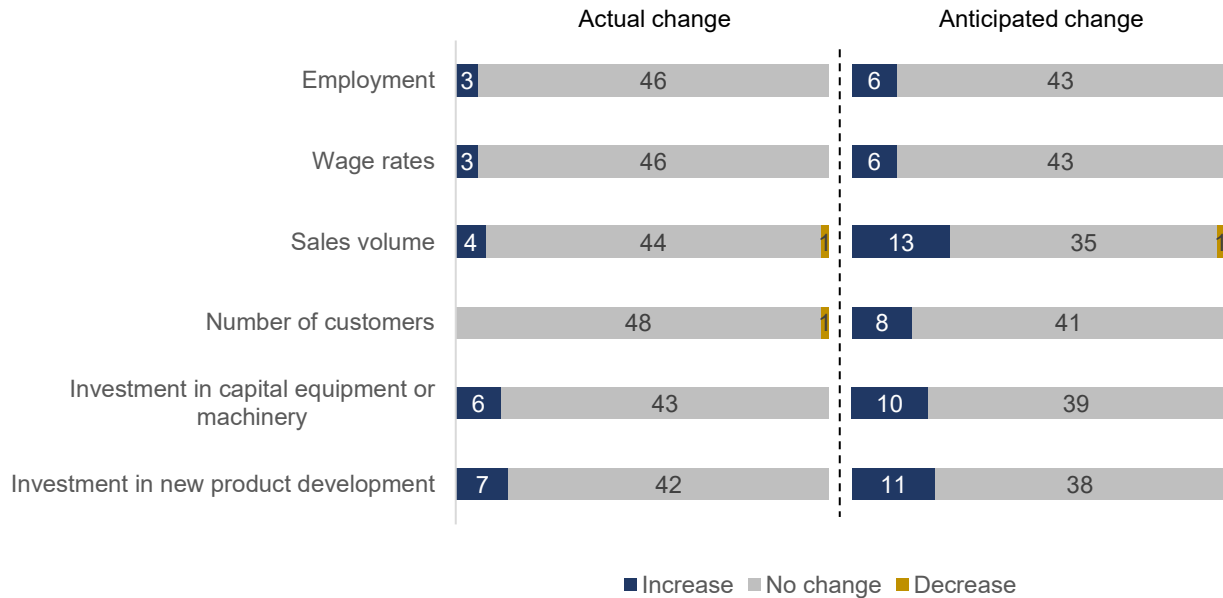
²⁶⁹ Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²⁷⁰ Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

²⁷¹ Unless otherwise noted, information provided in this section of the report is based on responses to section 3 of the USITC’s questionnaire.

percent of responding firms (7 of 49) reported they invested more in new product development, while 22 percent (11 of 49) anticipate increased investment in the future. These firms stated that the cost savings from the duty relief allowed their firm to invest capital in equipment, which in turn led to investments in new product development.

Figure 5.15 All firms (49 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Other Goods subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

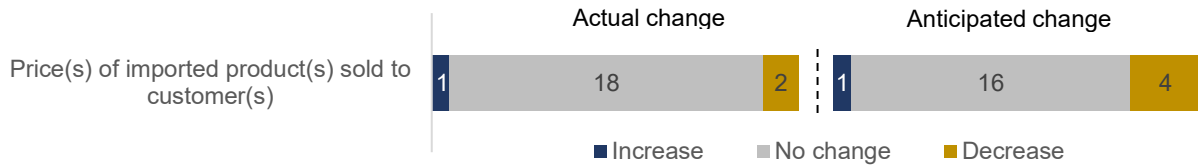


Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.65](#).

For the 21 responding firms that identified as retailers and distributors/wholesalers, 2 firms (10 percent) reported decreasing the prices of imported products they sell to customers as a result of the temporary duty relief, and 4 firms (19 percent) anticipate decreasing prices (figure 5.16). These firms stated that the temporary duty relief lowered the cost of the imported raw materials used for their end-use products, and as a result, they passed the savings to consumers of the finished goods.

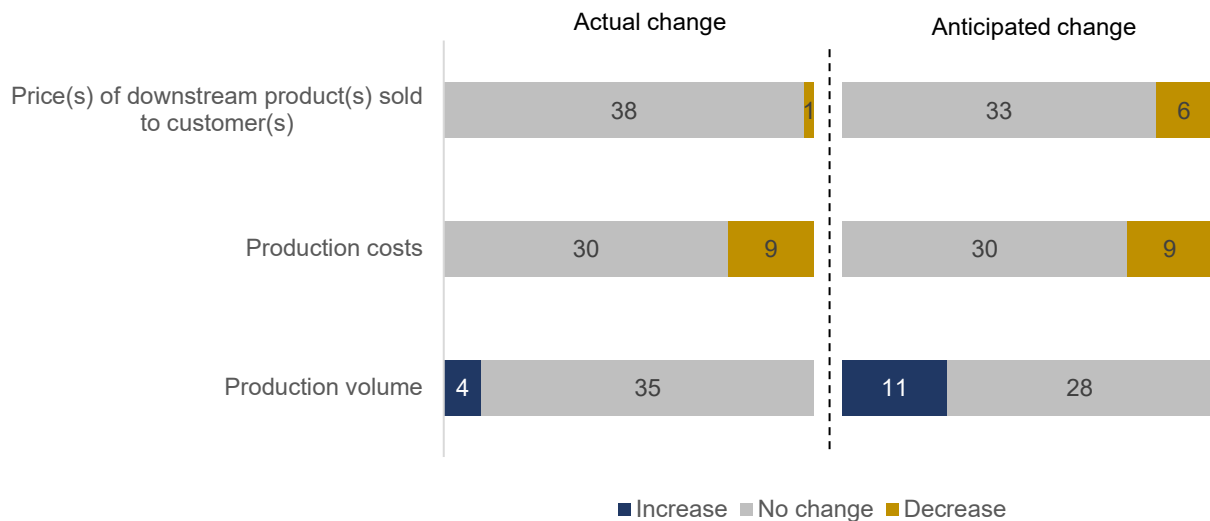
Figure 5.16 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (21 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Manufactured and Other Goods subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.66](#).

The firms that identified as manufacturers reported a number of benefits from the MTB Act of 2018. Several responding firms (4 of 39) reported increases in production volume, while over one-quarter of respondents (11 of 49) report that they anticipate future growth in production volume (figure 5.17). Additionally, 23 percent of responding manufacturers (9 of 39) reported decreases, or anticipate decreases, in production costs, and 15 percent of responding manufacturers (6 of 39) anticipate reducing the price of downstream goods they sell to customers.

Figure 5.17 Manufacturers (39 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Other Goods subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions



Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.
 Note: Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.67](#).

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Chapter 6

Recommendations for Permanent Duty Suspensions and Reductions

Highlights

- Firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire recommended that the temporary duty suspensions and reductions for nearly two-thirds of the 9902 headings included the MTB Act of 2018 (1,014 of 1,655) be made permanent.
- Responding firms recommended granting permanent duty relief to 65 percent of the 9902 headings covering products in the Chemicals group, as well as 65 percent of the 9902 headings covering products in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group. For both groups, the recommended 9902 headings mostly cover products used as inputs in manufacturing. By contrast, only 45 percent of the 9902 headings in the Selected Consumer Products group were recommended for permanent duty relief. The recommended 9902 headings in this group primarily cover finished goods.
- Responding firms identified instances of tariff inversions—duties that are higher on inputs than on the corresponding finished goods—for 10 percent of the 9902 headings (100 of 1,015) recommended for permanent duty suspension or reduction.
- Firms stated that changing many of the duty suspensions or reductions from temporary to permanent would help to provide relief from tariff inversions, where they exist, and make U.S. firms more competitive with foreign competitors. Firms also said making the duty relief permanent would lower costs and provide greater certainty on input costs, allowing them to better plan their supply chains, investments, and research and development strategies.

Overview

Section 4 of the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 requires the Commission to “solicit and append” to its report “recommendations with respect to those domestic industry sectors or specific domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions, either through a unilateral action of the United States or [through] negotiations for reciprocal tariff agreements, with a particular focus on inequities created by tariff inversions.” Interested parties made recommendations through a public hearing, written submissions, and the Commission’s questionnaire.

Interested parties recommended permanent duty suspensions and reductions in all product subgroups. Seventy-one percent of firms responding to the questionnaire (218 of 306) chose to provide answers to

questions related to permanent duty relief,²⁷² and almost all of those firms (206 of 218) recommended permanent duty relief for one or more current 9902 provisions.²⁷³ At the product level, a majority of the 9902 headings (1,014 of 1,655) were recommended for permanent duty relief, covering products ranging from raw material inputs for manufacturing to final goods (table 6.1).²⁷⁴ The recommendations made by questionnaire respondents and other interested parties are appended to this report in appendixes I, J, and K.²⁷⁵

Nearly 60 percent (371 of 640 headings) of the 9902 headings that were not recommended for permanent duty suspensions and reductions represent products for which firms failed to respond to the questionnaire or the responding firm opted out of providing a response for section 4 of the questionnaire. For the remaining 269 headings, the responding firm provided a response to Section 4 of the questionnaire but did not specifically recommend the provision for permanent duty relief. Some firms that did not provide a recommendation for permanent duty relief indicated that they do not use the provisions, or that they opposed duty relief for the provision during the MTB petition process. Other responding firms reported that they wish to remain flexible in sourcing and product development strategies, stating that the 9902 provisions are very specific, and that a firm's requirements may change over time.²⁷⁶

Interested parties stated that permanent duty relief would allow firms to become more competitive vis-à-vis foreign competitors.²⁷⁷ They indicated that permanent duty relief would provide more stability to their businesses, allowing them to account for the duty preferences into long-term planning related to operations, investment, and supply chains.²⁷⁸ As one firm stated, "Many companies make large scale investment decisions on a five to ten year horizon."²⁷⁹ Some parties said that the predictability of permanent duty relief would allow firms to use savings to expand production capacity and invest in new product development.²⁸⁰ Furthermore, industry representatives stated that products proposed for

²⁷² Section 4 of the USITC questionnaire, "Recommendations Relating to Permanent Duty Suspensions and Reductions," solicited recommendations for permanent duty suspensions and reductions (duty relief). Firms were asked to (1) make recommendations for permanent duty relief for the 9902 provisions that they successfully petitioned for or commented on during the MTB process, (2) recommend domestic industry sectors or domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty relief, and, if desired, (3) provide an additional public comment for or against permanent duty relief.

²⁷³ In some instances, more than one firm recommended the same 9902 headings.

²⁷⁴ For 9902 headings that were not recommended (640 headings) there were three possible reasons: (1) no questionnaire response was submitted by the petitioning or commenting firm; (2) the respondent opted out of providing response for or did not complete Section 4 of the questionnaire; or (3) the responding firm provided a response but did not recommend the provision for permanent duty relief.

²⁷⁵ Appendix I shows a full list of the 9902 headings that industry representatives recommended for permanent duty relief. Appendix J shows a list of the recommendations with respect to domestic industry sectors that might benefit from permanent duty relief. Appendix K lists the interested parties that made recommendations for permanent duty suspensions and reductions through the public hearing and written submissions.

²⁷⁶ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 4.

²⁷⁷ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 4.

²⁷⁸ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 4.

²⁷⁹ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 82 (testimony of Leib Oehmig, Glen Raven); firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 4, question 4.3.a.

²⁸⁰ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 4, question 4.3.a; USITC hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 45 (testimony of Ed Brzytwa, American Chemical Council), 80, 82 (testimony of Leib Oehmig, Glen Raven).

permanent duty relief are not made in the United States. They indicated that, in many instances, domestic production is unlikely to return due to excess global capacity, insufficient domestic demand, unfavorable domestic production costs, or regulatory constraints.²⁸¹

Firms also recommended permanent duty relief for a number of products for which they indicate there is a tariff inversion.²⁸² Specifically, responding firms identified 10 percent of 9902 headings (100 of 1,015) as being subject to tariff inversions and recommended those products for permanent duty relief.²⁸³ Firms indicated that these tariff inversions have led to lost sales and to delays in making further investments in U.S. manufacturing.²⁸⁴

Product Coverage for Recommendations

The largest number of 9902 provisions for which firms recommended extending permanent duty relief were in the Chemicals group (681 headings), followed by the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group (189 headings). These two groups had the largest number of 9902 headings—Chemicals at 1,040 headings and Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods at 291 headings—so the recommendations for permanent duty relief is a function of the distribution of all the 9902 headings. The Chemicals group and the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group contain products primarily used as inputs in manufacturing. The group for which the fewest 9902 headings (145 headings) were recommended for permanent duty relief was the Selected Consumer Products group, which mostly represents finished goods (table 6.1).

²⁸¹ USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 47 (testimony of Brooke DiDomencio, Nation Ford Chemical), 81 (testimony of Leib Oehmig, Glen Raven); firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 4.

²⁸² A tariff inversion occurs when the U.S. rate of duty on an intermediate/input is higher than the U.S. rate of duty on the finished good. For example, the normal trade relations (NTR) rate on certain bib overalls (classified in HTS subheading 6203.49.00) is 8.5 percent ad valorem, which is lower than the 12 percent ad valorem rate on certain woven fabric needed to make the overalls (classified in HTS subheading 5516.33.10). Such tariff inversions provide an advantage to importers of a final good (e.g., overalls) and discourage domestic production of finished goods made from imported inputs (e.g., overalls made from imported fabric). Foreign Trade Zone Corporation, "Foreign Trade Zone Resource Center," <https://www.foreign-trade-zone.com/benefits.htm> (accessed June 24, 2019).

²⁸³ Tariff inversions were reported by responding firms in their answers to the USITC questionnaire. The number of products reported by firms do not represent all instances of tariff inversion; these numbers may be underreported or overreported, and were not verified by Commission staff.

²⁸⁴ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 4.

Table 6.1 Recommendations made by responding firms for permanent duty suspension or reduction (number and share of 9902 headings) and number of 9902 headings cited for tariff inversions, by group and subgroup

Group/subgroup	Number of 9902 headings	Number of 9902 headings recommended for permanent duty relief	Share of 9902 headings recommended for permanent duty relief (%)	Number of 9902 headings responding firms cited as having a tariff inequity due to a tariff inversion ^a
Chemicals	1,040	678	65	58
Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals	110	82	75	8
Organic Specialty Chemicals	331	240	73	18
Paints, Pigments, and Dyes	119	93	78	0
Pesticide Products and Formulations	244	120	49	28
Plastics	111	66	59	1
Other Chemicals	125	77	62	3
Selected Consumer Products	324	146	45	12
Footwear	65	40	62	6
Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools	89	26	29	0
Sporting Goods	49	36	73	6
Miscellaneous Consumer Products	121	44	36	0
Manufactured & Miscellaneous Goods	291	190	65	30
Agricultural Products	20	12	60	0
Machinery, Electronics, and Components	67	49	73	9
Motor, Generator, and Gear	60	37	62	8
Textiles	73	51	70	12
Other Goods	71	41	58	1
Total	1,655	1,014	61	100

Source: Compiled by USITC from firms' responses to USITC questionnaire section 4 and the MTB Act of 2018.

^a Tariff inversions were reported by responding firms as part of their response to the questionnaire. These counts do not represent all instances of tariff inversion, and may under- or over-report tariff inversions overall.

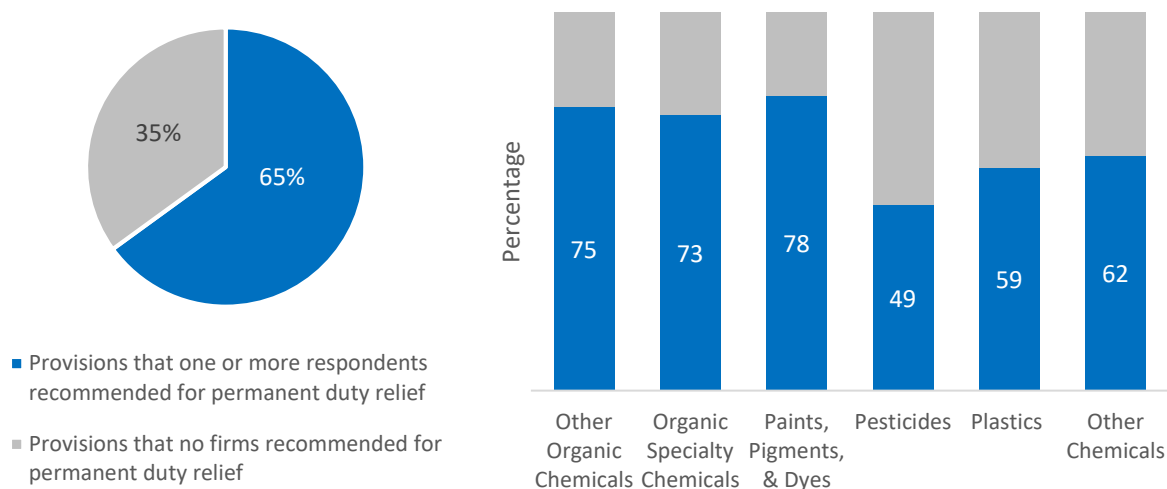
Chemicals

One of the industry trade associations participating in the investigation noted that tariff elimination has been a core priority of the chemicals industry for decades.²⁸⁵ Questionnaire respondents recommended nearly two-thirds of products in the Chemicals group for permanent duty relief (figure 6.1). Organic Specialty Chemicals and Pesticides were the subgroups with the largest number of headings and thus had the highest counts of recommendations for permanent duty relief (table 6.1). However, the largest share of headings recommended for permanent duty relief was for provisions in the Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup, at 78 percent, compared with 75 percent for Specialty Chemicals subgroup and 49 percent for the Pesticides subgroup. Products in Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup are used in a

²⁸⁵ USITC hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 34 (testimony of Ed Brzytwa, American Chemical Council); American Chemical Council, written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 1.

number of downstream applications for a variety of industries, including dyes for textiles, pigments for plastics, and paints for outdoor uses.²⁸⁶

Figure 6.1 Share of 9902 provisions recommended for permanent duty relief via the USITC survey, for the Chemicals group (left) and six related subgroups (right)



Source: Firms’ responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 4.

Note: “Provisions that no firms recommended for permanent duty relief” reflects three sets of possibilities: (1) no questionnaire response was submitted by the petitioning or commenting firm; (2) the respondent opted out of providing a response for or did not complete section 4 of the questionnaire; or (3) the responding firm provided a response but did not recommend the provision for permanent duty relief. Subgroup names have been abbreviated for readability. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.68](#).

The chemicals that received temporary duty suspensions and reductions in the MTB Act of 2018 were mostly intermediate goods manufactured into final products. In some cases, respondents stated that due to competitive disadvantages brought on by what they consider to be tariff inversions, their firms lost market share to imported finished goods.²⁸⁷ In such a situation, firms stated that permanent duty relief for select products would help domestic firms compete with foreign competitors. Responding firms identified 9 percent (58 of 678) of the 9902 headings recommended for permanent duty suspension in this group as affected by tariff inversions. Tariff inversions are particularly an issue in the Pesticide Products and Formulations subgroup, where firms identified tariff inversions for 23 percent (28 of 120) of the 9902 headings. However, firms identified 9902 headings as impacted by tariff inversions in all subgroups except Paints, Pigments, and Dyes.

Firms gave a few specific examples of tariff inversions that affect their business. One manufacturer noted that the raw material used to manufacture polyethylene films²⁸⁸ is subject to a 6.5 percent ad valorem rate of duty, while polyethylene films themselves are only subject to a 4.2 percent ad valorem

²⁸⁶ Several firms identified various downstream colorant sectors and industries as potential beneficiaries of permanent duty relief. Please see appendix J for a full list of responses.

²⁸⁷ Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 4.

²⁸⁸ Films are imported under subheading 3920.10. Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 4.

rate of duty. Similarly, one firm noted that the active ingredient used to make aspirin²⁸⁹ is dutiable at a rate of 6.5 percent ad valorem, whereas tableted, finished aspirin enters duty free.²⁹⁰

Selected Consumer Products

Firms recommended permanent duty relief for a range of consumer goods, encompassing over half of the 9902 headings in the Selected Consumer Products group (figure 6.2). The subgroups for which firms recommended the most 9902 headings for permanent duty relief were Sporting Goods (73 percent) and Footwear (62 percent). In addition, when given the opportunity to list particular industries or sectors that would benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions in the questionnaire, a number of firms listed products in the sporting goods industry (e.g., bicycles, exercise equipment, recreation and outdoor goods, and fishing tackle), as well as the footwear industry (see appendix J, table J.1).²⁹¹ On the other hand, although the Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools subgroup accounted for the most tariff lines with current duty suspensions in this group, responding firms recommended only 29 percent of the 9902 headings for permanent duty relief. Firms in this group stated that permanent duty relief would help them lower their costs, which would both directly benefit their customers via reduced prices and grant the firms time to test and plan the production of their products.²⁹²

Firms were less likely to cite tariff inversions as a concern for consumer goods than for chemicals, reflecting the fact that most imported consumer products are finished goods. Within the Selected Consumer Products group, firms indicated that 8 percent of the 9902 headings (12 of 146) cover products that are subject to tariff inversions. For example, glass globes used for lanterns reportedly have a higher rate of duty than the finished lanterns.²⁹³

²⁸⁹ The active ingredient is *o*-acetylsalicylic acid (9902.03.07). Many pharmaceutical active ingredients are duty free under the Agreement on Trade in Pharmaceutical Products, but this list has not been updated in several years.

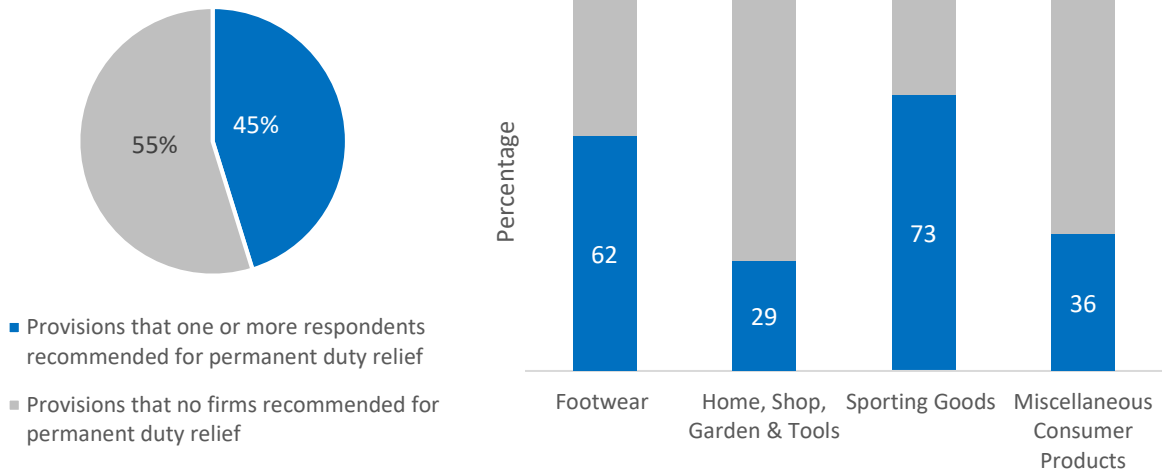
²⁹⁰ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 4.

²⁹¹ In addition, the Footwear Distributors and Retailers of America (FRDA) advocated for permanent duty suspensions and reductions for the footwear products. USITC, hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 93 (testimony of Thomas Crockett, Footwear Distributors & Retailers of America); Footwear Distributors & Retailers of America, written submission to USITC, April 15, 2018, 3.

²⁹² Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 4.

²⁹³ Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 4, question 4.3b.

Figure 6.2 Share of 9902 provisions recommended for permanent duty relief via the USITC survey, for the Selected Consumer Products group (left) and four related subgroups (right)



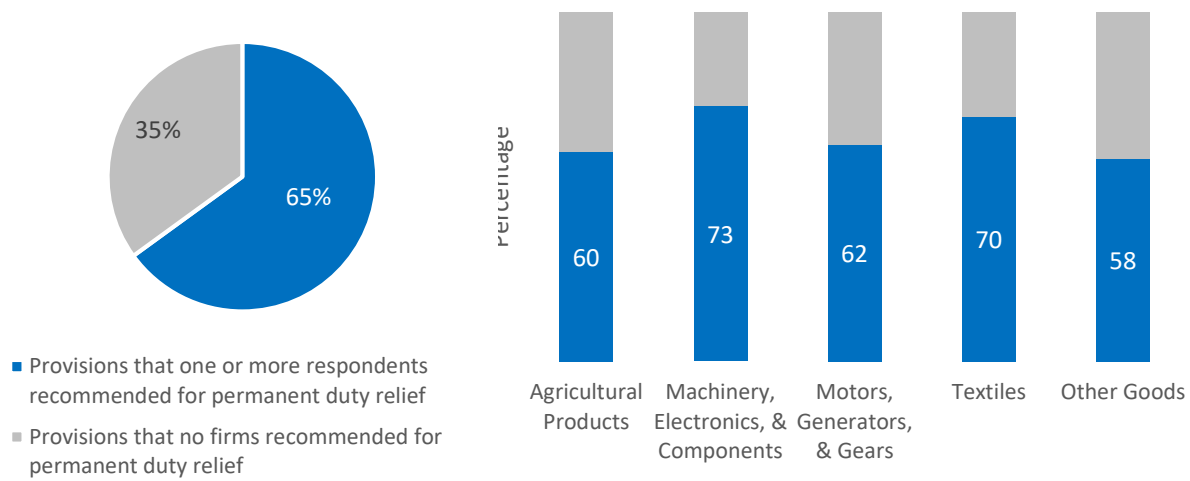
Source: Firms’ responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 4.

Note: “Provisions that no firms recommended for permanent duty relief” reflects three sets of possibilities: (1) no questionnaire response was submitted by the petitioning or commenting firm; (2) the respondent opted out of providing a response for or did not complete section 4 of the questionnaire; or (3) the responding firm provided a response but did not recommend the provision for permanent duty relief. Subgroup names have been abbreviated for readability. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.69](#).

Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods

Nearly two-thirds of the 9902 headings in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group were recommended by firms for permanent duty suspension or reduction (figure 6.3). By subgroup, the share of 9902 headings recommended did not range widely, with the lowest share (58 percent) held by the Other Goods subgroup and the highest share (73 percent) held by the Machinery, Electronics, and Components subgroup. The Textiles subgroup had the largest number of 9902 headings (51 of 73) recommended for permanent duty relief (figure 6.3), representing 70 percent of the headings.

Figure 6.3 Share of 9902 provisions recommended for permanent duty relief via the USITC survey, for the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group (left) and five related subgroups (right)



Source: Firms’ responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 4.

Note: “Provisions that no firms recommended for permanent duty relief” reflects three sets of possibilities: (1) no questionnaire response was submitted by the petitioning or commenting firm; (2) the respondent opted out of providing a response for or did not complete section 4 of the questionnaire; or (3) the responding firm provided a response but did not recommend the provision for permanent duty relief. Subgroup names have been abbreviated for readability. Underlying data for this figure can be found in [appendix table L.70](#).

In addition to responses to section 4 of the questionnaire, a number of interested parties made product-specific recommendations for permanent duty relief at the Commission’s hearing and through written submissions to the Commission. In the Textiles subgroup, three firms (Glen Raven, National Spinning Co., and Spinrite) recommended permanent duty relief for acrylic and modacrylic fibers used to make fire-resistant yarns, craft yarns, and performance fabrics.²⁹⁴ A firm in the Machinery, Electronics, and Components subgroup, Hitachi Automotive Systems America, recommended permanent duty relief for a product not covered by any existing duty suspensions or reductions—electronic control unit motors (Motor/ECUs)—which the firm said is integral to the manufacturing of power-steering systems.²⁹⁵

Firms also recommended permanent duty relief for goods in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group that they view as impacted by tariff inversions. Responding firms indicated that 16 percent (30 of 189) of products recommended for permanent duty relief have a tariff inversion. The firms identified products within the Textiles subgroup as having the highest percentage (24 percent) and largest number of reported instances (12 of 51) of tariff inversions (table 6.1).

In the Machinery, Electronics, and Components subgroup, Element Electronics identified what it considers to be a tariff inversion involving LCD panels (a critical input for making a television and a large

²⁹⁴ USITC hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 80–81 (testimony of Leib Oehmig, Glen Raven), 83 (testimony of Jim Booterbaugh, National Spinning Co., Inc.); Glen Raven, written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019; Spinrite, written submission to USITC, March 10, 2019.

²⁹⁵ Hitachi Automotive Systems America, Inc., written submission to USITC, April 22, 2019, 1.

part of television component costs).²⁹⁶ Element Electronics recommended that LCD panels be considered for permanent duty relief to enable U.S. industry to remain competitive with foreign manufacturers of LCD televisions.²⁹⁷ Element Electronics stated that because imports of finished televisions from Mexico enter duty free under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), there is an incentive to move production of televisions to Mexico.²⁹⁸

Umicore stated that permanent duty relief would provide certainty to its manufacturing activities and employment.²⁹⁹ Further, Umicore highlighted tariff inversions that extend to components used in the manufacturing of a variety of final products.³⁰⁰ Its examples included materials integrated in various downstream products, such as high-resolution thermal imaging and sensing lenses and lens housings; catalytic converters; the manufacture of electrical switches and relays; production of silver coins; and metal gauzes and crystals used on an industrial scale as catalysts for basic industrial scale chemical reactions.³⁰¹ Umicore stated that tariff inversions serve as a disincentive to manufacturing in the United States.³⁰²

Observations and Recommendations Made by Interested Parties Related to Permanent Duty Relief

Several interested parties gave the Commission recommendations as to how products should be chosen for permanent duty relief.³⁰³ Some also provided input on how permanent duty suspensions and reductions could be achieved. A number of industry representatives stated that duty suspensions and reductions on products covered under 9902 headings should be changed from temporary to permanent to conserve time and resources of both petitioners and the Commission.³⁰⁴ A couple of hearing participants suggested that these products could remain duty free unless stakeholders petition to have a provision removed or modified.³⁰⁵

²⁹⁶ Element Electronics, written submission, April 23, 2019, 2.

²⁹⁷ Element Electronics, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2019, 2.

²⁹⁸ Element Electronics, written submission, April 23, 2019, 2.

²⁹⁹ Umicore, written submission to USITC, April 22, 2019, 2.

³⁰⁰ Products include automotive catalysts, utilize precious metals, rechargeable batteries, and electro-optic materials. Umicore, written submission to USITC, April 22, 2019, 1.

³⁰¹ Umicore, written submission to USITC, April 22, 2019, 2–5.

³⁰² Umicore, written submission to USITC, April 22, 2019, 6.

³⁰³ Section 4 of the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 (AMCA) specifically asks for recommendations “with respect to those domestic industry sectors or specific domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions, either through a unilateral action of the United States or [through] negotiations for reciprocal tariff agreements.

³⁰⁴ USITC hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 53, 69 (NFC, DiDomenico) 103, 125 (AAFA, Herman); Arkema, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2019, 2.

³⁰⁵ USITC hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 53, 69 (NFC, DiDomenico) 103, 125 (AAFA, Herman); AAFA posthearing submission to USITC, April 15, 2019, 3.

The National Council of Textile Organizations (NCTO) stated that only certain products covered under the MTB Act of 2018 should be considered for permanent duty suspension. Specifically, the organization said that it opposed making permanent duty suspensions and reductions on finished goods, a view that was not shared by all industry representatives.³⁰⁶ NCTO stated that duty relief should be for “inputs and equipment that have been vetted over multiple MTB cycles, and where U.S. production is not expected to return.”³⁰⁷ It stated that enacting a permanent duty suspension on products that have not been subject to long-term duty suspensions could inhibit interest in reshoring such production.³⁰⁸

The Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates (SOCMA) stated that “the key to permanent relief, is targeting products that the U.S. economy needs to prosper, while at the same time not diluting the U.S. Trade Representative’s (USTR) leverage in the international forum.”³⁰⁹ As a means of achieving this goal, SOCMA proposed creating permanent duty suspensions and reductions for chemicals by modifying the name and scope of the “Intermediate Chemicals for Dyes Appendix” to the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* (HTS).³¹⁰ It proposed that the appendix would be renamed the “Duty-Free Chemicals Appendix,” and that a regular procedure be established for updating the appendix with eligible chemicals.³¹¹ SOCMA stated that its proposal “seeks to enable permanent reductions and suspensions for appropriate products through vehicles that already exist.”³¹²

³⁰⁶ National Council of Textile Organizations, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2019, 2.

³⁰⁷ National Council of Textile Organizations, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2019, 1.

³⁰⁸ National Council of Textile Organizations, written submission to USITC, April 23, 2019, 2. Reshoring is the returning of an offshored business back to the country from which it was originally removed.

³⁰⁹ USITC hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 22 (Matthew Moedritzer, Society of Chemical Manufacturers & Affiliates); Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates, written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 2.

³¹⁰ The “Intermediate Chemicals for Dyes Appendix” was added in 1994 to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) to improve the competitiveness of domestic dye producers. It provides duty-free treatment to products listed in the appendix.

³¹¹ An “eligible chemical” is a product listed in chapters 28 through 39 of the HTS that is to be chemically modified or processed by any means in the United States. Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates, prehearing brief submitted to USITC, March 21, 2019, 2–5.

³¹² USITC hearing transcript, April 8, 2019, 22 (Matthew Moedritzer, Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates); Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates, written submission to USITC, March 21, 2019, 2.

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- Nation Ford Chemical. Written submission to the U.S. International Trade Commission in connection with Inv. No. 332-565, *American Manufacturing Competitiveness: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy*, April 8, 2019.
- National Council of Textile Organizations (NCTO). Written submission to the U.S. International Trade Commission in connection with Inv. No. 332-565, *American Manufacturing Competitiveness: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy*, April 23, 2019.
- National Spinning Co., Inc. Written submission to the U.S. International Trade Commission in connection with Inv. No. 332-565, *American Manufacturing Competitiveness: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy*, March 21, 2019.
- Society of Chemical Manufacturers & Affiliates (SOCMA). Written submission to the U.S. International Trade Commission in connection with Inv. No. 332-565, *American Manufacturing Competitiveness: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspension and Reductions on the U.S. Economy*, March 21, 2019.
- Spinrite. Written submission to the U.S. International Trade Commission in connection with Inv. No. 332-565, *American Manufacturing Competitiveness: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy*, March 10, 2019.

AMCA: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy

U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC). Hearing transcript in connection with Inv. No. 332-565, *American Manufacturing Competitiveness: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy*, April 8, 2019.

Umicore Corporation. Written submission to the U.S. International Trade Commission in connection with Inv. No. 332-565, *American Manufacturing Competitiveness: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy*, April 22, 2019.

Appendix A American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016

PUBLIC LAW 114–159—MAY 20, 2016

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING
COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 2016

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PUBLIC LAW 114–159—MAY 20, 2016

Public Law 114–159
114th Congress

An Act

May 20, 2016
[H.R. 4923]

To establish a process for the submission and consideration of petitions for temporary duty suspensions and reductions, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

American
Manufacturing
Competitiveness
Act of 2016.
19 USC 1332
note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE NEED FOR A MISCELLANEOUS TARIFF BILL.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) As of the date of the enactment of this Act, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States imposes duties on imported goods for which there is no domestic availability or insufficient domestic availability.

(2) The imposition of duties on such goods creates artificial distortions in the economy of the United States that negatively affect United States manufacturers and consumers.

(3) The manufacturing competitiveness of the United States around the world will be enhanced if Congress regularly and predictably updates the Harmonized Tariff Schedule to suspend or reduce duties on such goods.

(4) Creating and maintaining an open and transparent process for consideration of petitions for duty suspensions and reductions builds confidence that the process is fair, open to all, and free of abuse.

(5) Complying with the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate, in particular with clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, is essential to fostering and maintaining confidence in the process for considering a miscellaneous tariff bill.

(6) A miscellaneous tariff bill developed under this process will not contain any—

(A) congressional earmarks or limited tax benefits within the meaning of clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; or

(B) congressionally directed spending items or limited tax benefits within the meaning of rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(7) Because any limited tariff benefits contained in any miscellaneous tariff bill following the process set forth by this Act will not have been the subject of legislation introduced

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by an individual Member of Congress and will be fully vetted through a transparent and fair process free of abuse, it is appropriate for Congress to consider limited tariff benefits as part of that miscellaneous tariff bill as long as—

(A) in the case of a miscellaneous tariff bill considered in the House of Representatives, consistent with the Rules of the House of Representatives, a list of such limited tariff benefits is published in the reports of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives accompanying the miscellaneous tariff bill, or in the Congressional Record; and

(B) in the case of a miscellaneous tariff bill considered in the Senate, consistent with the Standing Rules of the Senate—

(i) such limited tariff benefits have been identified through lists, charts, or other similar means; and

(ii) the information identified in clause (i) has been available on a publicly accessible congressional website in a searchable format at least 48 hours before the vote on the motion to proceed to the miscellaneous tariff bill or the vote on the adoption of a report of a committee of conference in connection with the miscellaneous tariff bill, as the case may be.

(8) When the process set forth under paragraph (7) is followed, it is consistent with the letter and intent of the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate and other related guidance.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, to remove the competitive disadvantage to United States manufacturers and consumers and to promote the competitiveness of United States manufacturers, Congress should, not later than 90 days after the United States International Trade Commission issues a final report on petitions for duty suspensions and reductions under section 3(b)(3)(E), consider a miscellaneous tariff bill.

SEC. 3. PROCESS FOR CONSIDERATION OF PETITIONS FOR DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS.

(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to establish a process for the submission and consideration of petitions for duty suspensions and reductions.

(b) REQUIREMENTS OF COMMISSION.—

(1) INITIATION.—Not later than October 15, 2016, and October 15, 2019, the Commission shall publish in the Federal Register and on a publicly available Internet website of the Commission a notice requesting members of the public who can demonstrate that they are likely beneficiaries of duty suspensions or reductions to submit to the Commission during the 60-day period beginning on the date of such publication—

(A) petitions for duty suspensions and reductions; and

(B) Commission disclosure forms with respect to such duty suspensions and reductions.

(2) CONTENT OF PETITIONS.—Each petition for a duty suspension or reduction under paragraph (1)(A) shall include the following information:

(A) The name and address of the petitioner.

Deadline.
Federal Register,
publication.
Web posting.
Public
information.
Notice.
Time period.
Effective date.

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Certification.	<p>(B) A statement as to whether the petition provides for an extension of an existing duty suspension or reduction or provides for a new duty suspension or reduction.</p> <p>(C) A certification that the petitioner is a likely beneficiary of the proposed duty suspension or reduction.</p> <p>(D) An article description for the proposed duty suspension or reduction to be included in the amendment to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.</p> <p>(E) To the extent available—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) a classification of the article for purposes of the amendment to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) a classification ruling of U.S. Customs and Border Protection with respect to the article; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) a copy of a U.S. Customs and Border Protection entry summary indicating where the article is classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.</p> <p>(F) A brief and general description of the article.</p> <p>(G) A brief description of the industry in the United States that uses the article.</p>
Records.	<p>(H) An estimate of the total value, in United States dollars, of imports of the article for each of the 5 calendar years after the calendar year in which the petition is filed, including an estimate of the total value of such imports by the person who submits the petition and by any other importers, if available.</p> <p>(I) The name of each person that imports the article, if available.</p> <p>(J) A description of any domestic production of the article, if available.</p> <p>(K) Such other information as the Commission may require.</p>
Estimate. Time period.	<p>(3) REVIEW.—</p> <p>(A) COMMISSION PUBLICATION AND PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—As soon as practicable after the expiration of the 60-day period specified in paragraph (1), but in any case not later than 30 days after the expiration of such 60-day period, the Commission shall publish on a publicly available Internet website of the Commission—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) the petitions for duty suspensions and reductions submitted under paragraph (1)(A) that contain the information required under paragraph (2); and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) the Commission disclosure forms with respect to such duty suspensions and reductions submitted under paragraph (1)(B).</p> <p>(B) PUBLIC COMMENT.—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall publish in the Federal Register and on a publicly available Internet website of the Commission a notice requesting members of the public to submit to the Commission during the 45-day period beginning on the date of publication described in subparagraph (A) comments on—</p>
Deadline. Web posting.	
Federal Register, publication. Public information. Web posting. Notice. Time period. Effective date.	

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(I) the petitions for duty suspensions and reductions published by the Commission under subparagraph (A)(i); and

(II) the Commission disclosure forms with respect to such duty suspensions and reductions published by the Commission under subparagraph (A)(ii).

(ii) PUBLICATION OF COMMENTS.—The Commission shall publish a notice in the Federal Register directing members of the public to a publicly available Internet website of the Commission to view the comments of the members of the public received under clause (i).

(C) PRELIMINARY REPORT.—

Notice.
Federal Register,
publication.
Public
information.
Web posting.

(i) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the expiration of the 120-day period beginning on the date of publication described in subparagraph (A), but in any case not later than 30 days after the expiration of such 120-day period, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a preliminary report on the petitions for duty suspensions and reductions submitted under paragraph (1)(A). The preliminary report shall contain the following information with respect to each petition for a duty suspension or reduction:

(I) The heading or subheading of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States in which each article that is the subject of the petition for the duty suspension or reduction is classified, as identified by documentation supplied to the Commission, and any supporting information obtained by the Commission.

(II) A determination of whether or not domestic production of the article that is the subject of the petition for the duty suspension or reduction exists, taking into account the report of the Secretary of Commerce under subsection (c)(1), and, if such production exists, whether or not a domestic producer of the article objects to the duty suspension or reduction.

Determination.

(III) Any technical changes to the article description of the article that is the subject of the petition for the duty suspension or reduction that are necessary for purposes of administration when the article is presented for importation, taking into account the report of the Secretary of Commerce under subsection (c)(2).

(IV) An estimate of the amount of loss in revenue to the United States that would no longer be collected if the duty suspension or reduction takes effect.

Estimate.

(V) A determination of whether or not the duty suspension or reduction is available to any person that imports the article that is the subject of the duty suspension or reduction.

Determination.

(VI) The likely beneficiaries of each duty suspension or reduction, including whether the petitioner is a likely beneficiary.

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Lists.
Recommendations.

(ii) CATEGORIES OF INFORMATION.—The preliminary report submitted under clause (i) shall also contain the following information:

(I) A list of petitions for duty suspensions and reductions that meet the requirements of this Act without modifications.

(II) A list of petitions for duty suspensions and reductions for which the Commission recommends technical corrections in order to meet the requirements of this Act, with the correction specified.

(III) A list of petitions for duty suspensions and reductions for which the Commission recommends modifications to the amount of the duty suspension or reduction that is the subject of the petition to comply with the requirements of this Act, with the modification specified.

(IV) A list of petitions for duty suspensions and reductions for which the Commission recommends modifications to the scope of the articles that are the subject of such petitions to address objections by domestic producers to such petitions, with the modifications specified.

(V) A list of the following:

(aa) Petitions for duty suspensions and reductions that the Commission has determined do not contain the information required under paragraph (2).

(bb) Petitions for duty suspensions and reductions with respect to which the Commission has determined the petitioner is not a likely beneficiary.

(VI) A list of petitions for duty suspensions and reductions that the Commission does not recommend for inclusion in a miscellaneous tariff bill, other than petitions specified in subclause (V).

(D) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The Commission shall consider any information submitted by the appropriate congressional committees to the Commission relating to moving a petition that is contained in the list referred to in subclause (VI) of subparagraph (C)(ii) of the preliminary report submitted under subparagraph (C) to a list referred to in subclause (I), (II), (III), or (IV) of subparagraph (C)(ii).

(E) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the preliminary report is submitted under subparagraph (C), the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a final report on each petition for a duty suspension or reduction specified in the preliminary report. The final report shall contain with respect to each such petition—

(i) the information required under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (C) and updated as appropriate under subparagraph (D); and

(ii) a determination of the Commission whether—

Determination.

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(I) the duty suspension or reduction can likely be administered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

(II) the estimated loss in revenue to the United States from the duty suspension or reduction does not exceed \$500,000 in a calendar year during which the duty suspension or reduction would be in effect; and

(III) the duty suspension or reduction is available to any person importing the article that is the subject of the duty suspension or reduction.

(F) EXCLUSIONS.—The appropriate congressional committees may exclude from a miscellaneous tariff bill any petition for a duty suspension or reduction that—

(i) is contained in any list referred to in subclause (I), (II), (III), or (IV) of subparagraph (C)(ii), as updated as appropriate under subparagraph (E)(i);

(ii) is the subject of an objection from a Member of Congress; or

(iii) is for an article for which there is domestic production.

(G) ESTIMATES BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.—For purposes of reflecting the estimate of the Congressional Budget Office, the appropriate congressional committees shall adjust the amount of a duty suspension or reduction in a miscellaneous tariff bill only to assure that the estimated loss in revenue to the United States from that duty suspension or reduction, as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office, does not exceed \$500,000 in a calendar year during which the duty suspension or reduction would be in effect.

(H) PROHIBITIONS.—Any petitions for duty suspensions or reductions that are contained in any list referred to in subclause (V) or (VI) of subparagraph (C)(ii), as updated as appropriate under subparagraph (E)(i), or have not otherwise undergone the processes required by this Act shall not be included in a miscellaneous tariff bill.

(4) CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION.—The procedures concerning the release of confidential business information set forth in section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)) shall apply with respect to information received by the Commission in posting petitions on a publicly available website of the Commission and in preparing reports under this subsection.

(5) PROCEDURES.—The Commission shall prescribe and publish in the Federal Register and on a publicly available Internet website of the Commission procedures to be complied with by members of the public submitting petitions for duty suspensions and reductions under subsection (b)(1)(A).

(c) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REPORT.—Not later than the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date of publication of the petitions for duty suspensions and reductions under subsection (b)(3)(A), the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to the Commission and the appropriate congressional committees a report on each petition for a duty

Estimate.

Procedures.
Applicability.Federal Register,
publication.
Public
information.
Web posting.
Time period.
Effective date.

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Determination. suspension or reduction submitted under subsection (b)(1)(A) that includes the following information:

(1) A determination of whether or not domestic production of the article that is the subject of the petition for the duty suspension or reduction exists and, if such production exists, whether or not a domestic producer of the article objects to the petition for the duty suspension or reduction.

(2) Any technical changes to the article description that are necessary for purposes of administration when articles are presented for importation.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON EFFECTS OF DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS ON UNITED STATES ECONOMY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of a miscellaneous tariff bill, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the effects on the United States economy of duty suspensions and reductions enacted pursuant to this Act, including a broad assessment of the economic effects of such duty suspensions and reductions on producers, purchasers, and consumers in the United States, using case studies describing such effects on selected industries or by type of article as available data permit.

(b) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The Commission shall also solicit and append to the report required under subsection (a) recommendations with respect to those domestic industry sectors or specific domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions, either through a unilateral action of the United States or through negotiations for reciprocal tariff agreements, with a particular focus on inequities created by tariff inversions.

(c) **FORM OF REPORT.**—Each report required by this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 5. PUBLICATION OF LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE.

(a) **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—

List. Reports. (1) **IN GENERAL.**—The chair of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall include a list of limited tariff benefits contained in a miscellaneous tariff bill in the report to accompany such a bill or, in a case where a miscellaneous tariff bill is not reported by the committee, shall cause such a list to be printed in the appropriate section of the Congressional Record.

(2) **LIMITED TARIFF BENEFIT DEFINED.**—For purposes of this subsection and consistent with clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, as in effect during the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, the term “limited tariff benefit” means a provision modifying the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States in a manner that benefits 10 or fewer entities.

(b) **SENATE.**—

Congressional Record, publication, Certification. (1) **IN GENERAL.**—The chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate, the Majority Leader of the Senate, or the designee of the Majority Leader of the Senate, shall provide for the publication in the Congressional Record of a certification that—

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(A) each limited tariff benefit contained in a miscellaneous tariff bill considered in the Senate has been identified through lists, charts, or other similar means; and

(B) the information identified in subparagraph (A) has been available on a publicly accessible congressional website in a searchable format at least 48 hours before the vote on the motion to proceed to the miscellaneous tariff bill or the vote on the adoption of a report of a committee of conference in connection with the miscellaneous tariff bill, as the case may be.

Public
information.
Web posting.
Time period.

(2) **SATISFACTION OF SENATE RULES.**—Publication of a certification in the Congressional Record under paragraph (1) satisfies the certification requirements of paragraphs 1(a), 2(a), and 3(a) of rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(3) **LIMITED TARIFF BENEFIT DEFINED.**—For purposes of this subsection and consistent with rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, as in effect during the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, the term “limited tariff benefit” means a provision modifying the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States in a manner that benefits 10 or fewer entities.

(c) **ENACTMENT AS EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.**—This section is enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such are deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, and such procedures supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

Procedures.

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. 6. JUDICIAL REVIEW PRECLUDED.

The exercise of functions under this Act shall not be subject to judicial review.

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

(2) **COMMISSION.**—The term “Commission” means the United States International Trade Commission.

(3) **COMMISSION DISCLOSURE FORM.**—The term “Commission disclosure form” means, with respect to a petition for a duty suspension or reduction, a document submitted by a petitioner to the Commission that contains the following:

Certification.

(A) The contact information for any known importers of the article to which the proposed duty suspension or reduction would apply.

(B) A certification by the petitioner that the proposed duty suspension or reduction is available to any person importing the article to which the proposed duty suspension or reduction would apply.

(C) A certification that the petitioner is a likely beneficiary of the proposed duty suspension or reduction.

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(4) DOMESTIC PRODUCER.—The term “domestic producer” means a person that demonstrates production, or imminent production, in the United States of an article that is identical to, or like or directly competitive with, an article to which a petition for a duty suspension or reduction would apply.

(5) DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.—The term “domestic production” means the production of an article that is identical to, or like or directly competitive with, an article to which a petition for a duty suspension or reduction would apply, for which a domestic producer has demonstrated production, or imminent production, in the United States.

Time period.

(6) DUTY SUSPENSION OR REDUCTION.—The term “duty suspension or reduction” refers to an amendment to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States for a period not to exceed 3 years that—

Extension.

(A) extends an existing temporary duty suspension or reduction on an article under that subchapter; or

(B) provides for a new temporary duty suspension or reduction on an article under that subchapter.

(7) LIKELY BENEFICIARY.—The term “likely beneficiary” means an individual or entity likely to utilize, or benefit directly from the utilization of, an article that is the subject of a petition for a duty suspension or reduction.

(8) MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The term “Member of Congress” means a Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, Congress.

(9) MISCELLANEOUS TARIFF BILL.—The term “miscellaneous tariff bill” means a bill of either House of Congress that contains only duty suspensions and reductions and related technical corrections that—

(A) are included in the final report of the Commission submitted to the appropriate congressional committees under section 3(b)(3)(E), except for—

(i) petitions for duty suspensions or reductions that the Commission has determined do not contain the information required under section 3(b)(2);

(ii) petitions for duty suspensions and reductions with respect to which the Commission has determined the petitioner is not a likely beneficiary; and

(iii) petitions for duty suspensions and reductions that the Commission does not recommend for inclusion in the miscellaneous tariff bill;

(B) are not excluded under section 3(b)(3)(F); and

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(C) otherwise meet the applicable requirements of this Act.

Approved May 20, 2016.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4923:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 114–519, Pt. 1 (Comm. on Ways and Means).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 162 (2016):

Apr. 27, considered and passed House.

May 10, considered and passed Senate.



Appendix B

***Federal Register* Notices**

the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Public Advisory Committee is necessary and in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties mandated by the settlement of *United States v. State of Alaska*, No. A91–081 CV, and is in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended and supplemented.

Dated: October 3, 2018.

Ryan K. Zinke,

Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 2018–21895 Filed 10–5–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4334–63–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[USITC SE–18–046]

Government in the Sunshine Act Meeting Notice

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: United States International Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: October 19, 2018 at 11:00 a.m.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, Telephone: (202) 205–2000.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Agendas for future meetings: None.
2. Minutes.
3. Ratification List.
4. Vote on Inv. Nos. 731–TA–1422 and 1423 (Preliminary)(Strontium Chromate from Austria and France). The Commission is currently scheduled to complete and file its determinations on October 22, 2018; views of the Commission are currently scheduled to be completed and filed on October 29, 2018.
5. Outstanding action jackets: None.

In accordance with Commission policy, subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: October 3, 2018.

William Bishop,

Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–21952 Filed 10–4–18; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[USITC SE–18–044]

Government in the Sunshine Act Meeting Notice

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: United States International Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: October 16, 2018 at 11:00 a.m.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, Telephone: (202) 205–2000.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Agendas for future meetings: None.
2. Minutes.
3. Ratification List.
4. Vote on Inv. Nos. 701–TA–590 and 731–TA–1397 (Final) (Sodium Gluconate, Gluconic Acid, and Derivative Products from China). The Commission is currently scheduled to complete and file its determinations and views of the Commission by October 30, 2018.
5. Outstanding action jackets: None.

In accordance with Commission policy, subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: October 3, 2018.

William Bishop,

Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–21950 Filed 10–4–18; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 332–565]

American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy; Institution of Investigation and Scheduling of Hearing

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation and scheduling of public hearing.

SUMMARY: The U.S. International Trade Commission has instituted investigation No. 332–565, *American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy*, for the purpose of preparing the report required by section 4 of the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of

2016 on the effects on the U.S. economy of duty suspensions and reductions contained in a miscellaneous tariff bill. The Commission will also solicit and append to the report recommendations with respect to domestic industry sectors or specific domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions. The Commission will hold a public hearing in the investigation on March 5, 2019.

DATES:

February 19, 2019: Deadline for filing requests to appear at the public hearing.

February 22, 2019: Deadline for filing pre-hearing briefs and statements.

March 5, 2019: Public hearing.

March 12, 2019: Deadline for filing post-hearing briefs and statements.

March 22, 2019: Deadline for filing all other written submissions.

September 13, 2019: Transmittal of the Commission’s report to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance.

ADDRESSES: All Commission offices, including the Commission’s hearing rooms, are located in the United States International Trade Commission Building, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC. All written submissions should be addressed to the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission’s electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Project Leader Kimberlie Freund (202–708–5402 or kimberlie.freund@usitc.gov) or Deputy Project Leader Samantha DeCarlo (202–205–3165 or samantha.decarlo@usitc.gov) for information specific to this investigation. For information on the legal aspects of this investigation,

contact William Gearhart of the Commission’s Office of the General Counsel (202–205–3091 or william.gearhart@usitc.gov). The media should contact Margaret O’Laughlin, Office of External Relations (202–205–1819 or margaret.olaughlin@usitc.gov). Hearing-impaired individuals may obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission’s TDD terminal at 202–205–1810. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its website (<http://www.usitc.gov>). Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2002.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: Section 4 of the American Manufacturing

Competitiveness Act of 2016 (the Act) (19 U.S.C. 1332 note) requires that the Commission submit a report on the effects on the U.S. economy of duty suspensions and reductions enacted pursuant to this Act no later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of a miscellaneous tariff bill. More specifically, section 4 of the Act requires that the report include a broad assessment of the economic effects of such duty suspensions and reductions on producers, purchasers, and consumers in the United States, using case studies describing such effects on selected industries or by type of article as available data permit. The Act also requires that the Commission solicit and append to the report recommendations with respect to those domestic industry sectors or specific domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions, either through a unilateral action of the United States or through negotiations for reciprocal tariff agreements, with a particular focus on inequities created by tariff inversions.

On September 13, 2018, the President signed into law the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–239), which triggers the reporting requirement. The Commission expects to transmit its report to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance by September 13, 2019.

Public Hearing: The Commission will hold a public hearing in connection with this investigation at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC, beginning at 9:30 a.m. on March 5, 2019. Requests to appear at the public hearing should be filed with the Secretary, no later than 5:15 p.m., February 19, 2019 in accordance with the requirements in the “Submissions” section below. All pre-hearing briefs and statements should be filed no later than 5:15 p.m., February 22, 2019; and all post-hearing briefs and statements responding to matters raised at the hearing should be filed no later than 5:15 p.m., March 12, 2019. In the event that, as of the close of business on February 19, 2019, no witnesses are scheduled to appear at the hearing, the hearing will be canceled. Any person interested in attending the hearing as an observer or nonparticipant should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000 after February 19, 2019, for information concerning whether the hearing will be held.

Written Submissions: In lieu of or in addition to participating in the hearing, the Commission invites interested parties to file written submissions

concerning this investigation. All written submissions should be addressed to the Secretary, and should be received not later than 5:15 p.m., March 22, 2019. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of section 201.8 of the Commission’s *Rules of Practice and Procedure* (19 CFR 201.8). Section 201.8 and the Commission’s Handbook on Filing Procedures require that interested parties file documents electronically on or before the filing deadline and submit eight (8) true paper copies by 12:00 p.m. eastern time on the next business day. In the event that confidential treatment of a document is requested, interested parties must file, at the same time as the eight paper copies, at least four (4) additional true paper copies in which the confidential information must be deleted (see the following paragraph for further information regarding confidential business information or “CBI”). Persons with questions regarding electronic filing should contact the Office of the Secretary, Docket Services Division (202–205–1802).

Confidential Business Information: Any submissions that contain CBI must also conform to the requirements of section 201.6 of the *Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure* (19 CFR 201.6). Section 201.6 of the rules requires that the cover of the document and the individual pages be clearly marked as to whether they are the “confidential” or “non-confidential” version, and that the CBI is clearly identified by means of brackets. The Commission will make all written submissions available for inspection by interested parties except those containing CBI.

In its request, Congress requires that this report be submitted in unclassified form, but may use a classified appendix. As such, the Commission will not include any CBI or national security classified information in the report that it delivers to the Committees. All information, including CBI, submitted in this investigation may be disclosed to and used: (i) By the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel for cybersecurity purposes. The Commission will not otherwise disclose any CBI in a manner that would reveal

the operations of the firm supplying the information.

Summaries of Written Submissions: The Commission intends to publish summaries of the written submissions filed by interested persons. Persons wishing to have a summary of their submission included in the report should include a summary with their written submission. The Summary should be clearly marked as “Summary” at the top of the page. It may not exceed 500 words, should be in MSWord format or a format that can be easily converted to MSWord, and should not include any CBI. The summary will be published as provided if it meets these requirements and is germane to the subject matter of the investigation. The Commission will identify the name of the organization furnishing the summary and will include a link to the Commission’s Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) where the full written submission can be found.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: October 2, 2018.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2018–21800 Filed 10–5–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[USITC SE–18–045]

Government in the Sunshine Act Meeting Notice

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: United States International Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: October 18, 2018 at 9:30 a.m.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, Telephone: (202) 205–2000.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Agendas for future meetings: None.
2. Minutes.
3. Ratification List.
4. Vote on Inv. Nos. 731–TA–1387–1391 (Final)(Polyethylene Terephthalate (“PET”) Resin from Brazil, Indonesia, Korea, Pakistan, and Taiwan). The Commission is currently scheduled to complete and file its determinations and views of the Commission by October 31, 2018.
5. Outstanding action jackets: None.

In accordance with Commission policy, subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. TA-131-045 and TPA-105-006]

U.S.-UK Trade Agreement: Advice on the Probable Economic Effect of Providing Duty-free Treatment for Currently Dutiable Imports

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Change in dates relating to the Commission's hearing, the filing of briefs and other written submissions, and for transmittal of the Commission's report to the United States Trade Representative (USTR).

SUMMARY: Due to the lapse of appropriation between December 22, 2018 and January 25, 2019, the Commission has changed certain dates announced in its notice of investigation and hearing for these investigations: (i) It has extended the deadline for filing requests to appear at the public hearing from January 10, 2019 to February 14, 2019; (ii) it has extended the deadline for filing prehearing briefs and statements from January 14, 2019 to February 19, 2019; (iii) it has rescheduled the public hearing from January 31, 2019 to March 6, 2019; (iv) it has extended the deadline for filing post-hearing briefs and all other written submissions from February 11, 2019 to March 18, 2019; and (v) it will transmit its report to the USTR by June 12, 2019 instead of by May 8, 2019.

DATES: February 11, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Project Leader David Guberman (202-708-1396 or david.guberman@usitc.gov) or Deputy Project Leader Amanda Lawrence (202-205-3185 or amanda.lawrence@usitc.gov) for information specific to these investigations. For information on the legal aspects of these investigations, contact William Gearhart of the Commission's Office of the General Counsel (202-205-3091 or william.gearhart@usitc.gov). The media should contact Margaret O'Laughlin, Office of External Relations (202-205-1819 or margaret.olaughlin@usitc.gov). Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<https://www.usitc.gov>).

www.usitc.gov). The public record for these investigations may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission published notice of institution of the above referenced investigations in the **Federal Register** on December 13, 2018 (83 FR 59417, December 13, 2018). Due to the lapse in appropriation (December 22, 2018 to January 25, 2019), the Commission has changed certain dates announced in that notice regarding these investigations: (i) It has extended the deadline for filing requests to appear at the public hearing from January 10, 2019 to February 14, 2019; (ii) it has extended the deadline for filing prehearing briefs and statements from January 14, 2019 to February 19, 2019; (iii) it has rescheduled a public hearing from January 31, 2019 to March 6, 2019; (iv) it has extended the deadline for filing post-hearing briefs and all other written submissions from February 11, 2019 to March 18, 2019; and (v) it will transmit its report to the USTR by June 12, 2019 instead of by May 8, 2019. All other dates pertaining to these investigations remain the same as in the notice published in the **Federal Register** on December 13, 2018.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: February 11, 2019.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019-02436 Filed 2-14-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 332-565]

American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act; Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice; change in dates.

SUMMARY: Due to the lapse of appropriation between December 22, 2018 and January 25, 2019, the Commission has changed certain dates announced in its notice of investigation and hearing published in the **Federal Register** on October 9, 2018 (83 FR 50687, October 9, 2018); see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this notice for details.

DATES: February 11, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Project Leader Kimberlie Freund (202-708-5402 or kimberlie.freund@usitc.gov)

or Deputy Project Leader Samantha DeCarlo (202-205-3165 or Samantha.decarlo@usitc.gov) for information specific to these investigations. For information on the legal aspects of these investigations, contact William Gearhart of the Commission's Office of the General Counsel (202-205-3091 or william.gearhart@usitc.gov). The media should contact Margaret O'Laughlin, Office of External Relations (202-205-1819 or margaret.olaughlin@usitc.gov). Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<https://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for these investigations may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission published notice of institution of the above referenced investigations in the **Federal Register** on October 9, 2018 (83 FR 50687, October 9, 2018). Due to the lapse in appropriation (December 22, 2018 to January 25, 2019), the Commission has changed certain dates announced in that notice regarding these investigations: (i) It has extended the deadline for filing requests to appear at the public hearing from February 19, 2019 to March 18, 2019; (ii) it has extended the deadline for filing prehearing briefs and statements from February 22, 2019 to March 21, 2019; (iii) it has rescheduled a public hearing from March 5, 2019 to April 8, 2019; (iv) it has extended the deadline for filing post-hearing briefs from March 12, 2019 to April 15, 2019; (v) it has extended the deadline for filing all other written submissions from March 22, 2019 to April 23, 2019; and (vi) it will transmit its report to the Committees by October 18, 2019 instead of by September 13, 2019. All other dates pertaining to this investigation remain the same as in the notice published in the **Federal Register** on October 9, 2018.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: February 12, 2019.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019-02481 Filed 2-14-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

Appendix C

Calendar of Hearing Witnesses

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

Those listed below appeared as witnesses at the United States International Trade Commission's hearing:

Subject: American Manufacturing Competitiveness: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy

Inv. No.: 332-565

Date and Time: April 8, 2019 - 9:30 a.m.

Sessions were held in connection with this investigation in the Main Hearing Room (room 101), 500 E Street, S.W., Washington, DC.

PANEL 1:

ORGANIZATION AND WITNESS:

Drexel Chemical Company
Memphis, TN

Stanley Bernard, Vice President of Growth and Development

Nation Ford Chemical
Fort Mill, SC

Brooke DiDomenico, Technical Manager

American Chemical Council
Washington, DC

Ed Brzytwa, Director, International Trade

Society of Chemical Manufacturers & Affiliates
Arlington, VA

Matthew Moedritzer, Manager, Legal and Government Relations

PANEL 2:

ORGANIZATION AND WITNESS:

Glen Raven
Glen Raven, NC

C.G. Leib Oehmig, President and Chief Executive Officer

National Spinning Co., Inc.
Washington, DC

Jim Booterbaugh, Chief Executive Officer

Footwear Distributors & Retailers of America
Washington, DC

Thomas Crockett, Director, Government & Regulatory Affairs

Outdoor Industry Association
Washington, DC

Richard W. Harper, Jr., Manager of International Trade

American Apparel & Footwear Association (AAFA)
Washington, DC

Nate Herman, Senior Vice President, Supply Chain

-END-

Appendix D

List of Groups with 9902 Headings

Table D.1 lists all 9902 headings in numeric order showing the group and subgroup for each heading. The three group names are: Chemicals; Selected Consumer Products (Consumer Products); and Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods (Manufactured Goods). The Chemicals group has six subgroups: Organic Specialty Chemicals; Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals (“Other Organic Chemicals”); Pesticide Products and Formulations (“Pesticides”); Plastics in Primary Forms; Paints, Pigments, and Dyes; and Other Chemicals. The Consumer Products group has four subgroups: Footwear; Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools; Sporting Goods; and Miscellaneous Consumer Products. The Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group has four subgroups: Agricultural Products; Machinery, Electronics, and Components; Motors, Generators, and Gears; Textiles; and Other Goods. A full list mapping the 9902 headings to their group and subgroup assignments, the associated HTS-8 tariff lines, MFN and 9902 rates, and other information can be found in the supplemental data table at <https://www.usitc.gov/mtbeffects>.

Table D.1 9902 headings by number with corresponding product group and subgroup

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.01.01	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.02	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.03	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.04	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.05	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.06	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.07	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.08	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.09	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.10	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.11	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.12	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.13	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.14	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.15	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.16	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.17	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.01.18	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.19	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.20	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.21	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.22	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.23	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.24	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.25	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.26	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.27	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.28	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.29	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.30	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.31	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.32	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.33	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.34	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.35	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes

AMCA: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.01.36	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.37	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.38	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.39	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.40	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.41	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.42	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.43	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.44	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.45	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.46	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.47	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.48	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.49	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.50	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.51	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.52	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.53	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.54	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.55	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.56	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.57	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.58	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.59	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.60	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.61	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.62	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.63	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.64	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.65	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.66	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.67	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.68	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.69	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.70	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.71	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.72	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.73	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.74	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.75	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.76	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.77	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.78	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.79	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.80	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.01.81	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.01.82	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.01.83	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.01.84	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.01.85	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.01.86	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.01.87	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.01.88	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.01.89	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.01.90	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.01.91	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.01.92	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.01.93	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.01.94	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.01.95	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.01.96	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.01.97	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.01.98	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.01.99	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.01	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.02	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.03	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.04	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.05	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.06	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.07	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.08	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.09	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.10	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.11	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.12	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.13	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.14	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.15	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.16	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.17	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.02.19	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.20	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.21	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.22	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.23	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.24	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.25	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.26	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.27	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.28	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.29	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.30	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.31	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.32	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.33	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.34	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.35	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.02.36	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.37	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.38	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.39	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.02.40	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.41	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.42	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.43	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.44	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.45	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.46	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.47	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.48	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.49	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.02.50	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.51	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.02.52	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.53	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.54	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.55	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.02.56	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.02.57	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.58	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.59	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.60	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.61	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.62	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.63	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.64	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.65	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.66	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.67	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.02.68	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.69	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.70	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.71	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.72	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.73	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.74	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.75	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.76	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.78	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.02.79	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.80	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.81	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.82	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.83	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.84	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.85	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.86	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.87	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.88	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.89	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.90	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.91	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.02.92	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.93	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.02.94	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.95	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.96	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.97	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.02.99	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.01	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.02	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.03	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.04	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.05	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.06	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.07	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.03.08	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.03.09	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.10	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.11	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.12	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.13	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.14	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.15	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.16	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.17	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.18	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.19	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.20	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.21	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.22	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.23	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.24	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.25	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.26	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.27	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.28	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.29	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.30	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.31	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.32	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.33	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.34	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.35	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.36	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.37	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.38	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.39	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.40	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.41	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.03.42	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.43	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.44	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.03.45	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.46	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.47	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.48	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.49	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.50	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.51	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.03.52	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.03.53	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.03.54	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.55	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.03.56	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.03.57	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.58	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.59	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.60	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.61	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.62	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.63	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.64	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.65	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.66	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.67	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.68	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.69	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.70	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.71	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.72	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.73	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.74	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.75	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.76	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.77	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.78	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.79	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.80	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.81	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.82	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.83	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.84	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.85	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.86	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.87	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.88	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.89	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.90	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.91	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.92	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.93	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.94	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.95	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.03.96	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.97	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.98	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.03.99	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.01	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.02	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.03	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.04	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.05	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.06	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.07	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.08	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.09	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.10	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.11	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.12	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.13	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.14	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.15	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.16	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.17	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.04.18	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.04.19	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.04.20	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.21	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.22	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.23	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.24	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.25	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.26	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.27	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.28	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.30	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.31	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.32	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.33	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.34	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.35	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.36	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.37	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.38	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.39	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.40	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.41	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.42	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.43	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.44	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.45	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.46	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.47	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.48	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.04.49	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.50	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.51	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.52	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.53	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.54	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.55	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.56	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.57	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.58	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.59	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.60	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.61	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.62	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.63	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.64	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.65	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.66	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.67	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.68	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.69	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.70	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.71	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.72	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.73	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.74	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.75	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.76	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.78	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.04.79	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.80	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.81	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.82	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.83	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.84	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.85	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.86	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.87	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.88	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.89	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.90	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.91	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.92	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.93	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.04.94	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.95	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.96	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.97	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.98	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.04.99	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.01	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.05.02	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.03	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.04	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.05	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.06	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.07	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.08	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.09	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.10	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.11	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.12	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.13	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.14	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.15	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.16	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.17	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.18	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.19	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.20	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.05.21	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.05.22	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.05.23	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.05.24	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.05.25	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.05.26	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.05.27	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.28	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.29	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.30	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.31	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.32	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.33	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.34	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.35	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.36	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.37	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.38	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.39	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.40	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.41	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.42	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.43	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.44	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.45	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.46	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.47	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.48	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.49	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.50	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.51	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.52	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.05.53	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.54	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.55	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.56	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.57	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.58	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.59	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.60	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.05.61	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.62	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.63	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.64	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.65	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.66	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.67	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.68	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.69	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.70	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.71	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.72	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.73	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.74	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.75	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.76	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.77	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.78	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.05.79	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.80	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.81	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.82	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.83	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.84	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.85	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.86	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.87	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.88	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.89	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.90	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.91	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.92	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.93	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.94	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.95	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.96	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.97	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.98	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.05.99	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.01	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.02	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.03	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.04	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.06.05	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.06.06	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.06.07	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.08	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.09	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.10	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.11	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.12	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.13	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.14	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.15	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.16	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.17	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.18	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.19	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.20	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.21	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.22	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.23	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.24	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.25	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.26	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.27	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.28	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.29	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.30	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.31	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.32	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.33	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.34	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.35	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.36	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.37	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.38	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.06.39	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.06.40	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.41	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.42	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.43	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.44	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.45	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.46	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.47	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.48	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.49	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.50	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.51	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.52	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.53	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.54	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.55	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.06.56	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.57	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.58	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.59	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.60	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.61	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.62	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.63	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.64	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.65	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.66	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.06.67	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.68	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.69	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.70	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.71	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.72	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.73	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.74	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.75	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.76	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.77	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.78	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.79	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.80	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.81	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.82	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.83	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.84	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.85	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.86	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.87	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.88	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.06.89	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.90	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.91	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.92	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.93	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.94	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.95	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.96	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.97	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.98	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.06.99	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.01	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.02	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.03	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.04	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.05	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.06	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.07	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.07.08	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.09	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.10	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.11	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.12	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.13	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.14	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.15	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.16	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.17	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.18	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.19	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.20	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.21	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.22	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.23	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.24	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.25	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.26	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.27	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.28	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.29	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.30	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.31	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.32	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.33	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.34	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.35	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.36	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.07.37	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.07.38	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.07.39	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.07.40	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.07.41	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.07.42	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.07.43	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.44	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.45	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.46	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.47	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.48	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.49	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.50	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.51	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.52	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.53	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.54	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.55	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.07.56	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.57	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.58	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.07.59	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.60	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.61	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.62	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.63	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.64	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.65	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.66	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.67	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.68	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.69	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.70	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.71	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.72	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.73	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.74	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.07.75	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.07.76	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.07.77	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.07.78	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.07.79	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.80	Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
9902.07.81	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.82	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.83	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.84	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.85	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.86	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.87	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.88	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.89	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.90	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.91	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.92	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.93	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.94	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.95	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.96	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.97	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.98	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.07.99	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.01	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.02	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.03	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.04	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.05	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.06	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.07	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.08	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.09	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.10	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.08.11	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.12	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.13	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.14	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.15	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.16	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.17	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.18	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.19	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.20	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.21	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.22	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.23	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.24	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.25	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.26	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.27	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.28	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.29	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.30	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.31	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.32	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.33	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.34	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.35	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.36	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.37	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.38	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.39	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.40	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.41	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.42	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.43	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.44	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.45	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.46	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.47	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.48	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.49	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.50	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.51	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.52	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.53	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.54	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.55	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.56	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.57	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.58	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.59	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.60	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.61	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.08.62	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.63	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.64	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.65	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.66	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.67	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.69	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.70	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.71	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.72	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.73	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.74	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.75	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.76	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.77	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.78	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.79	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.80	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.81	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.82	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.83	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.84	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.85	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.86	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.87	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.88	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.89	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.90	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.91	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.92	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.93	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.94	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.95	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.96	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.97	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.98	Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
9902.08.99	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.01	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.02	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.03	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.04	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.05	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.06	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.07	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.08	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.09	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.10	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.11	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.12	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.13	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.14	Chemicals	Other Chemicals

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.09.15	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.16	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.09.17	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.18	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.09.19	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.20	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.21	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.22	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.23	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.24	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.25	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.26	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.27	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.28	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.29	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.30	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.31	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.32	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.33	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.34	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.35	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.36	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.37	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.38	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.39	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.40	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.41	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.42	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.43	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.44	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.45	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.46	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.47	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.48	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.49	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.50	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.51	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.52	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.53	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.54	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.55	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.56	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.57	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.58	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.59	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.60	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.61	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.62	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.63	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.64	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.65	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.09.66	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.67	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.68	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.69	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.70	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.71	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.72	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.73	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.74	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.75	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.76	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.77	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.78	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.79	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.80	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.81	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.82	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.83	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.84	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.85	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.86	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.87	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.88	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.89	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.90	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.91	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.92	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.93	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.94	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.95	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.96	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.97	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.98	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.09.99	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.01	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.02	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.03	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.04	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.05	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.06	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.07	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.08	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.09	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.10	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.11	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.12	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.13	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.14	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.15	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.16	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.17	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.10.18	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.19	Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
9902.10.20	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.21	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.22	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.23	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.24	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.25	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.26	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.27	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.28	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.29	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.30	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.31	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.32	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.33	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.34	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.35	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.36	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.37	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.38	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.39	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.40	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.41	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.42	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.43	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.44	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.45	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.46	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.47	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.48	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.49	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.50	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.52	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.53	Chemicals	Other Chemicals
9902.10.54	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.55	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.56	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.57	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.58	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.59	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.60	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.61	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.62	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.63	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals
9902.10.64	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.65	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.66	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.67	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.68	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.69	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.10.70	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.71	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.72	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.73	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.75	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.76	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.77	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.78	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.79	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.80	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.81	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.82	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.83	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.84	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.85	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.86	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.87	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.88	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.89	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.90	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.91	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.92	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.93	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.94	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.95	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.96	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.97	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.98	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.10.99	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.01	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.02	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.03	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.04	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.05	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.06	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.07	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.08	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.09	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.10	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.11	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.12	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.13	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.14	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.15	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.16	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.17	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.18	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.19	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.20	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.21	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.23	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.11.24	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.26	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.27	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.28	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.29	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.30	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.31	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.32	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.33	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.34	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.35	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.36	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.37	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.38	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.39	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.40	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.41	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.42	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.43	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.44	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.45	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.46	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.47	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.48	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.49	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.50	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.51	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.52	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.53	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.54	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.55	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.56	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.57	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.58	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.59	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.60	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.61	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.62	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.63	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.64	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.65	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.66	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.67	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.68	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.69	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.70	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.71	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.72	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.73	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.74	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.75	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.11.76	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.77	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.78	Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
9902.11.79	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.80	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.81	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.82	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.83	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.84	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.85	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.86	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.87	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.88	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.89	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.90	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.91	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.92	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.93	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.11.94	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.11.95	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.96	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.97	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.11.98	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.11.99	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.01	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.12.02	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.12.03	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.12.04	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.12.05	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.12.06	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.12.07	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.12.08	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.12.09	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.10	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.11	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.12	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.13	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.14	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.15	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.16	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.17	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.18	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.19	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.20	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.21	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.22	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.23	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.24	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.25	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.26	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.27	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.12.28	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.29	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.12.30	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.12.31	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.32	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.33	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.34	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.12.35	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.37	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.38	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.12.39	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.40	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.41	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.42	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.43	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.44	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.45	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.12.46	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.12.47	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.48	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.49	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.50	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.51	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.52	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.53	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.54	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.55	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.56	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.57	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.58	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.12.59	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.12.60	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.12.61	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.62	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.63	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.64	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.65	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.66	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.12.67	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.12.68	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.12.69	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.12.70	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.12.71	Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products
9902.12.72	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.73	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.74	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.75	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.76	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.77	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.78	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.79	Manufactured Goods	Textiles

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.12.80	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.81	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.82	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.83	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.84	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.85	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.86	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.87	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.88	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.89	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.90	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.91	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.92	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.93	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.94	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.95	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.96	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.97	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.98	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.12.99	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.01	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.02	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.03	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.04	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.05	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.06	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.07	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.08	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.09	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.10	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.11	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.12	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.13	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.14	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.15	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.16	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.17	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.18	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.19	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.20	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.21	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.22	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.23	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.24	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.25	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.26	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.27	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.28	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.29	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.30	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.31	Manufactured Goods	Textiles

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.13.32	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.33	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.34	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.35	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.36	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.37	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.38	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.39	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.40	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.41	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.42	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.13.43	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.44	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.45	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.46	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.47	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.48	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.49	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.50	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.51	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.13.52	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.13.53	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.13.54	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.55	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.57	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.58	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.59	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.60	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.61	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.63	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.64	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.65	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.66	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.67	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.68	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.13.69	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.70	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.13.71	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.13.72	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.13.73	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.13.80	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.13.82	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.13.83	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.13.84	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.85	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.86	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.13.87	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.88	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.89	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.90	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.13.91	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.13.92	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.13.93	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.13.94	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.13.95	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.13.96	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.13.97	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.13.98	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.13.99	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.01	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.02	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.03	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.04	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.05	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.06	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.07	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.08	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.09	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.10	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.11	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.12	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.13	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.14	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.15	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.16	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.17	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.18	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.19	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.20	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.21	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.22	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.23	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.24	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.25	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.26	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.27	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.28	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.29	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.30	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.31	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.32	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.33	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.34	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.35	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.36	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.37	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.38	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.39	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.40	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.41	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.42	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.43	Consumer Products	Footwear

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.14.44	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.45	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.46	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.47	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.48	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.49	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.50	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.51	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.52	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.53	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.54	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.55	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.56	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.57	Consumer Products	Footwear
9902.14.58	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.14.59	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.14.60	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.14.61	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.14.62	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.14.63	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.14.64	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.14.65	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.14.66	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.14.67	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.14.68	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.14.69	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.14.70	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.14.71	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.14.72	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.14.73	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.14.74	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.14.75	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.14.76	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.14.77	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.14.78	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.14.79	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.14.80	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.14.81	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.14.82	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.14.83	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.14.84	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.14.85	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.14.86	Manufactured Goods	Textiles
9902.14.87	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.14.88	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.14.89	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.14.90	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.14.91	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.14.92	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.14.93	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.14.94	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.14.95	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.14.96	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.14.97	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.14.98	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.14.99	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.01	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.02	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.03	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.04	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.05	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.15.06	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.07	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.08	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.15.09	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.10	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.11	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.15.12	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.15.13	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.15.14	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.15.15	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.16	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.17	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.18	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.20	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.21	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.22	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.23	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.24	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.25	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.26	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.15.27	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.15.28	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.15.30	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.31	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.32	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.33	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.34	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.35	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.15.36	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.37	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.38	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.39	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.40	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.41	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.42	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.43	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.44	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.45	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.46	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.47	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.48	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.15.49	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.50	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.51	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.52	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.53	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.54	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.55	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.56	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.57	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.58	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.15.59	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.15.62	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.63	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.64	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.66	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.67	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.68	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.69	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.70	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.71	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.72	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.73	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.74	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.75	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.76	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.77	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.78	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.79	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.80	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.81	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.15.82	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.83	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.84	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.85	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.86	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.87	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.88	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.15.89	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.15.90	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.15.91	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.92	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.93	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.94	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.95	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.96	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.97	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.98	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.15.99	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.01	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.02	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.03	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears

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9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.16.04	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.05	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.06	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.07	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.08	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.09	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.10	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.11	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.12	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.13	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.14	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.15	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.16	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.17	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.18	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.16.19	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.20	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.21	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.22	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.23	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.24	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.25	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.26	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.27	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.16.28	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.16.29	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.16.30	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.16.31	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.32	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.33	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.34	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.35	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.36	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.37	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.38	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.39	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.40	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.41	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.16.42	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.43	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.44	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.45	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.46	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.47	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.48	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.49	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.50	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.51	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.52	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.53	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.54	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.16.55	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.56	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.57	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.58	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.59	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.60	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.61	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.62	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.63	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.64	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.65	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.66	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.67	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.68	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.69	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.70	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.71	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.72	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.73	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.74	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.75	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.76	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.77	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.78	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.79	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.80	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.81	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.82	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.16.83	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.16.84	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.16.85	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.86	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.87	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.88	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.89	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.90	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.91	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.92	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.93	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.94	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.95	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.96	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.16.97	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.17.01	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.17.02	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.17.03	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.17.04	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.17.05	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.17.06	Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
9902.17.07	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.08	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods

AMCA: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.17.09	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.10	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.11	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.12	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.13	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.17.14	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.17.15	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.16	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.17	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.18	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.19	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.20	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.21	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.22	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.23	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.24	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.25	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.26	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.27	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.28	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.29	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.30	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.31	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.32	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.33	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.34	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.35	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.36	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.37	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.38	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.39	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.40	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.41	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.42	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.43	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.44	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.45	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.17.46	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.17.47	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.17.48	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.17.49	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.17.50	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.17.51	Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
9902.17.52	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.53	Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
9902.17.54	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.55	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.56	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.17.57	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.17.58	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.17.59	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods

Appendix D: List of Groups with 9902 Headings

9902 Heading	Group	Subgroup
9902.17.60	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.17.61	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.17.62	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.17.63	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.17.64	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.17.65	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.17.70	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.71	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.72	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.73	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.74	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.75	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.76	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.77	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.78	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.79	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.80	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.81	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.82	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.83	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.84	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.85	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.86	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.87	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.88	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.89	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.90	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.91	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.92	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.93	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.94	Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
9902.17.95	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.17.96	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.17.97	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
9902.17.98	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.17.99	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.18.01	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.18.02	Manufactured Goods	Other Goods
9902.18.03	Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products

Source: Compiled by USITC.

Appendix E

Summary of Views of Interested Parties

Views of Interested Parties

Interested parties had the opportunity to file written submissions to the Commission in the course of this investigation and to provide summaries of the positions expressed in the submissions for inclusion in this report. As the Commission did not receive any written summaries, this appendix contains the names of other interested parties who filed written submissions during investigation. A copy of each written submission is available in the Commission's Electronic Docket Information System (EDIS).¹ The Commission also held a public hearing in connection with this investigation on April 8, 2019. The full text of the transcript of the Commission's hearing is also available on EDIS.

Written Submissions

American Apparel & Footwear Association

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submissions.

American Chemistry Council

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submissions.

Arkema Inc.

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submission.

Buhler Quality Yarns Corp.

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submission.

Drexel Chemical Company

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submissions.

Element Electronics

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submission.

Footwear Distributors & Retailers of America

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submissions.

Glen Raven, Inc.

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submissions.

Hitachi Automotive Systems Americas, Inc.

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submission.

¹ Available online at <http://edis.usitc.gov/>.

Mannington Mills

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submission.

Nation Ford Chemical Company

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submissions.

National Association of Chemical Distributors

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submission.

National Association of Manufacturers

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submissions.

National Council of Textile Organizations

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submission.

National Spinning Co., Inc.

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submissions.

Outdoor Industry Association

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submissions.

Society of Chemical Manufacturers & Affiliates

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submissions.

Spinrite Services Inc.

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submission.

Sumitomo Chemical Advanced Technologies

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submissions.

The Manufacturing Tariff Bill (MTB) Coalition

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submission.

Umicore USA Inc.

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submission.

US Global Value Chain Coalition

No written summary. Please see EDIS for full submission.

Appendix F

MTB Effects Questionnaire



**American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act:
Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy**
(Investigation no. 332-565)
mtbeffects@usitc.gov

Background information

The information requested by this questionnaire is for use by the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) in connection with investigation no. 332-565, *American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy*, which is being conducted for the purpose of preparing the report required by Section 4 of the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 (AMCA). This report will be delivered to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance (Committees) by October 18, 2019. Section 4 of the AMCA directs the Commission to submit to the Committees “a report on the effects on the United States economy of duty suspensions and reductions enacted pursuant to this Act.” The Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018 (MTB Act of 2018) was enacted on September 13, 2018. The temporary duty suspensions and reductions under the MTB Act of 2018 apply to goods entered, or withdrawn for consumption from warehouse, on or after October 13, 2018.

The AMCA directs the Commission to include in its report “a broad assessment of the economic effects of such duty suspensions and reductions on producers, purchasers, and consumers in the United States, using case studies describing such effects on selected industries or by type of article as available data permit.” The AMCA also directs the Commission to solicit and append to its report “recommendations with respect to those domestic industry sectors or specific domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions, either through a unilateral action of the United States or [through] negotiations for reciprocal tariff agreements, with a particular focus on inequities created by tariff inversions.” The questionnaire has been designed to collect the information that will allow the Commission to prepare the report.

**Your firm is required by law to respond to this questionnaire.
Please read all instructions and return the completed questionnaire
to the Commission no later than March 13, 2019.**

OMB no. 3117-0231; Expiration date 02/28/2022

No response is required if a currently valid OMB control number is not displayed

The Commission is requesting this information under the authority of section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1332) and section 4 of the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 (AMCA) (19 U.S.C. § 1332 note). Completing the questionnaire is mandatory, and failure to reply as directed can result in a subpoena or other order to compel the submission of records or information in your possession (19 U.S.C. § 1333(a)).

Confidentiality

All sections of the questionnaire except section 4: Except for section 4 of the questionnaire, the Commission has designated the information you provide in response to this questionnaire as "Confidential Business Information" to the extent that the information would reveal the operations of your organization and is not otherwise available to the public. The Commission will not disclose such Confidential Business Information in this questionnaire except as provided for in section 6 of the questionnaire. Information received in response to this questionnaire will be aggregated with information from other questionnaire responses and will not be published in a way that would reveal the operations of your firm.

Section 4 of the questionnaire: Section 4 of the questionnaire (Recommendations Relating to Permanent Duty Suspensions and Reductions) requests certain information that the AMCA requires the Commission to solicit and append to its report. As the Commission intends to include such information in the report that it sends to the Committees and releases to the public, please do not include information in your response to section 4 of the questionnaire that you consider to be Confidential Business Information.

Completing the questionnaire

To complete this questionnaire, you will need the unique token found in the email you received. Please note: this token is case sensitive.

This questionnaire must be completed online. You can find the link to the online questionnaire at <https://www.usitc.gov/mtbeffects>.

Additional Information and Assistance

For more information about the report, please visit the Commission's Ongoing Investigations page, https://www.usitc.gov/research_and_analysis/what_we_are_working_on.htm. If you need any assistance with the questionnaire, please contact Kimberlie Freund, Samantha DeCarlo, or Maureen Letostak at 202-205-3342 or 202-205-3225, or email the project team at mtbeffects@usitc.gov.

More information about the Commission can be found by visiting <https://www.usitc.gov/>.

Not For Submission

Definitions

9902 headings/provisions: The headings in the U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) under which products subject to duty suspensions and reductions under the MTB Act of 2018 are classified. They are provided for in chapter 99, subchapter 2 of the HTS. See <https://hts.usitc.gov/current>.

American Manufacturing and Competiveness Act (AMCA) of 2016: A law that sets out a process for temporarily suspending or reducing tariffs on certain products and requires the Commission to prepare a report on the effects on the United States economy of such duty suspensions and reductions. A copy of the AMCA and additional information is available at: https://usitc.gov/research_and_analysis/what_we_are_working_on.htm.

Committees: The term refers to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance, the two Congressional committees to which the Commission must submit its report.

Customer: Another firm or an individual consumer to which your firm sells a product.

Downstream product: Product made with input(s) imported under the 9902 provisions. For example, acrylic yarn is a downstream product made with acrylic staple fibers imported under HTS heading 9902.13.11.

Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS): A publication that provides the applicable tariff rates and statistical categories for all merchandise imported into the United States; it is based on the international Harmonized System, the global system of nomenclature that is used to describe most world trade in goods.

Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018 (MTB Act of 2018): Enacted September 13, 2018, the Act makes eligible for duty-free treatment or reduced rates of duty, as appropriate, the goods listed in the Act that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after October 13, 2018, and through December 31, 2020.

Normal Trade Relations (NTR) duty rate: The rate of duty listed in the column titled “General” of the HTS. Also commonly referred to as “Most Favored Nation (MFN)” rate of duty, it is applicable to most countries (excluding North Korea and Cuba).

Production: All production in your U.S. establishment(s), including production consumed internally within your firm.

Retailer: A business that sells goods to the public for use or consumption rather than for resale.

Section 301 tariffs: Additional duties imposed on certain imports from China under the authority of Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to China’s acts, policies, and practices related to technology transfer, intellectual property, and innovation. Products subject to additional tariffs are listed in HTS, Chapter 99, Section 3. For additional information on the China 301 tariffs, see Office of the United States Trade Representative, “301 Investigations” at <https://ustr.gov/issue-areas/enforcement/section-301-investigations/record-section-301-investigation>.

Tariff inversion: A situation in which the duty rate on a raw material is higher than the duty rate on a finished good made using that raw material. For example, the NTR rate of duty on certain bib overalls (classified in HTS subheading 6203.49.00) is 8.5 percent ad valorem, which is lower than the 12 percent ad valorem duty rate on certain woven fabric (classified in HTS subheading 5516.33.10) used to make the overalls.

Not For Submission

Section 1: Firm information

The information submitted in response to this section will be treated as Confidential Business Information.

1.1 Please list your firm's primary address and a contact person.

- a. Firm name
- b. Address
- c. City State Zip code Website address
- d. Contact person's name
- e. Contact person's job title
- f. Contact person's telephone number (xxx-xxx-xxxx)
- g. Contact person's email address (xxx@xxx.xxx)

1.2 How many full-time (30 hours or more per week) workers did your firm employ in the United States before the duty suspensions and reductions in the MTB Act of 2018 became effective (October 13, 2018)?

- Less than 50 full-time employees
- 50-499 full-time employees
- 500 or more full-time employees

1.3 Is your firm a: (check all that apply)

If none of the following apply, please contact the project team by phone at 202-205-3225 or 202-205-3342 or by email at mtbeffects@usitc.gov.

- Retailer (of products imported under the MTB Act of 2018)
- Manufacturer (using products imported under the MTB Act of 2018)
- Distributor/wholesaler (of products imported under the MTB Act of 2018)

[If Distributor/Wholesaler is chosen] Please check the box(es) that best describe the products of which your firm is a distributor/wholesaler:

- Consumer goods
- Products intended to be used in manufacturing (e.g., inputs to production, machinery and parts). Please explain or provide examples:

- Other (specify)

Please provide more information about the nature of your firm's business (e.g., (1) "firm is a sporting goods manufacturer and also imports parts for wholesale"; or (2) "firm produces glufosinate ammonium for wholesale distribution to the pesticide sector").

1.4 Since October 14, 2016, has your firm experienced any mergers or acquisitions affecting its U.S. operations importing a product eligible for a duty suspension or reduction under the MTB Act of 2018?

- No
- Yes

[If yes] Please describe:

1.5 Since October 14, 2016, has your firm closed any operations in the United States that import one or more products eligible for a duty suspension or reduction under the MTB Act of 2018?

- No
- Yes

[If yes] Please describe:

Not For Submission

Section 2: Potential Effects of Actions Other than the Duty Suspensions and Reductions Enacted under the MTB Act of 2018

This section is intended to explore how additional duties assessed on selected items from China under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, or other factors, may affect the benefits accrued to your firm as a result of the duty suspensions and reductions under the MTB Act of 2018.

The information submitted in response to this section will be treated as Confidential Business Information.

2.1 Have the additional duties assessed on selected imports from China under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 affected:

	No	Yes
a. Your firm's use of 9902 provisions?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. The country or countries from which your firm sources products covered by the 9902 provisions?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Benefits accrued to your firm as a result of the 9902 provisions (e.g. cost savings, increased employment, new investment, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

[If yes to a.] Please describe how your use has changed:

[If yes to b.] Please describe how your sourcing has shifted:

[If yes to c.] Please describe how the benefits accrued to your firm have changed:

2.2 Other than the additional duties assessed on selected imports from China under Section 301, if your firm has not benefited from a duty suspension or reduction under the MTB Act of 2018, please explain why.

Section 3: Effects of Duty Suspensions and Reductions under the MTB Act of 2018

The AMCA directs the Commission to include in its report “a broad assessment of the economic effects of such duty suspensions and reductions on producers, purchasers, and consumers in the United States using case studies describing such effects on selected industries or by type of article as available data permit.”

The information submitted in response to this section will be treated as Confidential Business Information.

3.1 Does your firm import or plan to import into the United States any product eligible for a duty suspension or reduction under the MTB Act of 2018?

- Yes
- No

[If no] Please explain:

3.2 Has your firm increased, or does your firm plan to increase, imports of products eligible for a duty suspension or reduction under the MTB Act 2018 as a result of the duty suspensions and reductions?

- Yes
- No

Please explain:

3.3 Has your firm made changes, or does your firm anticipate making changes, to the firm metrics that are listed in the left hand column of the following table as a direct result of the duty suspensions and reductions enacted under the MTB Act of 2018? (These suspensions and reductions are effective starting October 13, 2018 through December 31, 2020.)

[For all firms] **Please select the actual change and anticipated change for your firm in the section below (whether a retailer, wholesale/distributor, or manufacturer):**

Metric	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Actual increase	No actual change	Actual decrease	Anticipated increase	No anticipated change	Anticipated decrease
Employment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wage rates	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sales volume (based on units)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Number of customers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Investment in new product development	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

[If the respondent clicks “increase” or “decrease” above, a series of questions will appear. If the respondent clicks “no change” then no questions will appear for the respondent.]

- a. Please provide details regarding how your firm’s employment has changed and/or will likely change as a result of the duty suspensions and reductions:

If response differs by product, please explain:

- b. Please provide details regarding how your firm’s domestic wage rates have changed and/or will likely change as a result of duty suspensions and reductions:

If response differs by product, please explain:

- c. Please provide details regarding how your firm’s sales volume has changed and/or will likely change as a result of duty suspensions and reductions (e.g., an increase or decrease in sales volume that is directly related to duty suspensions or reductions):

If response differs by product, please explain:

- d. Please provide details regarding how your customer base has changed and/or will likely change as a result of duty suspensions and reductions (e.g., an increase or decrease in the number of customers that is directly related to duty suspensions and reductions):

If response differs by product, please explain:

- e. Please provide details regarding how your firm's investment in capital equipment or machinery has changed and/or will likely change as a result of duty suspensions and reductions (e.g., planned purchases of capital or machinery, actual machinery purchases, new facilities):

If response differs by product, please explain:

- f. Please provide details regarding how your firm's investment in new product development has changed and/or will likely change as a result of duty suspensions and reductions:

If response differs by product, please explain:

Not For Submission

3.4 Has your firm made changes, or does your firm anticipate making changes, to the metrics that are listed in the left hand column of the following table as a direct result of the duty suspensions and reductions enacted under the MTB Act of 2018? (These suspensions and reductions are effective starting October 13, 2018 through December 31, 2020.)

[If Retail and Wholesale/Distributor chosen in question 3] **Please select the actual change and anticipated change for your firm’s retail and/or wholesale/distributor operations:**

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Actual increase	No actual change	Actual decrease	Anticipated increase	No anticipated change	Anticipated decrease
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (specify):	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

[If the respondent clicks “increase” or “decrease” above, a series of questions will appear. If the respondent clicks “no change” then no questions will appear for the respondent.]

- a. Please provide details regarding how the prices of your firm’s imported products that are sold directly to customers have changed and/or will likely change as a result of duty suspensions and reductions, and also what share of the duty savings is passed on to your customers and/or how has the quality or value of the product changed:

If response differs by product, please explain:

- b. Please provide details regarding how the other factor(s) specified above has/have changed and/or will likely change as a result of duty suspensions and reductions:

If response differs by product, please explain:

3.5 Has your firm made changes, or does your firm anticipate making changes, to the firm metrics that are listed in the left hand column of the following table as a direct result of the duty suspensions and reductions enacted under the MTB Act of 2018? (These suspensions and reductions are effective starting October 13, 2018 through December 31, 2020.)

[If Manufacturer chosen in question 3] **Please select the actual change and anticipated change for your firm’s manufacturing operations:**

Metric	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Actual increase	No actual change	Actual decrease	Anticipated increase	No anticipated change	Anticipated decrease
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Production costs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Production volume	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (specify):	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

[If the respondent clicks “increase” or “decrease” above, a series of questions will appear. If the respondent clicks “no change” then no questions will appear for the respondent.]

- a. Please provide details regarding how the prices of your firm’s downstream products that are sold directly to customers have changed and/or will likely change as a result of duty suspensions and reductions:

If response differs by product, please explain:

- b. Please provide details regarding how your firm’s production costs have changed and/or will likely change as a result of duty suspensions and reductions (e.g., an increase or decrease in production costs that is directly related to duty suspensions or reductions):

If response differs by product, please explain:

- c. Please provide details regarding how your firm’s production volume has changed and/or will likely change as a result of duty suspensions and reductions (e.g., an increase/decrease in production volume, or a planned increase in production):

If response differs by product, please explain:

- d. Please provide details regarding how the other factor(s) specified above has/have changed and/or will likely change as a result of duty suspensions and reductions:

If response differs by product, please explain:

Not For Submission

Section 4: Recommendations Relating to Permanent Duty Suspensions and Reductions

The AMCA requires that the Commission “solicit and append to the report . . . recommendations with respect to those domestic industry sectors or specific domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions, either through a unilateral action of the United States or through negotiations for reciprocal tariff agreements, with a particular focus on inequities created by tariff inversions.”

Warning: The information you submit in this section (Section 4) of the questionnaire will NOT be treated as Confidential Business Information and may be included in the report the Commission sends to the Committees and makes available to the public.

(See “Confidentiality” on page 2 of the questionnaire for additional information.)

4.1 Do you recommend that one or more current 9902 provisions become permanent duty suspensions or reductions?

- Yes [If the respondent clicks yes, follow up questions will appear for the respondent to answer.]
- No [If the respondent clicks no they will be provided a space to explain why, the questionnaire will skip to Section 5.]

[If no] Please explain why:

4.2 Are there specific domestic industry sectors or domestic industries that you believe might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions, either through a unilateral action of the United States or through negotiations for reciprocal tariff agreements?

- Yes
- No

[If yes] Please list the industry sector(s)/industry(ies):

4.3 The 9902 headings that your firm either petitioned for or commented on that were granted duty suspensions or reductions through the MTB Act of 2018 are provide in the table below. Check each HTS 9902 heading for which you recommend a permanent duty suspension or reduction. Also, check if the current Normal Trade Relations (NTR, also known as Most Favored Nation (MFN)) rate of duty on the article for which you are recommending a permanent duty suspension or reduction reflects an inequity created by tariff inversions (i.e., the U.S. duty rate on intermediate/input is higher than the U.S. duty rate on the finished good). (For example, the NTR rate of duty on certain bib overalls (classified in HTS subheading 6203.49.00) is 8.5 percent ad valorem, which is lower than the 12 percent ad valorem duty rate on certain woven fabric (classified in HTS subheading 5516.33.10) used to make the overalls.)

HTS 9902 heading	Does your firm recommend a permanent duty suspension or reduction for this HTS 9902 heading? (Check if yes)	In your view does the product covered by this HTS 9902 heading have an inequity created by a tariff inversion? (Check if yes)
[Prepopulated]	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(a.) [If the respondent checks the box above requesting a permanent duty suspension or reduction] Provide your firm’s reasons for requesting a permanent duty suspension or reduction for the HTS 9902 heading(s) listed in the above table in Question 15:

(b.) [If respondent checks a circle in the table above and asserts that this HTS number has an inequity in the form of a tariff inversion] Describe how these inequities affect your firm’s production or operations:

4.4 If your firm would like to make any additional public comments for or against a permanent duty suspension or reduction, use the space below. Please do not use the Tab key when entering text.

Section 5: Other

5.1 If your firm would like to further explain any of the responses in this questionnaire, use the space below. The information submitted in response to this section will be treated as Confidential Business Information. Please do not use the Tab key when entering text.

If your organization would like to submit a separate statement for the public record, click on the link below to view the Commission’s instructions for submitting such statements in the Commission’s notice of this investigation published in the *Federal Register*. Such statements and all other written submissions in this proceeding are due by April 23, 2019.

[Initiating Federal Register Notice](#)
[Federal Register Notice for Revised Schedule](#)

Not For Submission

Section 6: Certification

The undersigned certifies that the information supplied herein in response to this questionnaire is complete and correct to the best of his/her knowledge and belief and understands that the information submitted is subject to audit and verification by the Commission.

Section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1332(g)) provides that the Commission may not release information which it considers to be Confidential Business Information unless the party submitting such information had notice, at the time of submission, that such information would be released by the Commission, or such party subsequently consents to the release of the information. The undersigned acknowledges that all information, including Confidential Business Information, submitted in this questionnaire response and throughout this investigation may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel for cybersecurity purposes. The undersigned understands that all contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements. With the exception of information that you provide in section 4 of this questionnaire or in a statement submitted for the public record (separate from the questionnaire) as described in section 5 of this questionnaire, the Commission will not otherwise disclose information that you submit in a manner that would reveal the operations of the firm supplying the information except as may be required by law. The information that you provide may be aggregated with information from other questionnaire responses and published in aggregated form, but it will not be published in a manner that would reveal the operations of your organization.

Certifier's name and title

Date of certification

Check the box below in place of a written signature to indicate that the authorized official listed has certified the information provided.

Certified

Section 7: Submitting the Questionnaire

Before submitting your firm's completed questionnaire, please report the actual number of hours required to complete this questionnaire and the cost to your organization of doing so, including all preparatory activities.

Hours Cost (\$)

To submit the questionnaire:

This questionnaire must be completed online. You can find the link to the online questionnaire at <https://www.usitc.gov/mtbeffects>.

Not For Submission

Appendix G

Description of the Commission's Survey Methodology

Survey Methods

Section 4 of the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 (AMCA)³¹³ directed the U.S. International Trade Commission (Commission or USITC) to submit a report on “the effects on the United States economy of duty suspensions and reductions enacted pursuant to this Act” as well as to “solicit and append to the report . . . recommendations with respect to those domestic industry sectors or specific domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions.” The Commission developed a questionnaire to collect information on the impacts of the duty suspensions and reductions under the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018 (MTB Act of 2018) as well as to solicit recommendations for permanent duty suspensions and reductions. The questionnaire was field-tested in November 2018, and it was submitted in December 2018 to the U.S. Office of Management and Budget for approval. The Commission received approval in February 2019 and sent the questionnaire to 345 U.S. firms.

Surveying for this investigation consisted of three steps. First, the Commission compiled a list of firms that successfully petitioned for or commented on petitions for products that were granted temporary duty suspensions or reductions (“duty relief”) in the MTB Act of 2018. Second, it sent questionnaires to all firms identified. Finally, the Commission identified groups of broadly similar products that had been granted duty relief and combined responses from individual questionnaires according to those groups for use throughout this report.

Population

The first step in the survey process was to generate a list of firms that successfully petitioned for products that were granted duty relief in the MTB Act of 2018, as well as firms that commented on those petitions. The Commission used information compiled from its Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Petition System (MTBPS) during the petition-and-comment periods in 2016 and 2017 to assemble this list. Staff then evaluated the list to combine duplicates, consolidate firms that had been acquired or sold, and remove industry associations.³¹⁴ The final list included 345 firms.

As noted, the Commission assembled products granted duty relief under the MTB Act of 2018 into groups and subgroups of related products. Firms may have petitioned for many products, some of which may fall in to different groups and subgroups. Therefore, firms may be included in more than one group or subgroup.

Response Rates

Based on the Commission’s authority under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C 1333(a)), all firms that received the questionnaire were legally required to complete it. The firms received an initial mailing informing them of the investigation and the questionnaire, followed by an email containing

³¹³ See appendix A of this report.

³¹⁴ They were removed because the USITC questionnaire asked specific questions about firm-level effects, which would be unanswerable by industry associations.

instructions for completing it within 30 days. They received two follow-up emails reminding them to complete the questionnaire.

The survey had a 92 percent overall response rate. This response rate reflects all of the adjustments that were made to the survey population in order to account for firms that were consolidated or otherwise exempt from the survey. Of the 345 firms that received questionnaires, 10 were granted exemptions. After all adjustments, there were 335 firms in the population, with 306 responding. The 306 responses covered 96 percent of all 9902 headings in chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS). Response rates and coverage by group and subgroup are included in table G.1.

Table G.1 Overall USITC survey number of firms contacted, response rates, and share of 9902 headings covered, by group and subgroup

Group/subgroup	Number of firms	Response rate (%)	Share of 9902 headings covered by responses (%)
Overall response rate to USITC survey	335	92	96
Chemicals	147	93	97
Organic Specialty Chemicals	83	94	97
Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals	51	96	95
Paints, Pigments, and Dyes	17	94	93
Pesticide Products and Formulations	33	100	100
Plastics in Primary Forms	35	94	98
Other Chemicals	48	98	96
Selected Consumer Products	92	89	94
Footwear	21	95	98
Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools	30	87	97
Sporting Goods	27	93	96
Miscellaneous Consumer Products	31	84	89
Manufacturing And Miscellaneous Goods	126	93	97
Agricultural Products	13	85	80
Machinery, Electronics, and Components	27	100	100
Motors, Generators, and Gears	19	100	100
Textiles	32	81	93
Other Goods	51	96	99

Source: Compiled by USITC.

Note: Responding firms may have petitioned for many products, some of which fall in to different groups and subgroups. Therefore, number of firms in each subgroup will not sum to the total number for the groups and number of firms in each group will not sum to the total number of responding firms.

Limitations on Data Analysis

The products contained in the MTB Act of 2018 are distinct, disparate products. For the purposes of this report, these products were combined into broad groups of related products. Because these products are very diverse and also are very few compared to the entirety of products classified under the HTS, these groupings do not represent any industry as a whole. Therefore, the analysis of the questionnaire responses is limited to the firms that responded to the questionnaire and the 9902 headings that they had used at the time of data collection, rather than all importers.

As mentioned above, the survey population covers firms that petitioned for products that were granted duty relief in the MTB Act of 2018 and firms that commented on such petitions. However, any firm is

eligible to import products under the 9902 provisions. Therefore, the analysis of the effects of the temporary duty relief is limited to the effects on the firms that responded to the questionnaire and may not reflect the effects seen by all importers using the provisions.

Firms could petition for multiple products during the petitioning process in 2016, and some firms have multiple business units across many different business operations. Therefore, firms could have received duty relief for multiple products across several groups and subgroups. Some such firms may have responded for certain products in one group but not for all products in all groups and subgroups for which they received duty relief. This affected the Commission's approach to aggregating firms' responses. For example, a responding firm with products in both the Chemicals group and the Selected Consumer Products group supplied responses only for the chemical products for which it had petitioned; however, the firm's response is also included in the Selected Consumer Products group analysis. This issue affects 35 percent of responding firms (i.e., 65 percent of respondents' responses are classified in a single group and subgroup).

Appendix H

Economic Modeling Methodology

Economic Modeling Methodology

The Commission used two different types of economic modeling to estimate the likely economic impacts of the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018 (MTB Act of 2018, or the Act) on U.S. purchasers, producers, and consumers. This technical appendix describes the models, data, assumptions, and calibration procedures used in the two types of modeling in this report.

Partial Equilibrium Modeling

The Commission used industry-specific, partial equilibrium modeling to estimate the likely economic impacts of the temporary duty relief on prices of U.S. imports of products included under the MTB Act of 2018. The model used in this study is a standard nonlinear, Armington-style partial equilibrium model with constant elasticity of substitution (CES).³¹⁵

Model Overview

In the model, the buyers' market for each product is perfectly competitive, but product varieties are imperfect substitutes.³¹⁶ Product varieties are differentiated by country of origin. In this report, there are two varieties: (1) foreign varieties that initially entered the United States dutied and have been granted temporary duty relief under the MTB Act of 2018, and (2) foreign varieties that entered the United States duty free before the MTB Act of 2018 and continue to enter duty free. For a product to be granted duty relief, there must be no objection from domestic producers. In most cases, there is no objection from domestic firms because there is no domestic production of the product under consideration for duty relief. In other cases, domestic production is only a very small share of the market. Therefore, we assume in the model that there is no domestic production for all products under 9902 headings, and that the market share for the domestic variety is zero.³¹⁷

In the model, buyers of each product under 9902 headings choose between two varieties: imports subject to duty relief under the Act (S), and non-subject imports that were duty free before the implementation of the Act (N). The model assumes that buyers substitute between varieties at a constant rate of substitution and based on a number of demand preferences. On the supply side, the model uses an upward-sloping, constant price elasticity supply function.

Trade and tariff data were taken from official statistics of the U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Census) for 2017. Staff used benchmark values for all elasticities. The model parameters are adjusted to match initial

³¹⁵ For more details, see Armington, "A Theory of Demand for Products Distinguished by Place of Production," 1969; Francois and Hall, "Partial Equilibrium Modeling," 1997, 122–155; and Hallren and Riker, "An Introduction to Partial Equilibrium Modeling of Trade Policy," 2017.

³¹⁶ For a detailed derivation of the type of partial equilibrium model used in this study, see Hallren and Riker, "An Introduction to Partial Equilibrium Modeling of Trade Policy," 2017.

³¹⁷ In most cases, domestic production is zero. In those few cases where there may be some domestic production, the assumption of zero domestic production will only lead to a slight overestimation in the price changes that result from the duty relief. This assumption is reasonable because (1) we are primarily concerned with estimating the upper bound of the domestic price changes resulting from duty relief, and (2) domestic production for all products is either zero or a very small share of the market.

market conditions.³¹⁸ Once the model is calibrated to initial conditions, the tariff rate on the dutied variety is reduced from its 2017 value to zero. Then the model adjusts the market prices until quantity demanded and quantity supplied are equalized for all varieties.

One feature of the model is that it will not predict full passthrough of duty relief to domestic prices for subject imports. Therefore, if tariffs on a given product are reduced by 10 percentage points, then domestic prices for subject imports will fall by less than 10 percent. This result is driven by key features of the models. Specifically, buyers (importers) view each import variety (i.e., similar products from different countries) as distinct and differentiated and thus not perfectly substitutable. Therefore, price is only one factor that buyers consider when selecting an import variety, and they will not fully substitute from one variety to another due to a reduction in import duty alone. Additionally, producers do not have constant marginal costs, so their supply curves are not perfectly elastic (i.e., “flat” or price invariant).³¹⁹ Finally, some imports entered the United States duty free before the MTB Act of 2018. Therefore, only a portion of the products imported under 9902 headings are affected by the Act’s duty relief.

Data

Each 9902 heading has an associated HTS 8-digit (HTS-8) subheading as set forth in the MTB Act of 2018. Because there are no recorded import data for the products in each 9902 heading from before the implementation of the Act, it is not known ex ante what share, by import value, the products specified in each 9902 heading represent within that heading’s associated HTS-8 subheading. Because the Commission does not have sufficient data on the value of the imports that are covered by the Act at the 9902 heading level, the report uses corresponding HTS-8 level import data as a proxy.

Even before the MTB Act of 2018 was implemented, a portion of products now covered by 9902 headings entered the United States duty free from some trading partners as a result of certain trade agreements. The exact value of these “non-subject imports,” if any, is not known. However, using U.S. Census import data, Commission staff calculated the share of dutied and duty-free imports for each associated HTS-8 subheading (permanent rate line). It has therefore been assumed that the share of the products now covered by the 9902 headings that came in duty free before the MTB Act of 2018 was implemented is equal to the share of products that entered duty free in 2017 in each of the associated HTS-8 permanent rate lines. This could overstate the effects if the share of dutiable imports entered under the permanent rate line is larger than the share of dutiable imports entered under 9902 headings, and understate the effects if it is smaller.³²⁰

³¹⁸ For a step-by-step discussion of the calibration process, see Hallren and Riker, “An Introduction to Partial Equilibrium Modeling of Trade Policy,” 2017.

³¹⁹ In an Armington CES model like the one used here, perfect passthrough of duty relief to domestic prices for subject imports will occur only if supply is perfectly elastic.

³²⁰ To illustrate this point, consider the following example where we observe trade data in 2017 before the implementation of the MTB Act of 2018. Let:

A = value of dutiable HTS-8 imports

B = value of non-dutiable HTS-8 imports

C = value of previously dutiable imports under 9902 headings

D = value of previously non-dutiable imports under 9902 headings

Because of the assumptions made and because a single HTS-8 permanent rate line might have multiple 9902 headings with differing rates of duty reductions associated with it, these models estimate a full removal of tariffs on all the associated HTS-8 tariff lines, which will overstate the price effects, but provide a true upper bound estimate. To investigate the aggregate partial equilibrium effect, staff combined all of the HTS-8 permanent tariff lines affected by the duty relief into industry groups used in the Commission's survey. The relevant HTS-8 subheadings were mapped into three groups (defined for the purposes of this study): a Chemicals group, a Selected Consumer Products group, and a Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group. Staff estimated the share of the value of imports that went into each survey group for those specific HTS-8 subheadings. These shares are used to split dutied imports among the survey sectors.

Elasticities

The analysis consisted of one primary simulation and an analysis of the sensitivity of results to changes in the Armington elasticity to account for the need to use the broader HTS-8 tariff line as a proxy for the 9902 headings. The primary simulation used an Armington elasticity value of 2, which is slightly lower than the Commission's usual Armington elasticity, to compensate for the existence of products within each HTS-8 permanent tariff line that are less substitutable with the products under the 9902 headings across import varieties. This smaller Armington elasticity value makes buyers less responsive to changes in relative prices, and therefore will counteract some of the potential to overestimate the price effects. The sensitivity analysis used a constant elasticity of substitution (Armington) value of 3, the benchmark value used by the Commission. The results are not sensitive to these changes in the Armington elasticity value. For both simulations, a common set of values was used for the industry price elasticity of total industry demand and supply elasticities for imports subject to the duties and non-subject imports.

As a benchmark value, staff used a value of -1 for the industry price elasticity of total industry demand. This decision was motivated by the assumption that the reduction in tariffs under the MTB Act of 2018 will not change the size, in value, of imports of any of the products covered by 9902 provisions, but will only alter the country source shares of imports. This assumption means that final-demand consumers have Cobb-Douglas preferences across all consumption industries: they consume in fixed expenditure shares across all industries. This is a standard assumption in the literature on partial equilibrium and computable general equilibrium economic models and is consistent with the construction of U.S. national input-output tables.³²¹

On the supply side, in the absence of specific supply response information at the HTS-8 permanent rate line level, staff used a common supply elasticity of 10 for all country varieties for all aggregations. Given

While A and B are known, C and D are not known. The analysis assumes that $(A/B) = (C/D)$ for the purposes of interpreting the model results. If $(A/(A+B)) > (C/(C+D))$, then the model will overstate the price effect of the MTB Act of 2018 for each tariff line in percent change terms. If $(A/(A+B)) < (C/(C+D))$, then the model will understate the price effect of the MTB Act of 2018 for each tariff line in percent change terms.

³²¹ See Dixon *et al.*, *ORANI: A Multisectoral Model of the Australian Economy*, 1982; Hosoe, Gasawa, and Hashimoto, *Textbook of Computable General Equilibrium Modeling*, 2010; Dixon, Koopman, and Rimmer, "The MONASH Style of Computable General Equilibrium Modeling," 2013, 23–103; Hillberry and Hummels, "Trade Elasticity Parameters for a Computable General Equilibrium Model," 2013, 1213–69.

the values for the price elasticity of supply and the Armington elasticity, both demand and supply are price elastic.

Results

Commission staff estimated the change in the price paid by importers resulting from the duty relief using four aggregations of the data: first, all associated permanent rate lines, followed by associated permanent rate lines in the Chemicals group, in the Selected Consumer Products group, and in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group. The trade-weighted average ad valorem duty rate for each group before the implementation of the MTB Act of 2018 was 6.5 percent, 5.2 percent, 9.4 percent, and 3.3 percent, respectively (table H.1). As noted above, for each group, staff estimated the effect of full duty relief.³²² Table H.1 summarizes the results. In the analysis, model parameters were the same for all products: Armington elasticity was 3, industry price elasticity of demand was -1, and supply elasticities were 10.³²³

Table H.1 Estimated change in average import price due to the temporary duty suspensions and reductions under the MTB Act of 2018

	All associated permanent rate lines	Chemicals	Selected Consumer Products	Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods
Trade-weighted average duty rate before duty relief (% ad valorem) ^a	6.5	5.2	9.4	3.3
Average price paid by importers (% change) ^b	-3.9	-2.6	-6.5	-1.8
Previously dutiable price (% change)	-5.4	-4.4	-7.7	-2.8
Previously duty-free price (% change)	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1

Source: USITC estimates.

Note: Model parameters are the same for all aggregates; Armington: 2, Industry elasticity: -1, Supply elasticity: 10.

^a These calculated trade-weighted average ad valorem duty rates are based on import data and tariff rates for each HTS 8-digit permanent rate line associated with the 9902 products.

^b These estimates are not comparable with the average duty rate reductions cited in table 2.3 due to the modeling calibrations. Therefore, these estimates may be higher or lower than observed average duty rate reductions observed to date.

General Equilibrium Modeling

The general equilibrium modeling evaluates the economy-wide effects of selected U.S. duty suspensions, designated by the MTB Act of 2018, on U.S. real gross domestic product (GDP) and real

³²² The partial equilibrium models used produce comparative static estimates. This means the models' estimates show the counterfactual prices that would exist if the tariffs were not present. While time is not a factor of the model, it is generally assumed that the model shows medium-term (one- to two-year) effects of the policy change, before supply chains and labor and capital markets have had a chance to adjust to the policy shock. See Francois and Hall, "Partial Equilibrium Modeling," 1997, 122–55.

³²³ USITC conducted additional analysis by re-running the model using an Armington elasticity of 3. The results were insensitive to increasing the elasticity value from 2 to 3.

household consumption. These GDP and welfare effects are estimated using the U.S. Applied General Equilibrium (USAGE) model—a dynamic computable general equilibrium model of the U.S. economy that includes 392 sectors, which are based on the of the input-output (IO) tables published by the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).³²⁴

Model Overview

The USAGE framework is a system of equations that models the U.S. economy. These equations characterize three general conditions that together determine a general equilibrium solution. First, productive activities are characterized by constant returns to scale. In equilibrium, firms must earn zero real economic profits at the margin; all the production technologies and preferences are derived from theoretical formulations constrained by these zero-profit conditions. Second, the quantity supplied must equal the quantity demanded for each good and service in the economy. Third, all income must be accounted for either by spending on goods and services or by saving (spending can be on foreign or domestic goods and services, and savings can be on domestic or foreign saving instruments).³²⁵

The USAGE model is calibrated to the global economy from 2007 to 2018; prices are at levels that equalize supply and demand for goods, services, and factors of production. This equilibrium is based on BEA input-output tables and the most up-to-date data and forecasts of the U.S. macro economy by other U.S. government and international agencies. These forecasts include factors such as U.S. consumption, investment, government spending, imports and exports, and world GDP. The model then incorporates these data to create a baseline projection of the economy through 2020. This projection includes indicators of U.S. production, employment, trade, and prices, assuming that current policies remain in place.³²⁶ The projection does not consider recent tariff changes resulting from section 232 or section 301 actions.

In order to model trade under 9902 provisions, U.S. imports are allocated to two synthetic regions: an “MTB region,” which provides all products imported under the 9902 provisions during November 2018–May 2019, and a second “all other” region that exclusively exports non-MTB goods to the United States. Trade from the MTB region can be flexibly changed to reflect different assumptions concerning covered trade. To analyze the effects of a policy change, Commission staff created a forecast that is based on the same data, but also accounts for the temporary duty suspension. In this case, the policy change is modeled as the degree of tariff suspension or reduction on the products from the MTB region receiving duty relief under the 9902 provisions. Based on the model’s supply and demand constraints, new equilibrium prices and quantities for each USAGE sector and the overall economy are calculated in light of these duty reductions. Specifically, the model produces estimates for the overall change—or deviation from the baseline projection—in U.S. output (production), real household consumption, and real GDP, as a result of the removal or reduction of tariffs on the products covered by 9902 headings.³²⁷

³²⁴ See BEA, “Input-Output Accounts Data,” <https://www.bea.gov/industry/input-output-accounts-data>.

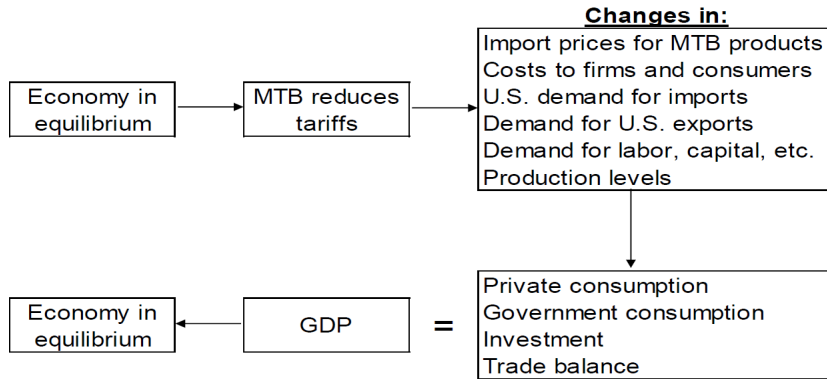
³²⁵ USITC, *The Economic Effects of Significant U.S. Import Restraints*, 2017.

³²⁶ USITC, *The Economic Effects of Significant U.S. Import Restraints*, 2017.

³²⁷ In the expansive scenario, in some instances the trade-weighted ad valorem duty on the HTS-10 statistical reporting number was lower than the reduced tariff rate on the associated 9902 heading. In those few instances, the tariff rate was not reduced.

Figure H.1 shows the general process by which the impact of the MTB Act of 2018 is assessed in a general equilibrium model.

Figure H.1 Process to assess the impact of the MTB Act of 2018 using a general equilibrium model



Source: Szamosszegi, “Economic Impact of the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill,” 2009.

Data

The USAGE sector framework is built upon the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes that are maintained by the U.S. Census. Therefore, in order to integrate the imports under 9902 provisions and duty relief into the model, staff employed a series of concordances using the associated HTS 10-digit statistical reporting number to map trade under the 9902 headings to NAICS classifications and ultimately to USAGE sectors.

Furthermore, the unique nature of the process of petitioning for temporary duty relief and the designation of 9902 headings also means that there is no way to collect data on imports under the 9902 headings prior to their designation as such under the MTB Act of 2018. Normally, the Commission would use such data in order to establish baseline imports of these products. Therefore, various approaches to determine the most effective proxy for baseline imports were evaluated for the trade of products under the 9902 headings before implementation of the Act. To capture the most narrowly defined proxy possible, Commission staff first established the HTS-10 statistical reporting number associated with imports under the 9902 headings identified by transaction level import data, according to the countries from which those have been observed through May 2019.³²⁸

Staff estimated an upper- and lower-bound scenario for liberalization due to the MTB Act of 2018, choosing two different approaches to identify the proportion of 9902 trade in each USAGE sector that contains such trade. The lower-bound (conservative) approach calibrates the proportion using observed imports under the 9902 headings from November 2018 to May 2019 and annualizing the seven months of data for observed, exporter-specific 9902 imports. The upper-bound (expansive) approach calibrates

³²⁸ As of May 2019, 24 percent of 9902 headings had no observed trade. Because no trade has been observed, these headings are not explicitly represented in either the conservative or the expansive liberalization scenarios. Additionally, only those countries with observed trade in each 9902 heading during the period are included in the calculation of duty reductions used in both approaches. If firms were to import from an expanded group of source countries, import under additional 9902 headings, or increase the volume of existing 9902 heading imports, greater economy-wide impacts would be observed in these scenarios.

the liberalized portion of trade by assuming that every associated HTS-10 statistical reporting number for each exporter benefits from the same degree of duty relief as that afforded each 9902 heading. The lower-bound approach likely underestimates the share of 9902 imports, because such imports are expected to continue to grow as more importers adjust sourcing patterns to take advantage of the tariff reduction. The upper-bound approach certainly overestimates 9902 imports, because goods benefiting from 9902 duty relief typically represent a small fraction of goods in the same HTS-10 classification.

Assumptions

Given the nature and intent of the MTB Act of 2018, the partial equilibrium analysis elsewhere in this chapter assumes that there is no domestic production of the products specified in the 9902 provisions. Because of the relatively broad sectors of the USAGE model, we must assume instead that industrial or final consumers can substitute imports in a given USAGE sector for goods produced by the corresponding domestic industry. The degree of substitution between imported USAGE goods and domestically produced USAGE goods is represented by the Armington elasticity of substitution between foreign and domestic varieties (1969). This parameter is specified separately for each USAGE good.

Results

Table H.2 Estimated economy-wide annual impacts due to temporary duty suspensions and reductions under the MTB Act of 2018 (2018 dollars)

	Lower-bound (conservative) scenario		Upper-bound (expansive) scenario	
	Change (%)	Change (million \$)	Change (%)	Change (million \$)
Real household consumption	0.00050	76.6	0.00986	1,517
Real GDP	0.00093	206.5	0.01497	3,312
Real output	0.00127	421.5	0.01901	6,303

Source: USITC estimates.

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Appendix I

Recommendations for Permanent Duty Suspensions

Table I.1 lists the 9902 headings recommended for permanent duty relief by firms responding to the Commission's questionnaire. The last (fourth) column shows whether a responding firm cited the product as having a tariff inversion. If an instance of tariff inversion was reported, "Yes" appears in the column; if not (which was true in the majority of cases), the column is left blank.

To conserve space, the names of the three product groups used in this report appear in this table as Chemicals, Consumer Products (= Selected Consumer Products), and Manufactured Goods (= Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods).

Table I.1 9902 provisions recommended for permanent duty suspension by responding firms

Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Manufactured Goods	9902.01.01	Frozen, boiled glutinous corn (other than sweet corn), not reduced in size (provided for in subheading 0710.80.70)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.01.02	Mustard seed oil and its fractions, other than crude, not denatured, not chemically modified (provided for in subheading 1514.99.90).	
Manufactured Goods	9902.01.03	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (provided for in subheading 1805.00.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.01.04	Artichokes, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid (provided for in subheading 2001.90.25)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.01.06	Pepperoncini, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid and presented in containers O/T glass jars (provided for in subheading 2001.90.38)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.01.07	Olives, green, stuffed with minced pimiento, in brine and in glass containers, O/T place packed (provided for in subheading 2005.70.25)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.01.08	Pimientos, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (provided for in subheading 2005.99.50)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.01.09	Pepperoncini, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (provided for in subheading 2005.99.55)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.01.10	Artichokes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (provided for in subheading 2005.99.80)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.01.11	Strawberries, brined and then oven-dried or tunnel-dried, the foregoing infused with sugar (provided for in subheading 2008.80.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.01.12	Edible powder containing conjugated linoleic acid containing <10% by weight of milk solids (provided for in subheading 2106.90.82)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.01.13	Gum containing nicotine and containing synthetic sweetening agents (e.g., saccharin) instead of sugar (provided for in subheading 2106.90.98)	
Chemicals	9902.01.18	Light oil fractions containing more than 50 percent by weight of isododecane (CAS No. 93685-81-5) (provided for in subheading 2710.12.90)	
Chemicals	9902.01.19	Medium oil fractions containing more than 50 percent by weight of isohexadecane (CAS No. 93685-80-4) (provided for in subheading 2710.19.90)	
Chemicals	9902.01.20	Sodium, containing more than 200 ppm of calcium (CAS No. 7440-23-5) (provided for in subheading 2805.11.00)	
Chemicals	9902.01.21	Sodium, containing not more than 200 ppm of calcium (CAS No. 7440-23-5) (provided for in subheading 2805.11.00)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.01.22	Nitrosylsulfuric acid (CAS. No. 7782-78-7) (provided for in subheading 2811.19.61)	
Chemicals	9902.01.24	Sulfamic acid (CAS No. 5329-14-6) (provided for in subheading 2811.19.61)	
Chemicals	9902.01.26	Dioxosilane, micro-spheres of ≤ 0.005 mm, uniform. coeff of ≤ 1.65 , trace metal impur. 70ppm<, spec. electr. resistance of 50,000 Ohm cm (2811.22.10)	
Chemicals	9902.01.27	Dioxosilane, micro-spheres of $0.020 > - < 0.007$ mm, uniform. coeff. ≤ 1.65 , trace impur. < 70 ppm, spec. electr. resistance of 50,000 Ohm cm (2811.22.10)	
Chemicals	9902.01.28	Dioxosilane, micro-spheres, particle size of $0.054 > - < 0.046$ mm, uniform. coeff. ≤ 1.65 , spec. electr. resistance of $\geq 50,000$ Ohm cm (2811.22.10)	
Chemicals	9902.01.29	Dioxosilane, micro-spheres, particle size of $45 > - < 28$ μ m, surface area $800 > - < 600$ m ² /g (2811.22.10)	
Chemicals	9902.01.30	Amorphous silicon dioxide micro-spheres of mean size of 0.050-0.100 mm and electrical resistance of $> 50,000$ Ohm cm (CAS No. 7631-86-9) (2811.22.10)	
Chemicals	9902.01.31	Amorphous silicon dioxide micro-spheres sized .003-.018mm, linseed oil absorp. 30-40ml/g, surface area < 80 m ² /g, and pore volume $< .1$ ml/g (2811.22.10)	
Chemicals	9902.01.32	Silicon dioxide micro-spheres, of mean particle size $18 < - > 3$ μ m, linseed oil absorp. $400 < - > 150$ ml/g (2811.22.10)	
Chemicals	9902.01.33	Thionyl chloride (CAS No. 7719-09-7) (provided for in subheading 2812.17.00)	
Chemicals	9902.01.35	Iron(III) oxide (Pigment red 101) (CAS No. 1309-37-1) (provided for in subheading 2821.10.00)	
Chemicals	9902.01.36	Hydroxylamine (CAS No. 7803-49-8) (provided for in subheading 2825.10.00)	
Chemicals	9902.01.37	Hydroxylamine sulfate (bis(hydroxylammonium) sulfate) (CAS No. 10039-54-0) (provided for in subheading 2825.10.00)	
Chemicals	9902.01.38	Hydrazine, 64 percent solution in water (CAS No. 302-01-2) (provided for in subheading 2825.10.00)	
Chemicals	9902.01.39	Germanium dioxide, powder form (CAS No. 1310-53-8) (provided for in subheading 2825.60.00)	
Chemicals	9902.01.40	Tin(IV) oxide (stannic oxide) (Dioxostannane) (CAS No. 18282-10-5) (provided for in subheading 2825.90.20)	
Chemicals	9902.01.43	Tin fluoride (CAS No. 7783-47-3) (provided for in subheading 2826.19.90)	
Chemicals	9902.01.51	Cobalt chloride (dichlorocobalt hydrate (1:1)) (CAS No. 7791-13-1) (provided for in subheading 2827.39.60)	
Chemicals	9902.01.52	Cesium Chloride (CAS No. 7647-17-8) (provided for in subheading 2827.39.90)	
Chemicals	9902.01.53	Cesium iodide (CAS No. 7789-17-5) (provided for in subheading 2827.60.51)	
Chemicals	9902.01.57	Sodium hypophosphite monohydrate (CAS No. 10039-56-2) (provided for in subheading 2835.10.00)	
Chemicals	9902.01.59	Ammonium polyphosphate (CAS No. 68333-79-9) (provided for in subheading 2835.39.50)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.01.60	Cobalt carbonate (cobalt(2+) carbonate hydrate (1:1:1)) (CAS No. 513-79-1) (provided for in subheading 2836.99.10)	
Chemicals	9902.01.61	Zirconium basic carbonate (zirconium(4+) dicarbonate) (CAS No. 57219-64-4) (provided for in subheading 2836.99.50)	
Chemicals	9902.01.67	Disodium dioxido(dioxo)tungsten (disodium wolframate) (CAS No. 13472-45-2) (provided for in subheading 2841.80.00)	
Chemicals	9902.01.68	Sodium thiocyanate (CAS No. 540-72-7) (provided for in subheading 2842.90.10)	
Chemicals	9902.01.69	Silver sodium zirconium hydrogenphosphate (CAS No. 265647-11-8) (provided for in subheading 2843.29.01)	
Chemicals	9902.01.70	Mixtures or coprecipitates of yttrium phosphate (CAS No. 13990-54-0) and cerium phosphate (CAS No. 13454-71-2) (2846.10.00 and 2846.90.80)	
Chemicals	9902.01.71	Lanthanum(III) oxide (CAS No. 1312-81-8) (provided for in subheading 2846.90.80)	
Chemicals	9902.01.75	Yttrium oxides having a purity of at least 99.9 percent (CAS No. 1314-36-9) (provided for in subheading 2846.90.80)	
Chemicals	9902.01.77	Titanium(2+) dihydride (Titanium hydride) (CAS No. 7704-98-5) (provided for in subheading 2850.00.07)	
Chemicals	9902.01.79	Lithium tetrahydridoaluminate(1-) (Lithium aluminum hydride) (CAS No. 16853-85-3) (provided for in subheading 2850.00.50)	
Chemicals	9902.01.81	n-Butyl chloride (1-Chlorobutane) (CAS No. 109-69-3) (provided for in subheading 2903.19.60)	
Chemicals	9902.01.82	1,6-Dichlorohexane (CAS No. 2163-00-0) (provided for in subheading 2903.19.60)	
Chemicals	9902.01.83	Allyl Bromide (3-bromo-1-propene) (CAS No. 106-95-6) (provided for in subheading 2903.39.20)	
Chemicals	9902.01.84	1,6,7,8,9,14,15,16,17,17,18,18-Dodecachloropentacyclo[12.2.1.16,9.02,13.05,10]octadeca-7,15-diene (CAS No. 13560-89-9) (2903.89.31)	
Chemicals	9902.01.85	Chlorobenzene (CAS No.108-90-7) (provided for in subheading 2903.91.10)	
Chemicals	9902.01.86	o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-dichlorobenzene) (CAS No. 95-50-1) (provided for in subheading 2903.91.20)	
Chemicals	9902.01.87	p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-dichlorobenzene) (CAS No. 106-46-7) (provided for in subheading 2903.91.30)	
Chemicals	9902.01.88	1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl) benzene (CAS No. 98-56-6) (provided for in subheading 2903.99.08)	
Chemicals	9902.01.89	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (CAS No. 120-82-1) (provided for in subheading 2903.99.10)	
Chemicals	9902.01.90	α,α,α -Trichlorotoluene (CAS No. 98-07-7) (provided for in subheading 2903.99.20)	
Chemicals	9902.01.92	Dichloromethylbenzene (CAS no. 29797-40-8) (provided for in subheading 2903.99.80)	
Chemicals	9902.01.93	1-Chloro-2-chloromethyl-3-fluorobenzene (CAS No. 55117-15-2) (provided for in subheading 2903.99.80)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.01.94	2-Bromo-1,3-diethyl-5-methylbenzene (CAS No. 314084-61-2) (DEMBA) (provided for in subheading 2903.99.80)	Yes

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.01.95	2-Chlorotoluene (CAS No. 95-49-8) (provided for in subheading 2903.99.80)	
Chemicals	9902.01.97	Benzenesulfonyl chloride (CAS No. 98-09-9) (provided for in subheading 2904.10.08)	
Chemicals	9902.02.01	p-Toluenesulfonic acid (4-methylbenzenesulfonic acid hydrate (1:1)) (CAS No. 6192-52-5) (provided for in subheading 2904.10.37)	
Chemicals	9902.02.02	Methanesulfonic acid (CAS No. 75-75-2) (provided for in subheading 2904.10.50)	
Chemicals	9902.02.04	4-Chloro-3,5-dinitro- α,α,α -trifluorotoluene (CAS No. 393-75-9) (provided for in subheading 2904.99.15)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.02.05	2-Methyl-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 121-03-9) (provided for in subheading 2904.99.20)	
Chemicals	9902.02.09	2-Octanol (CAS No. 123-96-6) (provided for in subheading 2905.16.00)	
Chemicals	9902.02.10	16-Methyl-1-heptadecanol (Isostearyl alcohol) (CAS No. 27458-93-1) (provided for in subheading 2905.19.90)	
Chemicals	9902.02.11	Sodium methylate powder (CAS No. 124-41-4) (provided for in subheading 2905.19.90)	
Chemicals	9902.02.12	Magnesium bis(2-methyl-2-propanolate) (Magnesium tert-butoxide) (CAS No. 32149-57-8) (provided for in subheading 2905.19.90)	
Chemicals	9902.02.13	2-Propyn-1-ol (propargyl alcohol) (CAS No. 107-19-7) (provided for in subheading 2905.29.90)	
Chemicals	9902.02.15	1,2-Pentanediol (CAS No. 5343-92-0) (provided for in subheading 2905.39.90)	
Chemicals	9902.02.19	α -Naphthol (CAS No. 90-15-3) (provided for in subheading 2907.15.10)	
Chemicals	9902.02.21	2-Phenylphenol (CAS No. 90-43-7) (provided for in subheading 2907.19.80)	
Chemicals	9902.02.22	2-Phenylphenol sodium salt (CAS No. 132-27-4) (provided for in subheading 2907.19.80)	
Chemicals	9902.02.23	Resorcinol (CAS No. 108-46-3) (provided for in subheading 2907.21.00)	
Chemicals	9902.02.25	Leucoquinizarin (in 2907.29.90 or 2914.69.90)	
Chemicals	9902.02.26	6,6'-Di-tert-butyl-2,2'-methylenedi-p-cresol (CAS No. 119-47-1) (provided for in subheading 2907.29.90)	
Chemicals	9902.02.31	2,2'-Methylenebis[4-ethyl-6-(2-methyl-2-propanyl)phenol] (CAS No. 88-24-4) (provided for in subheading 2907.29.90)	
Chemicals	9902.02.32	2-Nitrophenol (o-nitrophenol) (CAS No. 88-75-5) (provided for in subheading 2908.99.25)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.02.35	2-Chloro- α,α,α -trifluoro-p-tolyl-3-ethoxy-4-nitrophenyl ether (Oxyfluorfen) (CAS No. 42874-03-3) (provided for in subheading 2909.30.30)	
Chemicals	9902.02.37	2-(Hydroxymethyl)-2-(prop-2-enoxymethyl) propane-1,3-diol (CAS No. 91648-24-7) (provided for in subheading 2909.49.60)	
Chemicals	9902.02.39	Bis(α,α -dimethylbenzyl) peroxide (dicumyl peroxide) (CAS No. 80-43-3) (provided for in subheading 2909.60.20)	
Chemicals	9902.02.40	2-Phenyl-2-propanyl hydroperoxide (cumene hydroperoxide) (CAS No. 80-15-9) (provided for in subheading 2909.60.20)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.02.41	2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-bis[(2-methyl-2-propanyl)peroxy]hexane (CAS No. 78-63-7) (provided for in HTS subheading 2909.60.50).	
Chemicals	9902.02.43	2-Bromo-1,1-dimethoxyethane (CAS No. 7252-83-7) (provided for in subheading 2911.00.50)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.02.44	3,7-Dimethylocta-2,6-dienal (citral) (CAS No. 5392-40-5) (provided for in subheading 2912.19.10)	
Chemicals	9902.02.45	Glyoxal (CAS No. 107-22-2) (provided for in subheading 2912.19.30)	
Chemicals	9902.02.46	4-Propylbenzaldehyde (CAS No. 28785-06-0) (provided for in subheading 2912.29.60)	
Chemicals	9902.02.47	Cyclobutanecarboxaldehyde (CAS No. 2987-17-9) (provided for in subheading 2912.29.60)	
Chemicals	9902.02.48	2-Methyl-3-[4-(2-methyl-2-propanyl)phenyl]propanal (Lily aldehyde) (CAS No. 80-54-6) (provided for in subheading 2912.29.60)	
Chemicals	9902.02.49	p-Anisaldehyde (4-methoxybenzaldehyde) (CAS No. 123-11-5) (provided for in subheading 2912.49.10)	
Chemicals	9902.02.50	2-Methoxy-5-(2-methyl-2-propanyl)benzaldehyde (CAS No. 85943-26-6) (provided for in subheading 2912.49.26)	
Chemicals	9902.02.51	7-Hydroxycitronellal (7-Hydroxy-3,7-dimethyloctanal) (CAS No. 107-75-5) (provided for in subheading 2912.49.55)	
Chemicals	9902.02.52	2,4-Disulfobenzaldehyde (CAS No. 88-39-1) (provided for in subheading 2913.00.40)	
Chemicals	9902.02.53	p-(Trifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (CAS No. 455-19-6) (provided for in subheading 2913.00.40)	
Chemicals	9902.02.54	3-Pentanone (Diethyl ketone) (CAS No. 96-22-0) (provided for in subheading 2914.19.00)	
Chemicals	9902.02.55	(3E)-4-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one (CAS No. 79-77-6) (provided for in subheading 2914.23.00)	
Chemicals	9902.02.58	Benzobicyclon (CAS No. 156963-66-5) (provided for in subheading 2914.29.50)	
Chemicals	9902.02.59	Cyclopentanone (CAS No. 120-92-3) (provided for in subheading 2914.29.50)	
Chemicals	9902.02.61	5-Chloro-1-indanone (CAS No. 42348-86-7) (provided for in subheading 2914.39.90)	
Chemicals	9902.02.63	1-Hydroxy-2-methylpentan-3-one (CAS No. 27970-79-2) (provided for in subheading 2914.40.90)	
Chemicals	9902.02.66	4,4-Dimethoxy-2-butanone (CAS No. 5436-21-5) (provided for in subheading 2914.50.50)	
Chemicals	9902.02.68	1-Nitroanthraquinone (1-nitroanthracene-9,10-dione) (CAS No. 82-34-8) (provided for in subheading 2914.79.40)	
Chemicals	9902.02.70	1,5-Dichloro-9,10-anthraquinone (CAS No. 82-46-2) (provided for in subheading 2914.79.40)	
Chemicals	9902.02.71	(3E)-4-Ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluorobut-3-en-2-one (CAS No. 59938-06-6) (provided for in subheading 2914.79.90)	
Chemicals	9902.02.72	(3-Bromo-6-methoxy-2-methylphenyl)(2,3,4-trimethoxy-6-methylphenyl)methanone (Metrafenone) (CAS No. 220899-03-6) (in 2914.79.90)	
Chemicals	9902.02.74	Dichloroacetyl chloride (DCAC) (CAS No. 79-36-7) (provided for in subheading 2915.40.50)	Yes

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.02.75	Methyl 2-chloroacetate (CAS No. 96-34-4) (provided for in subheading 2915.40.50)	
Chemicals	9902.02.76	Ethyl chloroacetate (CAS No. 105-39-5) (provided for in subheading 2915.40.50)	
Chemicals	9902.02.79	Dilauroyl peroxide (CAS No. 105-74-8) (provided for in subheading 2915.90.50)	
Chemicals	9902.02.80	Triglyceryl octanoate (CAS No. 108777-93-1) (provided for in subheading 2915.90.50)	
Chemicals	9902.02.83	(2E,4E)-2,4-Hexadienoic acid (Sorbic acid) (CAS No. 110-44-1) (provided for in subheading 2916.19.20)	
Chemicals	9902.02.84	(E)-2-Butenoic acid (trans-crotonic acid) (CAS No. 107-93-7) (provided for in subheading 2916.19.30)	
Chemicals	9902.02.86	Bifenthrin (CAS No. 82657-04-3) (provided for in subheading 2916.20.50)	
Chemicals	9902.02.87	Benzoyl chloride (CAS No. 98-88-4) (provided for in subheading 2916.32.20)	
Chemicals	9902.02.90	Bis(2,4-dichlorobenzoyl) peroxide (CAS No. 133-14-2) (provided for in subheading 2916.39.79)	
Chemicals	9902.02.92	Dimethyl oxalate (CAS No. 553-90-2) (provided for in subheading 2917.11.00)	
Chemicals	9902.02.93	Sebacic acid (CAS No. 111-20-6) (provided for in subheading 2917.13.00)	
Chemicals	9902.02.96	Himic anhydride (1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-3,6-methanophthalic anhydride) (CAS No. 826-62-0) (provided for in subheading 2917.20.00)	
Chemicals	9902.02.97	Potassium 1,3-dioxo-1H,3H-benzo[de]isochromene-6-sulfonate (CAS No. 71501-16-1) (provided in subheading 2917.39.04)	
Chemicals	9902.02.99	5,5'-Bi-2-benzofuran-1,1',3,3'-tetrone (CAS No. 2420-87-3) (provided for in subheading 2917.39.30)	
Chemicals	9902.03.01	Naphthalene-1,8:4,5-tetracarboxylic dianhydride (CAS No. 81-30-1) (provided for in subheading 2917.39.70)	
Chemicals	9902.03.02	Pyromellitic dianhydride (benzene-1,2:4,5-tetracarboxylic dianhydride) (CAS No. 89-32-7) (provided for in subheading 2917.39.70)	
Chemicals	9902.03.03	Dimethyl 5-nitroisophthalate (CAS No. 13290-96-5) (provided for in subheading 2917.39.70)	
Chemicals	9902.03.04	Isophthaloyl chloride (CAS No. 99-63-8) (provided for in subheading 2917.39.70)	
Chemicals	9902.03.05	Terephthaloyl chloride (CAS No. 100-20-9) (provided for in subheading 2917.39.70)	
Chemicals	9902.03.06	3-Hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl-3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropionate (CAS No. 1115-20-4) (provided for in subheading 2918.19.90)	
Chemicals	9902.03.07	o-Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin) (CAS No. 50-78-2) (provided for in subheading 2918.22.10)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.03.09	4-Hydroxybenzoic acid (CAS No. 99-96-7) (provided for in subheading 2918.29.22)	
Chemicals	9902.03.10	3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid monohydrate (Gallic acid monohydrate) (CAS No. 5995-86-8) (provided for in subheading 2918.29.30)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.03.11	C7-C9-Alkyl 3-(3,5-di-trans-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate (CAS No. 125643-61-0) (provided in subheading 2918.29.65)	
Chemicals	9902.03.15	Ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (CAS No. 120-47-8) (provided for in subheading 2918.29.75)	
Chemicals	9902.03.16	Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (CAS No. 99-76-3) (provided for in subheading 2918.29.75)	
Chemicals	9902.03.17	Hexadecyl 4-hydroxy-3,5-bis(2-methyl-2-propanyl)benzoate (CAS No. 67845-93-6) (provided for in subheading 2918.29.75)	
Chemicals	9902.03.18	2-Benzoylbenzoic acid (CAS No. 85-52-9) (provided for in subheading 2918.30.30)	
Chemicals	9902.03.19	Prohexadione-calcium (Calcium bis(3,5-dioxo-4-propionylcyclohexanecarboxylate)) (CAS No. 127277-53-6) (provided for in subheading 2918.30.90)	
Chemicals	9902.03.21	(+)-(R)-2-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)propanoic acid (Dichlorprop-p) (CAS No. 15165-67-0) (provided for in subheading 2918.99.18)	
Chemicals	9902.03.22	4-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid (2,4-DB) (CAS No.94-82-6) (provided for in subheading 2918.99.20)	
Chemicals	9902.03.23	2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA) (CAS No. 94-74-6) (provided for in subheading 2918.99.20)	
Chemicals	9902.03.25	Triethylene glycol bis[3-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-phenyl)propionate] (CAS No. 36443-68-2) (provided for in subheading 2918.99.43)	
Chemicals	9902.03.26	4,4'-Oxydiphthalic anhydride (CAS No. 1823-59-2) (provided for in subheading 2918.99.43)	
Chemicals	9902.03.28	(R)-(+)-2-(4-Hydroxyphenoxy)propionic acid (CAS No. 94050-90-5)(provided for in subheading 2918.99.43)	
Chemicals	9902.03.29	4,4'-Oxydibenzoyl chloride (CAS No. 7158-32-9) (provided for in subheading 2918.99.43)	
Chemicals	9902.03.30	5,5'-Oxybis(2-benzofuran-1,3-dione) (CAS No.1823-59-2) (provided for in subheading 2918.99.43)	
Chemicals	9902.03.31	Ethyl (RS)-4-cyclopropyl(hydroxy)methylene-3,5-dioxocyclohexanecarboxylate (Trinexapac-ethyl) (CAS No. 95266-40-3) (in 2918.99.50)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.03.32	Methyl methoxyacetate (CAS No. 6290-49-9) (provided for in subheading 2918.99.50)	
Chemicals	9902.03.34	Methoxyacetic acid (CAS No. 625-45-6) (provided for in subheading 2918.99.50)	
Chemicals	9902.03.35	(Z)-2-Chloro-1-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)vinyl dimethyl phosphate (Tetrachlorinfos) (CAS No. 22248-79-9) (provided for in subheading 2919.90.30)	
Chemicals	9902.03.36	Bis(2,4-dichlorophenyl) phosphorochloridate (CAS No. 14254-41-2) (provided for in subheading 2919.90.30)	
Chemicals	9902.03.37	Tris(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate (CAS No. 78-42-2) (provided for in subheading 2919.90.50)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.03.39	O,O-Diethyl phosphorochloridothioate (CAS No. 2524-04-1) (provided for in subheading 2920.19.50)	
Chemicals	9902.03.40	Dimethyl phosphite (CAS No. 868-85-9) (provided for in subheading 2920.21.00)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.03.44	Bis(4-t-butylcyclohexyl)peroxydicarbonate (CAS No. 15520-11-3) (provided for in subheading 2920.90.51)	
Chemicals	9902.03.45	2-Ethylhexyl nitrate (CAS No. 27247-96-7) (provided for in subheading 2920.90.51)	
Chemicals	9902.03.46	Dimethyl carbonate (CAS No. 616-38-6) (provided for in subheading 2920.90.51)	
Chemicals	9902.03.47	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) carbonate (diethylhexyl carbonate) (CAS No. 14858-73-2) (provided for in subheading 2920.90.51)	
Chemicals	9902.03.49	Ditridecylamine (N-tridecyl-1-tridecanamine) (CAS No. 101012-97-9) (provided for in subheading 2921.19.61)	
Chemicals	9902.03.50	C9-C15 Perfluorocarbon Amines (CAS No. 86508-42-1) (provided for in subheading 2921.19.61)	
Chemicals	9902.03.51	N,N'-Bis(3-aminopropyl)ethylenediamine (CAS No. 10563-26-5) (provided for in subheading 2921.29.00)	
Chemicals	9902.03.52	2,4,4-Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine (CAS No. 25620-58-0) (provided for in subheading 2921.29.00)	
Chemicals	9902.03.53	N,N-Diethyl-1,3-propanediamine (CAS No. 104-78-9) (provided for in subheading 2921.29.00)	
Chemicals	9902.03.55	4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline (CAS No. 89-63-4) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.55)	
Chemicals	9902.03.56	2-Nitroaniline (CAS No. 88-74-4) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.55)	
Chemicals	9902.03.57	3,5-Difluoroaniline (CAS No. 372-39-4) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.65)	
Chemicals	9902.03.58	2-Ethyl-N-[(2S)-1-methoxypropan-2-yl]-6-methylaniline (CAS No. 118604-70-9) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.65)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.03.59	2,6-Dichloroaniline (CAS No. 608-31-1) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	
Chemicals	9902.03.61	α -N-Ethylanilinotoluene-3-sulfonic acid (CAS No. 101-11-1) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	
Chemicals	9902.03.62	p-Chloroaniline (CAS No. 106-47-8) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	
Chemicals	9902.03.65	α,α,α -Trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-p-toluidine (Trifluralin) (CAS No. 1582-09-8) (provided for in subheading 2921.43.15)	
Chemicals	9902.03.66	Ethalfuralin (CAS No. 55283-68-6) (provided for in subheading 2921.43.22)	
Chemicals	9902.03.67	p-Toluidine (CAS No. 106-49-0) (provided for in subheading 2921.43.40)	
Chemicals	9902.03.68	N-Butyl-N-ethyl- α,α,α -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-p-toluidine (Benfluralin) (CAS No. 1861-40-1) (provided for in subheading 2921.43.90)	
Chemicals	9902.03.69	o-Chloro-p-toluidine (3-chloro-4-methylaniline) (CAS No. 95-74-9) (provided for in subheading 2921.43.90)	
Chemicals	9902.03.70	m-Toluidine (CAS No.108-44-1) (provided for in subheading 2921.43.90)	
Chemicals	9902.03.71	o-Toluidine (CAS No. 95-53-4) (provided for in subheading 2921.43.90)	
Chemicals	9902.03.72	N-sec-Butyl-4-(2-methyl-2-propanyl)-2,6-dinitroaniline (Butralin) (CAS No. 33629-47-9) (provided for in subheading 2921.43.90)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.03.73	4-Amino-3-methylbenzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 98-33-9) (provided for in subheading 2921.43.90)	
Chemicals	9902.03.77	Flumetralin (CAS No. 62924-70-3) (provided for in subheading 2921.49.45)	
Chemicals	9902.03.78	(1S)-1-Phenylethylamine (CAS No. 618-36-0) (provided for in subheading 2921.49.50)	
Chemicals	9902.03.80	m-Phenylenediamine (CAS No. 108-45-2) (provided for in subheading 2921.51.10)	
Chemicals	9902.03.81	1,3-Benzenediamine (CAS No. 108-45-2) (provided for in subheading 2921.51.10)	
Chemicals	9902.03.82	N-Phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (CAS No. 101-54-2) (provided for in subheading 2921.51.50)	
Chemicals	9902.03.83	4,4' Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline) (CAS No. 101-14-4) (provided for in subheading 2921.59.08)	
Chemicals	9902.03.84	4,4'-Diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid (CAS No. 81-11-8) (provided for in subheading 2921.59.20)	
Chemicals	9902.03.85	2,2'-Bis(trifluoromethyl)-4,4'-biphenyldiamine (CAS No. 341-58-2) (provided for in subheading 2921.59.40)	
Chemicals	9902.03.86	2,2'-[[[(1S,2S)-1,2-Diphenyl-1,2-ethanediyl]bis(iminomethylene)]bis[6-(1,1-dimethylethylphenol)] (CAS No. 481725-63-7) (in 2921.59.40)	
Chemicals	9902.03.87	2,6-Dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-benzenediamine (Prodiamine) (CAS No. 29091-21-2) (provided for in subheading 2921.59.80)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.03.88	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride (3,3'-Dichloro-4,4'-biphenyldiamine dihydrochloride) (CAS No. 612-83-9) (provided for in subheading 2921.59.80)	
Chemicals	9902.03.89	CAS No. 80410-33-9 (in 2922.19.60)	
Chemicals	9902.03.90	4-Methyl-N,N-dipropoxyaniline (CAS No. 38668-48-3) (provided for in subheading 2922.19.70)	
Chemicals	9902.03.91	Phytosphingosine ((2S,3S,4R)-2-amino-1,3,4-octadecanetriol) (CAS No. 13552-11-9) (provided for in subheading 2922.19.96)	
Chemicals	9902.03.92	1-(Dimethylamino)-2-propanol (CAS No. 108-16-7) (provided for in subheading 2922.19.96)	
Chemicals	9902.03.93	(2S,3S,4R)-2-Amino-1,3,4-octadecanetriol hydrochloride (Phytosphingosine HCl) (CAS No. 154801-32-8) (provided for in subheading 2922.19.96)	
Chemicals	9902.03.94	2-Amino-4-methylphenol (CAS No. 95-84-1) (provided for in subheading 2922.29.10)	
Chemicals	9902.03.95	4,4'-[1,3-Phenylenebis(oxy)]dianiline (CAS No. 2479-46-1) (provided for in subheading 2922.29.61)	
Chemicals	9902.03.96	4-Methoxy-2-methyl-N-phenylaniline (CAS No. 41317-15-1) (provided for in subheading 2922.29.61)	
Chemicals	9902.03.98	p-Cresidinesulfonic acid (4-amino-5-methoxy-2-methylbenzenesulfonic acid) (CAS No. 6471-78-9) (provided for in subheading 2922.29.81)	
Chemicals	9902.03.99	2-Methoxy-5-methylaniline (CAS No. 120-71-8) (provided for in subheading 2922.29.81.90)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.04.01	4,4'-Oxydianiline (CAS No. 101-80-4) (provided for in subheading 2922.29.81)	
Chemicals	9902.04.03	L-Lysine hydrate (1:1) (CAS No. 39665-12-8) (provided for in subheading 2922.41.00)	
Chemicals	9902.04.04	4-Chlorophenylglycine (CAS No. 6212-33-5) (provided for in subheading 2922.49.30)	
Chemicals	9902.04.05	2-Amino-5-sulfobenzoic acid (CAS No. 3577-63-7) (provided for in subheading 2922.49.30)	
Chemicals	9902.04.06	3,4-Diaminobenzoic acid (CAS No. 619-05-6) (provided for in subheading 2922.49.30)	
Chemicals	9902.04.07	Methyl 2-amino-3-chlorobenzoate (CAS No. 77820-58-7) (provided for in subheading 2922.49.30)	
Chemicals	9902.04.08	11-Aminoundecanoic acid (CAS No. 2432-99-7) (provided for in subheading 2922.49.40)	
Chemicals	9902.04.09	Ethyl 3-amino-4,4,4-trifluorocrotonate (CAS No. 372-29-2) (provided for in subheading 2922.49.80)	
Chemicals	9902.04.10	Manganese disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate (CAS No. 15375-84-5) (provided for in subheading 2922.49.80)	
Chemicals	9902.04.11	Sarcosine, sodium salt (sodium (methylamino)acetate) (CAS No. 4316-73-8) (provided for in subheading 2922.49.80)	
Chemicals	9902.04.12	Copper(2+) sodium 2,2',2'',2'''-(1,2-ethanediyldinitrilo)tetraacetate (1:2:1) (CAS No. 14025-15-1) (provided for in subheading 2922.49.80)	
Chemicals	9902.04.13	Sodium 3-[(2-carboxyethyl)(dodecyl)amino]propanoate (CAS No. 14960-06-6) (provided for in subheading 2922.49.80)	
Chemicals	9902.04.17	Lecithin derived from non-genetically modified rapeseed (CAS No. 8002-43-5) (provided for in subheading 2923.20.20)	
Chemicals	9902.04.18	Lecithin derived from non-genetically modified sunflower seeds (CAS No. 8002-43-5) (provided for in subheading 2923.20.20)	
Chemicals	9902.04.19	Lecithin derived from non-genetically modified soybean (CAS No. 8002-43-5) (provided for in subheading 2923.20.20)	
Chemicals	9902.04.20	(Z)-N-Methyl-N-(1-oxo-9-octadecenyl)glycine (N-oleylsarcosine) (CAS No. 110-25-8) (provided for in subheading 2924.19.11)	
Chemicals	9902.04.21	N-Ethenylformamide (N-vinylformamide) (CAS No. 13162-05-5) (provided for in subheading 2924.19.11)	
Chemicals	9902.04.23	N-[3-(Dimethylamino)propyl]-2-methylacrylamide (CAS No. 5205-93-6) (provided for in subheading 2924.19.11)	
Chemicals	9902.04.26	N,N,N',N'-Tetrakis(2-hydroxypropyl)-adipamide (CAS No. 57843-53-5) (provided for in subheading 2924.19.80)	
Chemicals	9902.04.27	N,N,N',N'-Tetrakis(2-2-hydroxyethyl)-adipamide (CAS No. 6334-25-4) (provided for in subheading 2924.19.80)	
Chemicals	9902.04.28	2,2-Dichloro-N,N-bis(prop-2-enyl)acetamide (Dichlormid) (CAS No. 37764-25-3) (provided for in subheading 2924.19.80)	
Chemicals	9902.04.30	3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea (Diuron) (CAS No. 330-54-1) (provided for in subheading 2924.21.16)	
Chemicals	9902.04.32	CAS No. 23128-74-7 (provided for in subheading 2924.29.31)	
Chemicals	9902.04.33	Isopropyl (3-chlorophenyl)carbamate (Chlorpropham) (CAS No. 101-21-3) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.43)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.04.35	2-Chloro-N-(2-ethyl-6-methyl-phenyl)-N-(1-methoxypropan-2-yl)acetamide (Metolachlor) (CAS No. 51218-45-2) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.47)	
Chemicals	9902.04.36	Methyl N-(2-methoxyacetyl)-N-(2,6-xylyl)-DL-alaninate (Metalaxyl)(CAS No. 57837-19-1) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.47)	
Chemicals	9902.04.37	(RS)-3,5-dichloro-N-(3-chloro-1-ethyl-1-methyl-2-oxopropyl)-p-toluamide (Zoxamide) (CAS No. 156052-68-5) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.47)	
Chemicals	9902.04.40	N-[3-(1-Methylethoxy)phenyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide (CAS No. 66332-96-5) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.47)	
Chemicals	9902.04.42	Metalaxyl-M and L-Metalaxyl (CAS Nos. 70630-17-0 and 69516-34-3) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.47)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.04.43	2-Chloro-N-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)-N-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethyl]acetamide ((S)-Metolachlor) (CAS No. 87392-12-9) (in 2924.29.47)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.04.44	(RS)-N,N-Diethyl-2-(1-nephthoxy)propionamide (Napropamide) (CAS No. 15299-99-7) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.47)	
Chemicals	9902.04.45	Mandipropamid (CAS No. 374726-62-2) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.47)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.04.50	Methyl 2-amino-4-[(2,5-dichlorophenyl)carbamoyl]benzoate (CAS No. 59673-82-4) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.71)	
Chemicals	9902.04.51	2,5-Bis(acetoacetylamino)benzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 70185-87-4) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.71)	
Chemicals	9902.04.52	Methyl (chlorocarbonyl)[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]carbamate (CAS No. 173903-15-6) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.71)	
Chemicals	9902.04.53	2'-Chloroacetoacetanilide (CAS No. 93-70-9) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.77)	
Chemicals	9902.04.54	4'-Chloro-2',5'-dimethoxyacetoacetanilide (CAS No. 4433-79-8) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.77)	
Chemicals	9902.04.55	p-Aminobenzamide (4-Aminobenzamide) (CAS No 2835-68-9) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.77)	
Chemicals	9902.04.56	2-Amino-5-cyano-N,3-dimethylbenzamide (CAS No. 890707-29-6) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.77)	
Chemicals	9902.04.57	trans-4-[[[2-Methyl-2-propanyl)oxy]carbonyl]cyclohexanecarboxylic acid (CAS No. 53292-89-0) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.95)	
Chemicals	9902.04.58	1,1'-[1,3-Phenylenebis(methylene)]bis(3-methyl-1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione) (CAS No. 119462-56-5) (provided for in subheading 2925.19.42)	
Chemicals	9902.04.59	1-Dodecylguanidine acetate (Dodine) (CAS No. 2439-10-3) (provided for in subheading 2925.19.91)	
Chemicals	9902.04.61	1,3-Diphenylguanidine (CAS No. 102-06-7) (provided for in subheading 2925.29.60)	
Chemicals	9902.04.63	Creatine (N-carbamimidoyl-N-methylglycine) (CAS No. 57-00-1) (provided for in subheading 2925.29.90)	
Chemicals	9902.04.64	N-Carbamimidoylglycine (Guanidinoacetic acid) (CAS No. 352-97-6) (provided for in subheading 2925.29.90)	
Chemicals	9902.04.65	2,4,5,6-Tetrachloroisophthalonitrile (Chlorothalonil) (CAS No. 1897-45-6) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.21)	Yes

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.04.66	Cyflumetafen (CAS No. 400882-07-7) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.25)	
Chemicals	9902.04.67	2,6-Dibromo-4-cyanophenyl octanoate (Bromoxynil octanoate) (CAS No. 1689-99-2) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.25)	
Chemicals	9902.04.68	2,6-Dibromo-4-cyanophenyl heptanoate (Bromoxynil heptanoate) (CAS No. 56634-95-8) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.25)	
Chemicals	9902.04.69	Butyl (2R)-2-[4-(4-cyano-2-fluorophenoxy)phenoxy]propanoate (Cyhalofop-butyl) (CAS No. 122008-85-9) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.25)	
Chemicals	9902.04.71	Deltamethrin (CAS No. 52918-63-5) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30)	
Chemicals	9902.04.73	Cypermethrin (CAS No. 52315-07-8) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.04.75	α-cypermethrin technical (in 2926.90.30)	
Chemicals	9902.04.76	Zeta-cypermethrin (in 2926.90.30)	
Chemicals	9902.04.79	1,2 Dicyanobenzene (phthalodinitrile) (CAS No. 91-15-6) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.43)	
Chemicals	9902.04.80	2, 2-Diphenylacetoneitrile (CAS No. 86-29-3) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.48)	
Chemicals	9902.04.81	Isophthalonitrile (1,3-dicyanobenzene) (CAS No. 626-17-5) (as provided for in subheading 2926.90.48)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.04.82	3,4-Difluorobenzonitrile (CAS No. 64248-62-0) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.48)	
Chemicals	9902.04.83	4-[(4-Aminophenyl)azo]-benzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 104-23-4) (provided for in subheading 2927.00.50)	
Chemicals	9902.04.84	Methoxyfenozide (CAS No. 161050-58-4) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	
Chemicals	9902.04.85	Isopropyl 3-(4-methoxybiphenyl-3-yl)carbazate (Bifenazate) (CAS No. 149877-41-8) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	
Chemicals	9902.04.87	Cyflufenamid (CAS No. 180409-60-3) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	
Chemicals	9902.04.88	N-(4-Ethylbenzoyl)-3,5-dimethyl-N-(2-methyl-2-propanyl)benzohydrazide (Tebufenozide) (CAS No. 112410-23-8) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	
Chemicals	9902.04.89	Carbonohydrazide (CAS No. 497-18-7) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.50)	
Chemicals	9902.04.90	2-(N-Ethoxypropanimidoyl)-3-hydroxy-5-mesityl-2-cyclohexen-1-one (tralkoxydim) (CAS No. 87820-88-0) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.50)	
Chemicals	9902.04.92	Aminoguanidine bicarbonate (CAS No. 2582-30-1) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.50)	
Chemicals	9902.04.94	Bitolylene diisocyanate (3,3'-dimethylbiphenyl-4,4'-diyl diisocyanate) (CAS No. 91-97-4) (provided for in subheading 2929.10.20)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.04.95	4-Chlorophenyl isocyanate (CAS No.104-12-1) (provided for in subheading 2929.10.80)	
Chemicals	9902.04.96	Phenyl isocyanate (CAS No. 103-71-9) (provided for in subheading 2929.10.80)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.04.97	Ethyl [4-chloro-2-fluoro-5-[[[methyl(1-methylethyl)amino]sulfonyl]amino]carbonyl]phenyl]carbamate (CAS No. 874909-61-2) (in 2929.90.15)	
Chemicals	9902.04.98	N-Butylthiophosphoric triamide (CAS No. 94317-64-3) (provided in subheading 2929.90.50)	
Chemicals	9902.05.01	S-Ethyl dipropyl(thiocarbamate) (EPTC) (CAS No. 759-94-4) (provided for in subheading 2930.20.90)	
Chemicals	9902.05.02	O,O-Dimethyl S-phthalimidomethyl phosphorodithioate (Phosmet) (CAS No. 732-11-6) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.10)	
Chemicals	9902.05.03	2-[4-(Methylsulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzoyl]-1,3-cyclohexanedione (Mesotrione) (CAS No. 104206-82-8) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.10)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.05.04	O-4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl O-ethyl S-propyl phosphorothioate (Profenofos) (CAS 41198-08-7) (provided for in 2930.90.10)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.05.06	Dimethyl (1,2-phenylenedicarbamothioyl)biscarbamate (Thiophanate methyl) (CAS No. 23564-05-8) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.10)	
Chemicals	9902.05.10	4,6-Bis(octylthiomethyl)-o-cresol (CAS No. 110553-27-0) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29)	
Chemicals	9902.05.12	1-(Octadecyldisulfanyl)octadecane (CAS No. 2500-88-1) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29).	
Chemicals	9902.05.14	Dichlorodiphenylsulfone (CAS 80-07-9) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29)	
Chemicals	9902.05.16	O,S-Dimethyl acetylphosphoramidothioate (Acephate) (CAS No. 30560-19-1) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.43)	
Chemicals	9902.05.17	S,S-Di-sec-butyl O-ethyl phosphorodithioate (Cadusafos) (CAS No. 95465-99-9) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.43)	
Chemicals	9902.05.18	Methyl (1E)-N-[(methylcarbamoil)oxy]ethanimidothioate (Methomyl) (CAS No. 16752-77-5) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.43)	
Chemicals	9902.05.19	2-[(Trichloromethyl)sulfanyl]-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione (Captan) (CAS No. 133-06-2) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.43)	
Chemicals	9902.05.21	Thioglycolic acid (Sulfanylacetic acid) (CAS No. 68-11-1) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.49)	
Chemicals	9902.05.22	2-Mercaptoethanol (CAS No. 60-24-2) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.91)	
Chemicals	9902.05.25	Di-tert-nonyl polysulfide (CAS No. 68425-16-1) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.91)	
Chemicals	9902.05.29	2,2'-[(Phosphonomethyl)imino]diacetic acid hydrate (1:1) (CAS No. 5994-61-6) (provided for in subheading 2931.39.00)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.05.30	Triphenyl phosphine (CAS No. 603-35-0) (provided for in subheading 2931.39.00)	
Chemicals	9902.05.32	Triphenyltin hydroxide (CAS No. 76-87-9) (provided for in subheading 2931.90.26)	
Chemicals	9902.05.33	(Triethoxysilyl)methyl anthracene-9-carboxylate (CAS No. 313482-99-4) (provided for in subheading 2931.90.30)	
Chemicals	9902.05.34	4-Chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenylboronic acid (CAS No. 944129-07-1) (provided for in subheading 2931.90.30)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.05.35	Phenylphosphinic acid (CAS No. 1779-48-2) (provided for in subheading 2931.90.60)	
Chemicals	9902.05.37	Ammonium (2RS)-2-amino-4-(methylphosphinato)butyric acid (Glufosinate Ammonium) (CAS No. 77182-82-2) (provided for in subheading 2931.39.00)	
Chemicals	9902.05.38	Sodium hydrogen methylarsonate (CAS No. 2163-80-6) (provided for in subheading 2931.90.90)	
Chemicals	9902.05.39	Tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphonium chloride (CAS No. 124-64-1) (provided for in subheading 2931.90.90)	
Chemicals	9902.05.40	Tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphonium sulfate (CAS No. 55566-30-8) (provided for in subheading 2931.90.90)	
Chemicals	9902.05.41	N-(Phosphonomethyl)glycine (Glyphosate) (CAS No. 1071-83-6) (provided for in subheading 2931.90.90)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.05.42	Bis[(2,2-dimethyloctanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane (CAS No. 68928-76-7) (provided for in subheading 2931.90.90)	
Chemicals	9902.05.43	(2-Chloroethyl)phosphonic acid (Ethephon) (CAS No.16672-87-0) (provided for in subheading 2931.90.90)	
Chemicals	9902.05.45	2-Methyl-1-nitro-3-(tetrahydro-2-furanylmethyl)guanidine (Dinotefuran) (CAS No. 165252-70-0) (provided for in subheading 2932.19.51)	
Chemicals	9902.05.46	3,6-Anhydro-1-O-octanoylhexitol (sorbitan caprylate) (CAS No. 60177-36-8) (provided for in subheading 2932.19.51)	
Chemicals	9902.05.50	4-Hydroxy-3-(3-(4'-bromo-4-biphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl)coumarin (Brodifacoum) (CAS No. 56073-10-0) (in 2932.20.10)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.05.51	(4''R)-4''-Deoxy-4''-(methylamino)avermectin b1 benzoate (CAS No. 155569-91-8) (provided for in subheading 3824.99.92 or 2932.20.50)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.05.52	Mixtures of gibberellic acid (CAS No. 77-06-5), gibberellin A4 (CAS No. 468-44-0) and gibberellin A7 (CAS No. 510-75-8) (in 2932.20.50)	
Chemicals	9902.05.55	(RS)-2-Ethoxy-2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethylbenzofuran-5-yl methanesulfonate (Ethofumesate) (CAS No. 26225-79-6) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.08)	
Chemicals	9902.05.56	2,2-Dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-7-yl [(dibutylamino)sulfanyl]methylcarbamate (Carbosulfan Technical) (CAS No. 55285-14-8) (in 2932.99.20)	
Chemicals	9902.05.58	Reaction mixture of CAS No. 63500-71-0 (provided for in subheading 2932.99.90)	
Chemicals	9902.05.59	(2-Isobutyl-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methanol (CAS No. 5660-53-7) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.90)	
Chemicals	9902.05.61	tert-Butyl (E)-α-(1,3-dimethyl-5-phenoxy-pyrazol-4-ylmethyleneamino oxy)-p-toluate (Fenpyroximate (ISO)) (CAS No. 134098-61-6) (in 2933.19.23)	
Chemicals	9902.05.62	Pyraclonil (CAS No. 158353-15-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.19.23)	
Chemicals	9902.05.63	Ethyl 2-chloro-5-(4-chloro-5-difluoromethoxy-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-4-fluorophenoxyacetate (Pyraflufen-ethyl) (CAS. No 129630-19-9) (in 2933.19.23)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.05.64	4-Chloro-3-ethyl-1-methyl-N-[4-(p-tolyloxy)benzyl] pyrazole-5-carboxamide (Tolfenpyrad) (CAS No. 129558-76-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.19.23)	
Chemicals	9902.05.66	Fipronil (CAS No. 120068-37-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.19.23)	
Chemicals	9902.05.67	Methyl N-(2-[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrazol-3-yl]oxymethyl]- phenyl)-(N-methoxy)carbamate (Pyraclostrobin) (CAS No. 175013-18-0) (in 2933.19.23)	
Chemicals	9902.05.68	N-[2-(2-Cyclopropylcyclopropyl)phenyl]-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methylpyrazole-4-carboxamide (Sedaxane) (CAS No. 874967-67-6) (in 2933.19.23)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.05.69	Benzovindiflupyr (CAS No. 1072957-71-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.19.23)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.05.72	3-(Difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)pyrazole-4-carboxamide (Fluxapyroxad) (CAS No. 907204-31-3) (in 2933.19.37)	
Chemicals	9902.05.73	3-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-N-isopropyl-2,4-dioximidazolidine-1-carboxamide (Iprodione) (CAS No. 36734-19-7) (provided for in subheading 2933.21.00)	
Chemicals	9902.05.74	(E)-4-Chloro- α,α,α -trifluoro-N-(1-imidazol-1-yl-2-propoxyethylidene)-o-toluidine (Triflumizole) (CAS No. 99387-89-0) (in 2933.29.35)	
Chemicals	9902.05.77	Creatinine (2-amino-1-methyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-imidazol-4-one) (CAS No. 60-27-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.29.90)	
Chemicals	9902.05.78	Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate (CAS No. 52829-07-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.20)	
Chemicals	9902.05.81	2-Chloro-N-(4'-chloro-biphenyl-2-yl)-nicotinamide (Boscalid) (CAS No. 188425-85-6) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.21)	
Chemicals	9902.05.86	5-Ethyl-2-[(RS)-4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl]nicotinic acid (Imazethapyr) (CAS No. 81335-77-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.25)	
Chemicals	9902.05.87	1-Methyl-3-phenyl-5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4(1H)-pyridinone (Fluridone) (CAS No. 59756-60-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.25)	
Chemicals	9902.05.88	Bicyclopyrone (CAS No. 352010-68-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.25)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.05.89	3,6-Dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid (CAS No. 1702-17-6) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.25)	
Chemicals	9902.05.90	4-Amino-3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid (CAS No. 1918-02-1)(provided for in subheading 2933.39.25)	
Chemicals	9902.05.91	2-Propyn-1-yl (2R)-2-{4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]phenoxy}propanoate (Clodinafop-propargyl) (CAS No. 105512-06-9) (in 2933.39.25)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.05.92	4-Amino-3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid (Aminopyralid) (CAS No. 150114-71-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.25)	
Chemicals	9902.05.93	[(3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetic acid (Triclopyr) (CAS No. 55335-06-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.25)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.05.94	2-Octanyl [(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetate (Fluroxypyr-meptyl) (CAS No. 81406-37-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.25)	
Chemicals	9902.05.95	Methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyridinecarboxylate (Halauxifen-methyl) (CAS No. 943831-98-9) (in 2933.39.25)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.05.96	1,1-Dimethylpiperidinium chloride (Mepiquat chloride) (CAS No. 24307-26-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.27)	
Chemicals	9902.05.97	N-[1-[(6-Chloropyridin-3-yl)methyl]-4,5-dihydroimidazol-2-yl]nitramide (Imidacloprid) (CAS No. 138261-41-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.27)	
Chemicals	9902.05.98	1-Methylpropyl 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (CAS No.119515-38-7) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.27)	
Chemicals	9902.05.99	(E)-N1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N2-cyano-N1-methyl-acetamide (Acetamiprid) (CAS No. 135410-20-7) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.27)	
Chemicals	9902.06.01	2-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine (CAS No. 1929-82-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.27)	
Chemicals	9902.06.05	CAS No. 1353900-92-1 (provided for in subheading 2933.39.41)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.06.06	(2S,5R)-7-Oxo-N-(piperidin-4-yl)-6-(sulfooxy)-1,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2-carboxamide (CAS No.1174018-99-5) in 2933.39.41)	
Chemicals	9902.06.08	2-Acetylnicotinic acid (CAS No. 89942-59-6) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	
Chemicals	9902.06.10	5-Methylmethoxy-pyridine-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (CAS No. 143382-03-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	
Chemicals	9902.06.11	Dimethyl 5-methylpyridine-2,3-dicarboxylate (CAS No. 112110-16-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	
Chemicals	9902.06.12	5-Methylpyridine-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (CAS No. 53636-65-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	
Chemicals	9902.06.13	2,3-Pyridinedicarboxylic acid (CAS No. 89-00-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	
Chemicals	9902.06.14	N,N'-1,6-Hexanediylbis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinecarboxamide (CAS No. 124172-53-8) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	
Chemicals	9902.06.15	CAS No. 41556-26-7 and CAS No. 82919-37-7 (provided for in 2933.39.61)	
Chemicals	9902.06.16	N,N'-Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)isophthalamide (CAS No. 42774-15-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61).	
Chemicals	9902.06.17	3-Dodecyl-1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-2,5-pyrrolidinedione (CAS No. 79720-19-7) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	
Chemicals	9902.06.18	1-(1-Acetyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-3-dodecyl-2,5-pyrrolidinedione (CAS No. 106917-31-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	
Chemicals	9902.06.19	2-Methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine (CAS No. 219715-34-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	
Chemicals	9902.06.20	2-Cyanopyridine (2-Pyridinecarbonitrile) (CAS No. 100-70-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.91)	
Chemicals	9902.06.21	N-Butyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-amine (CAS No. 36177-92-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.91)	

Appendix I: Recommendations for Permanent Duty Suspensions

Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.06.22	Ethoxyquin (1,2-dihydro-6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline) (CAS No. 91-53-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.49.10)	
Chemicals	9902.06.23	3,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid (Quinclorac) (CAS No. 84087-01-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.49.30)	
Chemicals	9902.06.24	1-Methylhexyl [(5-chloroquinolin-8-yl)oxy]acetate (Cloquintocet-mexyl) (CAS No. 99607-70-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.49.60)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.06.25	(5-Chloro-8-quinolyloxy)acetic acid (Cloquintocet) (CAS No. 88349-88-6) (provided for in subheading 2933.49.60)	
Chemicals	9902.06.26	2-Methylquinoline (Quinaldine) (CAS No. 91-63-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.49.70)	
Chemicals	9902.06.27	Butafenacil (CAS No. 134605-64-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.10)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.06.30	Methyl (2E)-2-(2-[[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy]phenyl)-3-methoxyacrylate (Azoxystrobin) (CAS No. 131860-33-8) (in 2933.59.15)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.06.31	4-Cyclopropyl-6-methyl-N-phenylpyrimidin-2-amine (Cyprodinil) (CAS No. 121552-61-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.15)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.06.34	5-Ethyl-6-octyl[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-7-amine (Ametoctradin) (CAS No. 865318-97-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.15)	
Chemicals	9902.06.36	O-(2-Diethylamino-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl) O,O-dimethyl phosphorothioate (Pirimiphos-methyl) (CAS No. 29232-93-7) (in 2933.59.18)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.06.38	CAS No. 917389-32-3 (provided for in subheading 2933.59.36)	
Chemicals	9902.06.39	CAS No.1227923-29-6 (provided for in subheading 2933.59.53)	
Chemicals	9902.06.40	Pyrifluquinazon (CAS No. 337458-27-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	
Chemicals	9902.06.41	2,2'-Disulfanediylbis(5-ethoxy-7-fluoro[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidine) (CAS No. 166524-75-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	
Chemicals	9902.06.42	Phenyl(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)carbamate (CAS No. 89392-03-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	
Chemicals	9902.06.43	1-[2-Fluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5-iodo-6-methyl-2,4(1H,3H)-pyrimidinedione (CAS No. 1150560-54-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.06.44	Pyrimisulfan (CAS No. 221205-90-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.80)	
Chemicals	9902.06.45	2,2-Dithiobis(8-fluoro-5-methoxy)-1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-c] pyrimidine (CAS No. 166524-74-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	
Chemicals	9902.06.46	Triethylenediamine (1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane) (CAS No. 280-57-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	
Chemicals	9902.06.47	5,8-Dimethoxy[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine (CAS No. 219715-62-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	
Chemicals	9902.06.48	4,6-Dimethyl-2-pyrimidinamine (CAS No. 767-15-7) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	
Chemicals	9902.06.49	2-Amino-5,7-dimethoxy-1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine (ADTP) (CAS No. 13223-43-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.06.50	Cyanuric chloride (2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine) (CAS No. 108-77-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	
Chemicals	9902.06.51	4-Amino-6-tert-butyl-3-methylthio-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one (Metribuzin) (CAS No. 21087-64-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	
Chemicals	9902.06.53	6-Methyl-4-[[1E]-pyridin-3-ylmethylene]amino]-4,5-dihydro-1,2,4-triazin-3(2H)-one (Pymetrozine) (CAS No. 123312-89-0) (in 2933.69.60)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.06.54	6-Chloro-4-N-ethyl-2-N-propan-2-yl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (Atrazine) (CAS No. 1912-24-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.06.55	6-Chloro-2-N,4-N-diethyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (Simazine) (CAS No. 122-34-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.06.57	6-Chloro-2-N,4-N-di(propan-2-yl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (Propazine) (CAS No. 139-40-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.06.59	2-(4,6-Diphenyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-5-(hexyloxy)phenol (CAS No. 147315-50-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	
Chemicals	9902.06.60	2-[4,6-Di(4-biphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-5-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]phenol (CAS No. 204583-39-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	
Chemicals	9902.06.61	(4E)-4-(Ethylimino)-N-(2-methyl-2-propanyl)-6-(methylsulfanyl)-1,4-dihydro-1,3,5-triazin-2-amine (terbutryn) (CAS No. 886-50-0) (in 2933.69.60)	
Chemicals	9902.06.63	4-Methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-amine (CAS No. 1668-54-8) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	
Chemicals	9902.06.64	4-Methoxy-N,6-dimethyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-amine (CAS No. 5248-39-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	
Chemicals	9902.06.65	Triallyl cyanurate (2,4,6-tris(allyloxy)-1,3,5-triazine) (CAS No. 101-37-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	
Chemicals	9902.06.68	Doravirine INN (CAS No. 1338225-97-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.79.08)	
Chemicals	9902.06.69	N,N'-(Methylenedi-p-phenylene)bis[hexahydro-2-oxo-1H-azepine-1-carboxamide] (CAS No. 54112-23-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.79.15)	
Chemicals	9902.06.70	2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)hexanenitrile (myclobutanil) (CAS No. 88671-89-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.06)	
Chemicals	9902.06.71	4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-phenyl-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)butanenitrile (Fenbuconazole) (CAS No. 114369-43-6) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.06)	
Chemicals	9902.06.72	4-{2-[4-(2-Methyl-2-propanyl)phenyl]ethoxy}quinazoline (Fenzaquin) (CAS No. 120928-09-8) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.17)	
Chemicals	9902.06.74	2-tert-Butyl-5-(4-tert-butylbenzylthio)-4-chloropyridazin-3(2H)-one (Pyridaben) (CAS No. 96489-71-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.22)	
Chemicals	9902.06.76	N-(3',4'-Difluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide (Pyraziflumid) (CAS No. 942515-63-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.22)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.06.77	[α -(4-Chlorophenyl)- α -(1-cyclopropylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol (Cyproconazole) (CAS No. 94361-06-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.22)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.06.78	(RS)-1-p-Chlorophenyl-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)pentan-3-ol (Tebuconazole) (CAS No. 107534-96-3) (in 2933.99.22)	
Chemicals	9902.06.79	E-5-(4-Chlorobenzylidene)-2,2-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol (Triticonazole) (CAS No. 131983-72-7) (in 2933.99.22)	
Chemicals	9902.06.80	5-[(4-Chlorophenyl)methyl]-2,2-dimethyl-1-(1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentan-1-ol (Metconazole) (CAS No. 125116-23-6) (in 2933.99.22)	
Chemicals	9902.06.81	Prothioconazole (CAS No. 178928-70-6) (in 2933.99.22)	
Chemicals	9902.06.83	Methyl N-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)carbamate (Carbendazim) (CAS No. 10605-21-7) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.22)	
Chemicals	9902.06.84	1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)ethanol (Flutriafol) (CAS no. 76674-21-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.22)	
Chemicals	9902.06.87	Carfentrazone-ethyl and formulations thereof (CAS No. 128639-02-1) (provided for in subheadings 2933.99.22 and 3808.93.15)	
Chemicals	9902.06.91	2,5-Dichloro-3,6-bis[(9-ethylcarbazol-3-yl)amino]cyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione (Dianil) (CAS No. 80546-37-8) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.79)	
Chemicals	9902.06.94	9-Ethyl-9H-carbazol-3-amine (amino ethyl carbazole) (CAS No. 132-32-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.82)	
Chemicals	9902.06.95	1H-Isoindole-1,3(2H)-diimine (1,3 diamino isoindoline) (CAS No. 3468-11-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.82)	
Chemicals	9902.06.97	1H-[1,2,4]Triazole (1,2,4-Triazole) (CAS No. 288-88-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.97)	
Chemicals	9902.06.98	5-Amino-1,2-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione (CAS No.16691-43-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.97)	
Chemicals	9902.06.99	(4RS,5RS)-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-cyclohexyl-4-methyl-2-oxo-1,3-thiazolidine-3-carboxamide (Hexythiazox) (CAS No. 78587-05-0) (in 2934.10.10)	
Chemicals	9902.07.02	CAS No. 1613081-64-3 (provided for in subheading 2934.10.10)	
Chemicals	9902.07.04	CAS No. 1855942-64-1 (provided for in subheading 2934.10.10)	
Chemicals	9902.07.05	CAS No. 1620545-76-7 (provided for in subheading 2934.10.10)	
Chemicals	9902.07.07	Thiamethoxam (3-(2-chloro-5-thiazolylmethyl)tetrahydro-5-methyl-N-nitro-1,3,5-oxadiazin-4-imine) (CAS No. 153719-23-4) (in 2934.10.90)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.07.09	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (benzothiazole-2-thiol) (CAS No. 149-30-4) (provided for in subheading 2934.20.15)	
Chemicals	9902.07.10	2-(1,3-Benzothiazol-2-ylsulfanyl)succinic acid (CAS No. 95154-01-1) (provided for in subheading 2934.20.40)	
Chemicals	9902.07.11	4-Methylbenzothiazol-2-ylamine (CAS No. 1477-42-5) (provided for in subheading 2934.20.80)	
Chemicals	9902.07.12	Zinc bis(1,3-benzothiazole-2-thiolate) (CAS No. 155-04-4) (provided for in subheading 2934.20.80)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.07.14	1-({2-[2-Chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)methyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Difenoconazole) (CAS No. 119446-68-3) (in 2934.99.12)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.07.15	4-(2,2-Difluoro-1,3-benzodioxol-4-yl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile (Fludioxonil (ISO)) (CAS No. 131341-86-1) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.12)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.07.16	1-[[2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]-methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Propiconazole) (CAS No. 60207-90-1) (in 2934.99.12)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.07.19	(2E)-3-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-(4-morpholinyl)-2-propen-1-one (CAS No. 110488-70-5) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.12)	
Chemicals	9902.07.20	Oxathiapiprolin (CAS No. 1003318-67-9) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.12)	
Chemicals	9902.07.23	3-Isopropyl-1H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3H)-one-2,2-dioxide, sodium salt (Bentazon, sodium salt) (CAS No. 50723-80-3) (in 2934.99.15)	
Chemicals	9902.07.25	[3-(4,5-Dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl)-4-mesyl-o-tolyl](5-hydroxy-1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)methanone (Topramezone) (CAS No. 210631-68-8) (in 2934.99.15)	
Chemicals	9902.07.26	Pinoxaden (CAS No. 243973-20-8) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.15)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.07.27	2,6-Dimethoxy-N-[3-(3-methyl-3-pentanyl)-1,2-oxazol-5-yl]benzamide (isoxaben) (CAS No. 82558-50-7) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.15)	
Chemicals	9902.07.28	Clomazone and any formulations containing such compound (CAS No. 81777-89-1) (provided for in subheadings 2934.99.15 and 3808.93.15)	
Chemicals	9902.07.29	Fluthiacet-methyl technical (CAS No. 117337-19-6) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.15)	
Chemicals	9902.07.31	Buprofezin (CAS No. 69327-76-0 or 953030-84-7) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.16)	
Chemicals	9902.07.33	Fluralaner (CAS No. 864731-61-3) (provided in subheading 2934.99.16)	
Chemicals	9902.07.34	10,10'-Oxybis(10H-phenoxarsinine) (CAS No. 58-36-6) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.18)	
Chemicals	9902.07.38	Sarolaner (CAS No. 1398609-39-6) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.30)	
Chemicals	9902.07.39	CAS No. 1370468-36-2 (provided for in subheading 2934.99.30)	
Chemicals	9902.07.40	Uprifosbuvir (provided for in subheading 2934.99.30 or 2934.99.39)	
Chemicals	9902.07.41	Suvorexant (CAS No. 1030377-33-3) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.30)	
Chemicals	9902.07.42	Ertugliflozin L-pyroglutamic acid (CAS No. 1210344-83-4) (2934.99.30)	
Chemicals	9902.07.43	Ethyl 5,5-diphenyl-4H-1,2-oxazole-3-carboxylate (Isoxadifen-ethyl) (CAS No. 163520-33-0) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.39)	
Chemicals	9902.07.44	Sodium 2-2'-methylene bis-(4,6-di-tert-butyl phenyl)phosphate (CAS No. 85209-91-2) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.39)	
Chemicals	9902.07.46	2H-3,1-Benzoxazine-2,4(1H)-dione (CAS No. 118-48-9) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.44)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.07.47	(RS)-N-[2-(1,3-Dimethylbutyl)-3-thienyl]-1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazole-4-carboxamide (Penthioopyrad) (CAS No. 183675-82-3) (in 2934.99.90)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.07.48	2-Amino-3-cyanothiophene (CAS No. 4651-82-5) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.90)	
Chemicals	9902.07.49	1,3-Dimethyl-1-[5-(2-methyl-2-propanyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]urea (Tebuthiuron) (CAS No. 34014-18-1) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.90)	
Chemicals	9902.07.50	4-(4-Methylphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid - 4-ethylmorpholine (2:1) (CAS No. 171054-89-0) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.90)	
Chemicals	9902.07.51	C1-C3 Perfluoroalkyl perfluoromorpholine (CAS No. 382-28-5) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.90)	
Chemicals	9902.07.53	Pyroxasulfone (CAS No. 447399-55-5) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.90)	
Chemicals	9902.07.55	CAS No. 1350514-68-9 (provided in subheading 2935.90.48)	
Chemicals	9902.07.57	2-(2-Chloroethoxy)-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)carbamoyl]benzenesulfonamide (Triasulfuron) (CAS No. 82097-50-5) (in 2935.90.75)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.07.58	Trifloxysulfuron-sodium (CAS No. 199119-58-9) (provided for in subheading 2935.90.75)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.07.59	Toluene-4-sulfonohydrazide (CAS No. 1576-35-8) (provided for in subheading 2935.90.75)	
Chemicals	9902.07.60	Sulfentrazone (CAS No. 122836-35-5) (provided for in subheading 2935.90.75)	
Chemicals	9902.07.63	4-Chloro-7-(4-methylphenylsulfonyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidine (CAS No. 479633-63-1) (provided for in subheading 2935.90.75)	
Chemicals	9902.07.64	Sodium [(4-aminophenyl)sulfonyl](methoxycarbonyl)azanide (Asulam sodium salt) (CAS No. 2302-17-2) (provided for in subheading 2935.90.75)	
Chemicals	9902.07.66	Pyroxulam (CAS No. 422556-08-9) (provided for in subheading 2935.90.75)	
Chemicals	9902.07.67	Methyl 2-sulfamoylbenzoate (CAS No. 57683-71-3) (provided for in subheading 2935.90.75)	
Chemicals	9902.07.68	Methyl 3-sulfamoyl-2-thiophenecarboxylate (CAS No. 59337-93-8) (provided for in subheading 2935.90.75)	
Chemicals	9902.07.69	3-(Ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide (CAS No. 117671-01-9) (provided for in subheading 2935.90.75)	
Chemicals	9902.07.70	Phenyl ((3-((dimethylamino)carbonyl)-2-pyridinyl)sulfonyl) carbamate (CAS No. 112006-94-7) (provided for in subheading 2935.90.75)	
Chemicals	9902.07.72	N-{3-[(2R)-2-amino-1-(methylsulfamoyl)propan-2-yl]-4-fluorophenyl}-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxamide (CAS No.1877329-50-4) (in 2935.90.75)	
Chemicals	9902.07.74	Stevioside (CAS No. 57817-89-7) (provided for in subheading 2938.90.00)	
Chemicals	9902.07.75	Purified steviol glycoside, rebaudioside A (CAS No. 58543-16-1) (provided for in subheading 2938.90.00)	
Chemicals	9902.07.78	Trehalose (α-D-Glucopyranosyl α-D-glucopyranoside dihydrate) (CAS No. 6138-23-4)(provided in subheading 2940.00.60)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.07.79	Iron sodium ethylenediaminedihydroxyphenylacetic acid (CAS No. 16455-61-1) (provided for in subheading 2942.00.10)	
Chemicals	9902.07.80	Chlorophyllin-copper complex (CAS No. 11006-34-1) (provided for in subheading 2942.00.50).	
Chemicals	9902.07.81	Black carrot color concentrate (provided for in subheading 3203.00.80)	
Chemicals	9902.07.82	Purple sweet potato color concentrate (provided for in subheading 3203.00.80)	
Chemicals	9902.07.83	Red cabbage color concentrate (provided for in subheading 3203.00.80)	
Chemicals	9902.07.84	Red radish color concentrate (provided for in subheading 3203.00.80)	
Chemicals	9902.07.85	Disperse Blue 56 (1,5-Diamino-2-bromo-4,8-dihydroxy-9,10-anthraquinone) (CAS No. 68134-65-6) (provided for in 3204.11.10)	
Chemicals	9902.07.86	Disperse Blue 284 (CAS No. 42783-06-2) (provided for in 3204.11.10)	
Chemicals	9902.07.88	Mixtures of Disperse Blue 60 M and Disperse Blue 60 ME (in 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.07.89	Mixtures of CAS No. 20241-76-3, CAS No. 68134-65-6, CAS No. 12217-80-0), and CAS No. 65059-45-2 (provided for in subheading 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.07.92	Mix. CAS 67923-43-7/CAS 13676-91-0/CAS 68134-65-6/CAS 20241-76-3/CAS 149988-44-3/CAS 137428-29-6/CAS 12217-80-0/CAS 65059-45-2 (in 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.07.93	Mixtures of CAS No. 96662-24-7, CAS No. 51868-46-3, and CAS No. 52697-38-8 (provided for in subheading 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.07.94	Mix. CAS 13676-91-0/CAS 68134-65-6/CAS 1533-78-4/CAS 19800-42-1/CAS 149988-44-3/CAS 137428-29-6/CAS 12217-80-0/CAS 65059-45-2 (in 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.07.95	Mixtures of Disperse Blue ANT; Disperse Green GNA; Disperse Yellow; Disperse Red; and Disperse Yellow (provided for in 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.07.96	Mixtures of Disperse Blue 77 (CAS No. 20241-76-3) and Disperse Blue 60 M (CAS No. 12217-80-0) (provided for in 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.07.97	Disperse Yellow 232 (3-(5-Chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)-7-(diethylamino)-2H-1-benzopyran-2-one) (CAS No. 35773-43-4) (provided for in subheading 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.07.98	Mixtures of Disperse Blue ANT, Disperse Green GNA, Disperse Yellow FC60954, and Disperse Red DYNS 2246 (provided for in 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.07.99	Disperse Orange FC84508 (Cyano[3-[(6-methoxy-2-benzothiazolyl)amino]-1H-isoindol-1-ylidene]acetic acid, pentyl ester) (in 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.08.01	Mixtures of Disperse Blue 60 M, Disperse Blue 60 ME, and Disperse Blue 1771 (provided for in 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.08.02	Disperse Yellow 71 (9(or 10)-Methoxy-7H-benzimidazo[2,1-a]benz[de]isoquinolin-7-one) (CAS No. 68296-59-3) (provided for in 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.08.03	Mixtures of Disperse Blue 77, Disperse Red 1042A, Disperse Red 1042B, and Disperse Orange FC84508 (provided for in 3204.11.35)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.08.04	Mix. Disperse Yellow 163 Disperse Red 167:1 Disperse red 60 Disperse Blue 77 Disperse Blue 56 Disperse Blue 214 E Disperse Blue 214 EE (in 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.08.05	Mix. Disperse Red 356 (CAS No. 79694-17-0), Disperse Red 367 (CAS No. 126877-05-2), and Disperse Red H1111030 (CAS No. 126877-06-3) (in 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.08.06	Mixtures of Disperse Red 1042A (CAS No. 149988-44-3) and Disperse Red 1042B (CAS No. 137428-29-6) (provided for in subheading 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.08.07	Mix. Disperse Blue 77 (CAS No. 20241-76-3), Disperse Blue 60 M (CAS No. 12217-80-0), and Disperse Yellow 71 (CAS No. 68296-59-3) (in 3204.11.35)	
Chemicals	9902.08.08	Disperse Blue 60 (4,11-diamino-2-(3-methoxypropyl)-1H-naphtho[2,3-f]isoindole-1,3,5,10(2H)-tetrone) (CAS No. 12217-80-0) (in 3204.11.50)	
Chemicals	9902.08.09	Disperse Blue 77 (1-anilino-4,5-dihydroxy-8-nitro-9,10-anthraquinone) (CAS No. 20241-76-3) (provided for in subheading 3204.11.50)	
Chemicals	9902.08.11	Disperse Red 60 (1-amino-4-hydroxy-2-phenoxy-9,10-anthracenedione) (CAS No. 17418-58-5) (provided for in subheading 3204.11.50)	
Chemicals	9902.08.14	Acid Red 92 (disodium 2,3,4,5-tetrachloro-6-(2,4,5,7-tetrabromo-6-oxido-3-oxo-3H-xanthen-9-yl)benzoate) Phloxine B (CAS No. 18472-87-2) (in 3204.12.20)	
Chemicals	9902.08.15	Acid Blue 182 (CAS No. 72152-54-6) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.20)	
Chemicals	9902.08.16	Acid Black 194 (CAS No. 61931-02-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.20)	
Chemicals	9902.08.17	Acid Red 52 (sodium 4-[3,6-bis(diethylamino)-9-xantheniumyl]-1,3-benzenedisulfonate) (CAS No. 3520-42-1) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.20)	
Chemicals	9902.08.18	Acid dye for Pigment Red 144 (CAS No. 51867-77-7) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.45)	
Chemicals	9902.08.19	Tetrasodium (CAS No. 184719-87-7) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.45)	
Chemicals	9902.08.21	Acid orange 67 (CAS No. 12220-06-3) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.45)	
Chemicals	9902.08.22	Sodium 4-[(3-acetamidophenyl)amino]-1-amino-9,10-dioxo-9,10-dihydro-2-anthracenesulfonate (Acid blue 324) (CAS No. 70571-81-2) (in 3204.12.45)	
Chemicals	9902.08.23	Acid Blue 171 (CAS No. 75314-27-1)(provided for in subheading 3204.12.45)	
Chemicals	9902.08.25	Acid Red 87 (eosine disodium salt) (disodium 2-(2,4,5,7-tetrabromo-6-oxido-3-oxoxanthen-9-yl)benzoate) (CAS No. 17372-87-1) (in 3204.12.50)	
Chemicals	9902.08.26	Acid Brilliant Blue FCF FOOD Blue No. 1 (Acid Blue 9) (CAS No. 3844-45-9) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.50)	
Chemicals	9902.08.27	Acid Blue 80 (CAS No. 4474-24-2) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.50)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.08.28	Acid Yellow 23 (CAS No. 1934-21-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.50)	
Chemicals	9902.08.29	Basic Yellow 40 (2-[7-(diethylamino)-2-oxo-2H-chromen-3-yl]-1,3-dimethyl-1H-3,1-benzimidazol-3-ium chloride) (CAS No. 29556-33-0) (in 3204.13.10)	
Chemicals	9902.08.30	[4-[[4-(Dimethylamino)phenyl][4-(methylamino)phenyl]methylene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene]dimethylammonium acetate (in 3204.13.60)	
Chemicals	9902.08.31	Basic Red 1:1 (3,6-bis(ethylamino)-9-[2-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl]-2,7-dimethylxanthenium chloride) (CAS No. 3068-39-1) (in 3204.13.80)	
Chemicals	9902.08.32	Basic Green 1 ((4-(4-(diethylamino)benzhydrylene)cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene)diethylammonium hydrogen sulphate) (CAS No. 633-03-4) (in 3204.13.80)	
Chemicals	9902.08.33	9-(2-Carboxyphenyl)-6-(diethylamino)-N,N-diethyl-3H-xanthen-3-iminium acetate (Rhodamine Blue Shade dye liquid) (CAS No. 64381-99-3) (in 3204.13.80)	
Chemicals	9902.08.34	Basic Violet 11:1 (CAS No. 73398-89-7) (CIN 45174) (provided for in subheading 3204.13.80)	
Chemicals	9902.08.35	Direct Blue 71 (CAS No. 4399-55-7) (provided for in subheading 3204.14.50)	
Chemicals	9902.08.38	Direct violet 9 (CAS No. 6227-14-1) (provided for in subheading 3204.14.50)	
Chemicals	9902.08.39	Vat blue 1 (synthetic indigo) (2-(1,3-dihydro-3-oxo-2H-indazol-2-ylidene)-1,2-dihydro-3H-indol-3-one) (CAS No. 482-89-3) (in 3204.15.10)	
Chemicals	9902.08.40	Pigment Orange 43/Vat Orange 7 (bisbenzimidazo[2,1-b:2',1'-i]benzo[Imn][3,8]phenanthroline-8,17-dione) (CAS No. 4424-06-0) (in 3204.15.20)	
Chemicals	9902.08.42	Vat blue 66 (9,10-Anthracenedione,1,1'-[[6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyl]diimino]bis(3''-acetyl-4-amino-)) (CAS No. 32220-82-9) (in 3204.15.30)	
Chemicals	9902.08.45	Reduced Vat Blue 1 ([2,2'-Bi-1H-indole]-3,3'-diol, potassium sodium salt) (CAS No. 207692-02-2) (provided for in subheading 3204.15.40)	
Chemicals	9902.08.47	Vat Blue 4 (6,15-dihydro-5,9,14,18-anthrazinetetrone) (CAS No. 81-77-6) (provided for in subheading 3204.15.80)	
Chemicals	9902.08.48	Reactive Blue 19 (CAS No. 2580-78-1) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.20)	
Chemicals	9902.08.50	Mixtures of Reactive Blue 19 (CAS No. 2580-78-1); Reactive Blue 187 (CAS No. 79771-28-1) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.30).	
Chemicals	9902.08.51	Reactive Blue FC75311 (CAS No.156830-72-7) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.30)	
Chemicals	9902.08.52	Reactive Yellow F00-0155 (CAS No. 1309975-18-5) (provided for in 3204.16.30)	
Chemicals	9902.08.53	Mixtures of Reactive Red 198 (CAS No. 78952-61-1) and Reactive Red 239 (CAS No. 89157-03-9) (as provided for in subheading 3204.16.30)	
Chemicals	9902.08.54	Reactive Blue 187 (CAS No. 79771-28-1) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.30)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.08.55	Reactive Orange 131 (CAS No. 187026-95-5) (provided for in 3204.16.30)	
Chemicals	9902.08.56	Reactive Black 5 (CAS No. 17095-24-8) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.50)	
Chemicals	9902.08.57	Reactive Red 180 (CAS No. 72828-03-6) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.50)	
Chemicals	9902.08.58	Reactive Black 5 (CAS No. 17095-24-8) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.50)	
Chemicals	9902.08.59	Copper phthalocyanine ((Phthalocyanato(2-))-copper), not ready for use as pigment (PCN Blue Crude) (CAS No 147-14-8) (in 3204.17.20)	
Chemicals	9902.08.60	Copper phthalocyanine monosulfonate not ready for use as pigment (CAS No. 28901-96-4) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	
Chemicals	9902.08.61	Copper chlorophthalocyanine not ready for use as pigment (CAS Nos. 16040-69-0 (65-70% by weight) and 12239-87-1 (30-35% by weight)) (in 3204.17.60)	
Chemicals	9902.08.62	Mix. CAS No. 147-14-8, not ready for use as pigment, 30–40% weight & CAS No. 68987-63-3, not ready for use as pigment, 60–70% weight (in 3204.17.60)	
Chemicals	9902.08.63	[1,2,3,4,8,9,10,11,15,16,17,18,22,23,25-Pentadecachloro-29,31-dihydro-5H,26H-phthalocyaninato(2-)-κN29,N31]copper (CAS No. 1328-53-6) (in 3204.17.90)	
Chemicals	9902.08.64	Copper chlorophthalocyanine, crude not ready for use as pigment (CAS No. 12239-87-1) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.90)	
Chemicals	9902.08.65	Solvent Orange 63 (14H-anthra[2,1,9-mna]thioxanthen-14-one) (CAS No. 16294-75-0) (CI No. 68550) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.11)	
Chemicals	9902.08.66	Solvent Yellow 160:1 (CAS No. 35773-43-4) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.11)	
Chemicals	9902.08.69	Solvent Red 179 (14H-benzo[4,5]isoquino[2,1-a]perimidin-14-one) (CAS No. 6829-22-7) (CI No. 564150) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.20)	
Chemicals	9902.08.70	Solvent Blue 104 (1,4-bis(mesitylamino)-9,10-anthraquinone) (CAS No.116-75-6) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.20)	
Chemicals	9902.08.71	Solvent Violet 13 (1-hydroxy-4-(p-tolylamino)anthracene-9,10-dione) (CAS No. 81-48-1) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.20)	
Chemicals	9902.08.72	Solvent Yellow 195 (CAS No. 440645-24-9) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.20)	
Chemicals	9902.08.73	Solvent Yellow 163 (1,8-Bis(phenylthio)anthracene-9,10-dione) (CAS No. 13676-91-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.20)	
Chemicals	9902.08.74	Solvent Red 227 (1-anilino-9,10-anthraquinone) (CAS No. 2944-28-7) (CI 60510) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.25)	
Chemicals	9902.08.75	Solvent Red 169 (1-(isopropylamino)-9,10-anthraquinone) (CAS No. 27354-18-3) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.25)	
Chemicals	9902.08.76	Solvent Yellow 114 (2-(3-hydroxy-2-quinolyl)-1H-indene-1,3(2H)-dione) (CAS No. 7576-65-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.25)	
Chemicals	9902.08.77	Solvent Orange 60 (12H-isoindolo[2,1-a]perimidin-12-one) (CAS No. 6925-69-5) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.25)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.08.78	Solvent red 135 (8,9,10,11-Tetrachloro-12H-isoindolo[2,1-a]perimidin-12-one) (CAS No. 20749-68-2) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.25)	
Chemicals	9902.08.79	Solvent Blue 35 (1,4-bis(butylamino)-9,10-anthraquinone) (CAS No. 17354-14-2) (CI No. 61554) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.25)	
Chemicals	9902.08.80	Solvent Violet 11 (1,4-diaminoanthraquinone) (CAS No. 128-95-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.25)	
Chemicals	9902.08.81	2,4-Dinitrophenol (Sulfur Black 1) (CAS No. 1326-82-5) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.30)	
Chemicals	9902.08.82	Mono or dipthalimido methyl copper phthalocyanine (CAS No. 42739-64-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.50)	
Chemicals	9902.08.83	Solubilized Sulphur Black 1 (CAS No.1326-83-6) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.50)	
Chemicals	9902.08.86	Phthalocyanine blue additive (CAS No. 70750-63-9) (provided for in subheading 3204.90.00)	
Chemicals	9902.08.87	Organic luminescent pigments & dyes for security app. excl. daylight fluorescent pigments and dyes & excl. dyestuff CAS No. 6359-10-0 (in 3204.90.00)	
Chemicals	9902.08.88	Phosphorescent pigment based on copper-doped zinc sulfide (CAS No. 68611-70-1) (provided for in subheading 3206.42.00)	
Chemicals	9902.08.89	Pigment Yellow 184 (bismuth vanadium oxide) (CAS No. 14059-33-7) (provided for in subheading 3206.49.60)	
Chemicals	9902.08.97	Prepared paint driers (provided for in 3211.00.00)	
Chemicals	9902.09.02	Eucalyptus citriodora oil, hydrated, cyclized (CAS No. 1245629-80-4) (provided for in subheading 3301.29.10)	
Chemicals	9902.09.03	Dispersions and suspensions of approx. 45% by weight of (CAS No. 220207-15-8) and 15% by weight of (CAS No. 69991-67-9) in water (in 3402.11.50)	
Chemicals	9902.09.04	Dispersions and suspensions of approx. 25% by weight of CAS No. 330809-92-2 in water (in 3402.11.50)	
Chemicals	9902.09.05	Dispersions and suspensions of approx. 25% by weight of CAS No. 330809-92-2 and approximately 15-20% CAS No. 69991-67-9 in water (in 3402.11.50)	
Chemicals	9902.09.06	Dispersions and suspensions of approximately 20% by weight of CAS No. 220207-15-8 in water (provided for in subheading 3402.11.50)	
Chemicals	9902.09.07	Sodium petroleum sulfonate (CAS No. 68608-26-4) (provided for in subheading 3402.11.50)	
Chemicals	9902.09.08	Alkyl (C16-C18)polyethyleneglycol tetra decylene glycol ether (CAS No. 96081-39-9) (provided for in subheading 3402.13.10)	
Chemicals	9902.09.09	Surface-active preparations consisting of CAS No. 85711-45-1, CAS No. 9005-64-5, and CAS No. 9005-07-6 (provided for in 3402.13.20)	
Chemicals	9902.09.10	3-Hydroxy-2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propyl (9Z)-9-octadecenoate (Pentaerythritol Monooleate) (CAS No. 10332-32-8) (provided for in subheading 3402.13.20)	
Chemicals	9902.09.11	Mix. CAS 71-36-3/CAS 1569-01-3/CAS 68937-55-3/CAS 9041-33-2/CAS 68071-45-4/CAS 67-63-0/CAS 124-68-5/CAS 27646-80-6/and others (in 3402.19.50)	
Chemicals	9902.09.12	Mixtures of CAS No. 163436-84-8; CAS No. 99734-09-5; and CAS No. 57-55-6 (provided for in subheading 3402.90.30)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.09.14	Sparklers (Class 1.4G) (provided for in subheading 3604.10.90)	
Chemicals	9902.09.29	Flonicamid (CAS No. 158062-67-0) and any formulations containing such compound (provided for in subheading 2933.39.27 and 3808.91.25)	
Chemicals	9902.09.30	Mixtures containing gamma-cyhalothrin and application adjuvants (CAS No. 76703-62-3) (provided for in subheading 3808.91.25)	
Chemicals	9902.09.31	Mixtures of Acetamiprid (CAS No. 135410-20-7) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.91.25)	
Chemicals	9902.09.33	Mixtures containing dimethyl (CAS No. 11141-17-6) (provided for in subheading 3808.91.50)	
Chemicals	9902.09.34	Abamectin (mixture of Avermectin A1a and Avermectin A1b) (CAS No. 155569-91-8) (provided for in subheading 3808.91.50)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.09.46	Mixtures of Benzovindiflupyr (CAS No. 1072957-71-1) and Azoxystrobin (CAS No. 131860-33-8) (provided for in subheading 3808.92.15)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.09.47	Mixtures of Oxathiapiprolin (CAS No. 1003318-67-9) (provided for in subheading 3808.92.15)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.09.63	Mixtures of (1-[2-(allyloxy)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-1H-imidazole) (Imazalil) (CAS No. 35554-44-0) and application adjuvants (in 3808.92.15)	
Chemicals	9902.09.66	Mixtures of 5,7-dichloro-4-(4-fluorophenoxy)quinoline (Quinoxifen) (CAS No. 124495-18-7) and application adjuvants (in 3808.92.15)	
Chemicals	9902.09.67	Mixtures of Famoxadone (CAS No. 131807-57-3), Cymoxanil (CAS No. 57966-95-7) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.92.15)	
Chemicals	9902.09.73	Mixtures of zinc bis(dimethyldithiocarbamate) (Ziram) and application adjuvants (CAS No. 137-30-4) (provided for in subheading 3808.92.28)	
Chemicals	9902.09.76	Mixtures of copper oxychloride (CAS No. 1332-40-7) and copper hydroxide (CAS No. 20427-59-2) (provided for in subheading 3808.92.30)	
Chemicals	9902.09.77	Mixtures of copper dihydroxide (cupric hydroxide) (CAS No. 20427-59-2) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.92.30)	
Chemicals	9902.09.81	Mixtures containing β -conglutin and application adjuvants used as a fungicide (provided for in subheading 3808.92.50)	
Chemicals	9902.09.82	Mixtures of 1-dodecylguanidine acetate (1:1) (Dodine) (CAS No. 2439-10-3) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.92.50)	
Chemicals	9902.09.91	Mixtures of Pyraflufen-ethyl (CAS No. 129630-19-9) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.93.15)	
Chemicals	9902.09.92	Mixtures of Paclobutrazol (CAS No. 76738-62-0) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.93.15)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.09.93	Mixtures of Prosulfuron (CAS No. 94125-34-5) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.93.15)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.09.94	Mixtures of Paraquat Dichloride Technical (CAS No. 1910-42-5) and Emetic PP796 (CAS No. 27277-00-5) (provided for in subheading 3808.93.15)	Yes

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.09.95	Mixtures containing Acifluorfen MUP (CAS No. 62476-59-9) (provided for in subheading 3808.93.15)	
Chemicals	9902.10.03	Mixtures of Rimsulfuron (CAS No. 122931-48-0) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.93.15)	
Chemicals	9902.10.06	Mixtures of Sulfentrazone (CAS No. 122836-35-5) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.93.15)	
Chemicals	9902.10.07	Mixtures of Pyriithiobac-sodium (CAS No. 123343-16-8) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.93.15)	
Chemicals	9902.10.08	Mixtures of CAS No. 126535-15-7 and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.93.15)	
Chemicals	9902.10.12	Mixtures of Orthosulfamuron (CAS No. 213464-77-8) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.93.20)	
Chemicals	9902.10.13	Fipronil (CAS No. 120068-37-3) (provided for in subheading 3808.93.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.14	(2-Chloroethyl)trimethylammonium chloride (CAS No. 999-81-5) (provided for in subheading 3808.93.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.17	Formulations of Flazasulfuron (CAS No. 104040-78-0) (provided for in subheading 3808.93.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.18	Mixtures of ammonium ethyl carbamoylphosphonate (Fosamine-ammonium) (CAS No. 25954-13-6) and application adjuvants (in 3808.93.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.20	Preparations containing 5-amino-1,3-dihydro-2H-benzimidazol-2-one (CAS No. 95-23-8) (provided for in subheading 3809.91.00)	
Chemicals	9902.10.21	Preparations containing 12-hydroxy-9-octadecenoic acid (Ricinoleic acid) of a kind used as a diluent in lubricants (CAS No. 141-22-0) (in 3811.21.00)	
Chemicals	9902.10.22	Mixtures of hydrotreated neutral petroleum oils C20 - C50, of a kind used as viscosity improvers (CAS No. 72623-87-1) (in 3811.21.00)	
Chemicals	9902.10.23	Isobutyl 3-(diisobutoxy-thiophosphorylsulfanyl)-2-methylpropanoate (CAS No. 268567-32-4) (provided for in subheading 3811.29.00)	
Chemicals	9902.10.26	Mix. caprolactam disulfide w/ elastomer binder of ethylene-propylene-diene monomer and ethyl vinyl acetate and dispersing agents (in 3812.10.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.27	Mixtures of 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea (CAS No. 330-54-1) with acrylate rubber (provided for in subheading 3812.10.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.28	Mix. zinc dicyanato diamine w/ elastomer binder of ethylene-propylene-diene monomer and ethyl vinyl acetate and dispersing agents (in 3812.10.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.29	Plasticizers cont. diphenyl cresyl phosphate, triphenyl phosphate, tricresyl phosphate, and phenyl dicresyl phosphate (in 3812.20.10)	
Chemicals	9902.10.30	Mixture of phenyl esters of C10-C18 alkylsulfonic acids (CAS No. 70775-94-9) (provided for in subheading 3812.20.10)	
Chemicals	9902.10.31	Zinc 4-methyl-1H-benzimidazole-2-thiolate (CAS No. 61617-00-3) (provided for in subheading 3812.39.60)	
Chemicals	9902.10.32	2,4-Dimethyl-6-(1-methylpentadecyl)phenol (CAS No. 134701-20-5) (provided for in subheading 3812.39.60)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.10.34	Preparations containing tetrakis[2,4-bis(2-methyl-2-propanyl)phenyl] 4,4'-biphenyldiylbis(phosphonite) (CAS No. 119345-01-6) (in 3812.39.60)	
Chemicals	9902.10.36	CAS No. 247243-62-5 (provided for in subheading 3812.39.90)	
Chemicals	9902.10.37	Synthetic hydrotalcite and synthetic hydrotalcite coated with stearic acid (provided for in subheadings 2842.90.90 and 3812.39.90)	
Chemicals	9902.10.38	Potassium methylate solution (CAS No. 865-33-8) (provided for in subheading 3815.90.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.39	Mixtures of polyethylene glycol, (acetate) pentammine cobalt dinitrate and zinc carbonate (provided for in subheading 3815.90.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.43	α -Hydro- ω -hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)borate (CAS No. 71243-41-9) (provided for in subheading 3819.00.00)	
Chemicals	9902.10.44	Monocarboxylic fatty acids derived from palm oil (provided for in subheading 3823.19.20)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.10.45	Conjugated linoleic acids (CAS Nos. 2540-56-9 and 2420-56-6) (in 3823.19.40)	
Chemicals	9902.10.48	Mixtures containing >88% by weight of CAS No. 67762-96-3, <8% by weight of CAS No. 9003-13-8 and <4% by weight CAS No. 68611-44-9 (in 3824.90.92)	
Chemicals	9902.10.49	Mixtures of 2-amino-2,3-dimethylbutanenitrile (CAS No. 13893-53-3) and toluene (provided for in subheading 3824.99.28)	
Chemicals	9902.10.50	Preparations based on N-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N'-[4-(10-methylundecyl)phenyl]ethanediamide (CAS No. 82493-14-9) (provided for in subheading 3824.99.28)	
Chemicals	9902.10.52	Mix. Polymers: CAS No. 68015-39-4; CAS No. 9003-44-5; CAS No. 136-53-8; >50% weight hydrocarbon-based solvent (in 3208.10.00)	
Chemicals	9902.10.54	N-Propylphosphorothioic triamide (CAS No. 916809-14-8) (provided for in subheading 3824.99.92)	
Chemicals	9902.10.55	Mixtures of sodium salts of iminodisuccinic acid (CAS No. 144538-83-0), whether or not in water (provided for in subheading 3824.99.92)	
Chemicals	9902.10.56	Mixtures of N,N'-1,2-ethanediylbis(N-acetylacetamide) with organic binders (CAS No. 10543-57-4) (provided for in subheading 3824.99.92)	
Chemicals	9902.10.57	Mixtures of C5-C18 perfluorocarbon alkanes, perfluorocarbon amines, and/or perfluorocarbon ethers (CAS No. 86508-42-1) (in 3824.99.92)	
Chemicals	9902.10.58	Mixtures of CAS No. 3089-19-8, CAS No. 79-41-4, CAS No. 6281-42-1 and CAS No. 123-31-9 (provided in 3824.99.92)	
Chemicals	9902.10.60	Sodium ethylate (sodium ethanolate) (CAS No. 141-52-6), solution in ethanol (CAS No. 64-17-5) (provided for in subheading 3824.99.92)	
Chemicals	9902.10.61	>70% by weight siloxanes and silicones, <8% of CAS No. 9003-13-8, <2% CAS No. 9038-95-3, <8% CAS No. 68909-20-6, <1% CAS No. 7631-86-9 (in 3824.99.92)	
Chemicals	9902.10.62	1-O-Stearoyl- β -D-fructofuranosyl α -D-glucopyranoside (Sucrose stearate) (CAS No. 25168-73-4) (provided for in subheading 3824.99.92)	
Chemicals	9902.10.63	Acid washed beta zeolite powder of mix. of aluminum, silicon and sodium oxides, tetraethylammonium-hydroxide, and organic compounds (in 3824.99.92)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.10.64	2-Propenoic acid, C12-C14-alkyl esters, telomers with ethylene, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, propanal and vinyl acetate (provided in subheading 3901.90.90)	
Chemicals	9902.10.65	Polypropylene in pellet form, containing >18% but <22% by weight of mineral filler (talc) (CAS No. 9003-07-0) (provided for in subheading 3902.10.00)	
Chemicals	9902.10.66	Poly(isobutylene) hydroformylation products, reaction products with ammonia (CAS No. 337367-30-3) (provided for in subheading 3902.20.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.67	Poly(2-methylpropene) (polyisobutylene), other than elastomeric (CAS No. 9003-27-4) (provided for in subheading 3902.20.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.68	Poly(propylene-co-ethylene) (CAS No. 9010-79-1) (provided for in subheading 3902.30.00)	
Chemicals	9902.10.69	Silane, ethenyltrimethoxy-, reaction products with 1-butene-ethylene-propene polymer (CAS No. 832150-35-3) (provided for in subheading 3902.30.00)	
Chemicals	9902.10.70	Poly(propylene-co-1-butene-co-ethylene) (CAS No. 25895-47-0) (provided for in subheading 3902.30.00)	
Chemicals	9902.10.71	C12-C18 alkenes, polymers with 4-methyl-1-pentene (CAS Nos. 25155-83-3, 81229-87-0 and 103908-22-1) (provided for in subheading 3902.90.00)	
Chemicals	9902.10.72	alpha-Alkenes (C20 -C24) maleic anhydride-4-amino-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine, polymer (CAS No. 152261-33-1) (provided for in subheading 3902.90.00)	
Chemicals	9902.10.73	Oligomeric poly(butadiene) (CAS No. 68441-52-1) (provided for in subheading 3902.90.00)	
Chemicals	9902.10.79	Poly(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-2-[(trifluoroethenyl)oxy]ethanesulfonyl fluoride-co-tetrafluoroethylene) (CAS No. 1163733-25-2) (in 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.80	Poly(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-2-[(trifluoroethenyl)oxy]ethanesulfonyl fluoride-co-tetrafluoroethylene) SO ₂ F form (CAS No. 69462-70-0) (in 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.81	Poly(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-2-[(trifluoroethenyl)oxy]ethanesulfonyl fluoride-co-tetrafluoroethylene) lithium salt (provided for in subheading 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.82	Poly(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-2-[(trifluoroethenyl)oxy]ethanesulfonyl fluoride-co-tetrafluoroethylene) ammonium salt (provided in subheading 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.83	1,1,2-Trifluoroethene - 1,1-difluoroethene (1:1) (Vinylidene fluoride-trifluoroethylene copolymer) (CAS No. 28960-88-5) (in 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.84	Poly(1,1-difluoroethene-co-1-chloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethene-co-1,1,2-trifluoroethene) (CAS No. 81197-12-8) (provided for in subheading 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.85	Mixtures of approximately 25% CAS No. 328389-91-9, <1% CAS No. 67-63-0 and <1% CAS No. 78-93-3, remaining content water (in 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.86	Perfluoropolymethylisopropyl ether having a boiling point above 170 degrees Celsius (CAS No. 69991-67-9) (provided for in subheading 3904.69.50)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.10.87	Mixture of CAS No. 69991-61-3 and Perfluoropolymethylisopropyl ether CAS No. 69991-67-9 (provided for in subheading 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.88	1,1,2,2 Tetrafluoroethene, oxidized, polymerized (CAS No. 69991-61-3) (provided for in subheading 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.90	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-Hexafluoro-, oxidized, polymd., reduced, hydrolized reaction products with ammonia (CAS No. 370097-12-4) (in 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.91	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-, oxidized, polymerized, reduced, hydrolyzed (CAS No. 161075-14-5) (provided for in subheading 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.92	Ethene, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-, oxidized, polymerized, reduced, methyl esters, reduced, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl ethers (in 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.93	Polyperfluoroethoxymethoxydifluoroethyl polyethylene glycol ether (CAS No. 88645-29-8) (provided for in subheading 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.94	Methoxycarbonyl-terminated perfluorinated polyoxymethylene-polyoxyethylene (CAS No. 107852-49-3) (provided for in subheading 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.95	Ethene, tetrafluoro, oxidized, polymerized, reduced, methyl esters, reduced, ethoxylated (CAS No. 162492-15-1) (provided in subheading 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.97	1-Propamine, 3-(triethoxysilyl)-, reaction products with Esters of reduced polymd. oxidized poly(tetrafluoroethylene) (in 3904.69.50)	
Chemicals	9902.10.98	Poly(vinyl acetate), of a kind used in food preparations (CAS No. 9003-20-7) (provided for in subheading 3905.19.00)	
Chemicals	9902.11.03	Aqueous mixtures of poly(vinyl alcohol) (CAS No. 110532-37-1) and poly(vinylpyrrolidone) (CAS No. 9003-39-8) (provided in subheading 3905.99.80)	
Chemicals	9902.11.04	Poly(acrylic acid-co-(sodium 2-(acryloylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonate) sodium salt) (CAS No. 136903-34-9) in granulated form (in 3906.90.50)	
Chemicals	9902.11.05	Poly(ammonium acryloyldimethyl taurate-co-vinyl pyrrolidone) (CAS No. 335383-60-3) (provided for in subheading 3906.90.50)	
Chemicals	9902.11.06	Poly(acrylamide-co-sodium polyacrylate) (CAS No. 25085-02-3) (provided for in subheading 3906.90.50)	
Chemicals	9902.11.07	Poly(butyl methacrylate-co-(2-dimethylaminoethyl) methacrylate-co-methyl methacrylate) 1:2:1 (CAS No. 24938-16-7) (provided in subheading 3906.90.50)	
Chemicals	9902.11.08	Poly(ethyl acrylate-co-methyl methacrylate-co-trimethylammonioethyl methacrylate chloride) (CAS No. 33434-24-1) (provided in subheading 3906.90.50)	
Chemicals	9902.11.09	Poly(methacrylic acid-co-methyl methacrylate) (CAS No. 25086-15-1) (provided for in subheading 3906.90.50)	
Chemicals	9902.11.10	Poly(methyl acrylate-co-methyl methacrylate-co-methacrylic acid) 7:3:1 (CAS No. 26936-24-3) (provided for in subheading 3906.90.50)	
Chemicals	9902.11.11	Starch-g-poly (propenamido-co-2-propenoic acid) potassium salt (CAS No. 863132-14-3) (Zeba) (provided for in subheading 3906.90.50)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.11.14	Mixtures of approx. <20% diphosphoric acid, polymers w/ CAS No 200013-65-6 and <10% CAS No 34590-94-8, remaining content is water (in 3907.20.00)	
Chemicals	9902.11.18	Sulfonated polyethylene terephthalate (CAS No. 63534-56-5) (provided for in subheading 3907.60.00)	
Chemicals	9902.11.23	Polymer of 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid with 1,4-butanediol and hexanedioic acid (CAS No. 60961-73-1) (provided for in subheading 3907.99.50)	
Chemicals	9902.11.30	Dodecanedioic acid, polymer with 4,4'-methylenebis(2-methylcyclohexanamine) (CAS No. 163800-66-6) (provided for in subheading 3908.10.00)	
Chemicals	9902.11.31	Micro-porous, ultrafine, spherical polyamide powders of polyamide 6, polyamide-12 and polyamide 6, 12 (in 3908.10.00 or 3908.90.70)	
Chemicals	9902.11.32	CAS No. 1030611-14-3 (provided for in subheading 3908.90.70)	
Chemicals	9902.11.33	(CAS No. 62694-40-0) (provided for in subheading 3908.90.70)	
Chemicals	9902.11.34	Mix. 40-60% by weight formaldehyde polymers with aniline and 60-40% by weight 4,4'-methylenedianiline (in 3909.39.00)	
Chemicals	9902.11.35	Poly(phenol-co-formaldehyde-co-4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol) (CAS No. 28453-20-5) (provided for in subheading 3909.40.00)	
Chemicals	9902.11.36	4-tert-Butylphenol; formaldehyde; 4-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propyl]phenol (CAS No. 54579-44-1) (provided for in subheading 3909.40.00)	
Chemicals	9902.11.37	Mixture of polymers of formaldehyde-1,3-benzenediol (1:1) (CAS No. 24969-11-7) and unreacted 1,3-Benzenediol (CAS No. 108-46-3) (in 3909.40.00)	
Chemicals	9902.11.42	Isophorone diisocyanate (CAS No. 1012318-97-6) (provided for in 3909.50.50)	
Chemicals	9902.11.43	CAS No. 881025-72-5, presented in pellet form (provided for in subheading 3911.90.25)	
Chemicals	9902.11.45	Polyethylenimine (CAS No. 9002-98-6), of a kind used as a component for further manufacturing into a finished medical device (in 3911.90.25)	
Chemicals	9902.11.52	CAS No. 28553-12-0 and bis(1-methylethyl)-naphthalene (CAS No. 38640-62-9) (provided for in subheading 3911.90.90)	
Chemicals	9902.11.54	CAS No 26007-43-2, of 64% (+/-3) weight CAS No 74-85-1, glass transition temp. of 78 (+/-4)C, cont. not <3% by weight CAS No 9002-88-4 (in 3911.90.90)	Yes
Chemicals	9902.11.55	CAS No. 192268-64-7 (provided in 3911.90.90)	
Chemicals	9902.11.56	Poly(divinylbenzene-co-ethylstyrene) (CAS No. 9043-77-0) (provided for in subheading 3911.90.90)	
Chemicals	9902.11.57	Industrial grade nitrocellulose, presented in fiber drums made from >50% cotton linter or wood pulp of 85kg, 100kg, 110kg or 120kg (in 3912.20.00)	
Chemicals	9902.11.58	Indus. grade nitrocellulose, present. in fiber drums made from >80% cotton linters, wood pulp, ethanol of 85kg, 100kg, 110kg or 120kg (in 3912.20.00)	
Chemicals	9902.11.59	Sodium alginate (CAS No. 9005-38-3) (provided for in subheading 3913.10.00)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Chemicals	9902.11.63	Sodium hyaluronate (CAS No. 9067-32-7) (provided for in subheading 3913.90.20)	
Chemicals	9902.11.64	Ion-exchange resin, copolymerized from acrylonitrile with divinylbenzene, ethylvinylbenzene and 1,7-octadiene, hydrolyzed (in 3914.00.60)	
Chemicals	9902.11.65	Ion-exchange resin consisting of poly(acrylic acid-co-2,2'-oxydiethanol-co-ethenoxyethene), acid form (CAS No. 359785-58-3) (in 3914.00.60)	
Chemicals	9902.11.67	Ion-exchange resin of a copolymer of methacrylic acid cross-linked w/ divinylbenzene, in the hydrogen ionic form (CAS No. 50602-21-6) (in 3914.00.60)	
Chemicals	9902.11.71	Ion-exchange resin comprising sodium salts of sulfonated poly(divinylbenzene-co-ethylstyrene-co-styrene) (CAS No. 69011-22-9) (in 3914.00.60)	
Chemicals	9902.11.73	Chloromethylated, trimethylamine-quaternized poly(divinylbenzene-co-styrene-co-ethylstyrene) (CAS No. 69011-19-4) (in 3914.00.60)	
Chemicals	9902.11.74	Poly(divinylbenzene-co-acrylic acid) (CAS No. 9052-45-3) (provided for in subheading 3914.00.60)	
Chemicals	9902.11.78	Potassium methacrylate-divinylbenzene copolymer (Polacrilin potassium) (CAS No. 65405-55-2) (provided for in subheading 3914.00.60)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.11.80	Insulated not reinforced plastic tubes w/o fittings, hose-like, w/polyethylene pipes inserted for hot water supply or heating systems (in 3917.32.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.11.81	Polyethylene micro-tubes, having an interior diameter of 0.01 mm and wall thickness of 0.05 mm (provided for in subheading 3917.32.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.11.82	Plastic elbows, holding pins, bend supports, anchor clips, staples of a kind used in construction applications (provided for in subheading 3917.40.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.11.83	Transparent polypropylene coextruded flat film in rolls with a thickness between 162-198µm and a width between 396-398 mm (in 3920.20.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.11.84	Sheets of plastics of poly(methyl methacrylate), for counter tops or edging, cabinet tops, faces or edges for furnishings (in 3920.51.50)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.11.85	Flexible film of acrylic polymers, other than poly(methyl methacrylate) (provided for in subheading 3920.59.10)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.11.88	PTFE nonadhesive cellular sheets, >1.5mm but <3.0mm thick, w/ tensile strength of >48.3 MPa per ASTM F-152 (CAS No. 9002-84-0) (in 3921.19.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.11.89	PTFE nonadhesive cellular sheets, >3.0mm but <6.0mm thick, w/ tensile strength of >48.3 MPa per ASTM F-152 (CAS No. 9002-84-0) (in 3921.19.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.11.91	Plug-type polyethylene closures, for capping specimen tubes and used in an automated insertion system (provided for in subheading 3923.50.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.11.93	Plastic lids certified by the importer for use on food storage containers (provided for in 3923.50.00)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Consumer Products	9902.11.94	Plastic cap for sport water bottle of the squeezable type (provided for in 3923.50.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.11.95	Plastic cutlery, individually wrapped in polypropylene film, joined together by skewers to load into fully enclosed dispensing system (in 3924.10.40)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.11.96	Plastic cutlery, identical cutlery items joined together by paper wrapping/banding (provided for in subheading 3924.10.40)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.11.97	Disposable plastic cutlery, cont. weight >96% polypropylene, not individually wrapped, grouped, banded or skewered (provided for in 3924.10.40)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.01	Boxing and mixed martial arts gloves of plastics (provided for in subheading 3926.20.30)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.02	Handles of plastics for coolers of heading 9403 (provided for in subheading 3926.30.10)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.03	Plastic belting machinery cont. textile, man-made or vegetable fiber not predominate over other textile fiber, width >120cm but <171cm (in 3926.90.59)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.04	Nylon/polypropylene fasteners w/ filament length >6mm but <127 mm, on clips of 25, 50 or 100 pieces, for mechanical attaching device (in 3926.90.85)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.06	Vinyl rings, slitted on one side to attach to bottom of toilet brush caddies, valued no greater than \$0.083 each (in 3926.90.99)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.07	Polyvinyl chloride plastics, for attach to edge of dust pan tray, measuring btw 24.77 x 1.35 cm and 30 x 1.87 cm, >\$.09 each (in 3926.90.99)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.08	Adjustable squeeze-trigger bar clamps of plastics (provided for in subheading 3926.90.99)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.10	Rectangular plastic block filled with a polymer based freezer gel, designed to attach to reusable food storage containers (provided for in 3926.90.99)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.29	Conveyor belting of vulcanized rubber, reinforced with textile components of a width exceeding 120 cm but not over 171 cm (in 4010.12.50)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.30	Gaskets, washers and other seals, of vulcanized rubber other than hard rubber, of a kind in the automotive goods of chapter 87 (in 4016.93.10)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.34	Whole, tanned bovine hides, full grain unsplit or grain splits, dry, unit surface area >5.11sqm but <6.04sqm, for prod. of upholstery (in 4104.41.50)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.37	Doll diaper bags w/ outer surface of cotton textile material, <25 cm in width, <22 cm in height exclusive of handles, <10 cm in depth (in 4202.92.15)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.39	Doll backpacks or totes w/ outer surface of man-made textile fiber material incorp exterior windows through which a doll can be viewed (in 4202.92.31)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.40	Doll backpacks or totes not incorporating exterior windows through which a doll can be viewed (provided for in subheading 4202.92.31)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Consumer Products	9902.12.45	Backpacks w/ outer surface of 230 decitex nylon fabric, laminated polyester knitted backing, detachable front pouch, shoulder strap (in 4202.92.31)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.47	Bags of man-made fibers w/ outer surface of textile materials used on janitorial, cleaning and housekeeping carts (in 4202.92.91)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.57	Women's leather jackets, o/t anoraks, w/ full frontal opening, no closure, waist-length, valued <\$125 (provided for in subheading 4203.10.40)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.58	Leather batting gloves, w/ strap designed to wrap around wrist and back of hand to secure glove (provided for in subheading 4203.21.20)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.60	Boxing and mixed martial arts gloves, of leather or of composition leather (provided for in subheading 4203.21.80)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.61	Horsehide/cowhide leather gloves, not for sports nor wholly of leather, w/ fourchettes from fingertip to fingertip between fingers (in 4203.29.15)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.62	Horsehide/cowhide leather gloves, not for sports nor wholly of leather, w/o fourchettes or sidewalls (provided for in subheading 4203.29.18)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.64	Women's belts of leather or of composition leather, each valued at \$7.00 or more (provided for in subheading 4203.30.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.65	Belts of furskin, other than of mink (provided for in subheading 4303.10.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.12.68	Rattan flatgoods, of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, with or without shoulder straps or handles (in 4602.12.23)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.84	Woven cotton fabrics cont. >50% but <85% by weight of cotton and cont. bleached polyester, pique weave, measuring >290 cm in width (in 5211.20.29)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.85	Woven cotton fabrics, cont. >50% but <85% by weight of cotton and cont. dyed polyester, pique weave, measuring >290 cm in width (in 5211.39.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.86	Monofilament nylon yarn for silk-screening btw 53 and 58 decitex, no cross-sectional dimension >1mm, untwisted or twist <5 turns/m (in 5402.45.90)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.87	Synthetic (polyvinyl alcohol) filament yarn w/ 6.8 to 8.2 cN/dtex tenacity and with elongation at break from 7.7 to 13.5 percent (in 5402.49.91)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.89	High tenacity single yarn of viscose rayon, w/ dtex >1,000, not put up for retail sale and o/t sewing thread (provided for in subheading 5403.10.30)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.90	High tenacity single yarn of viscose rayon, with a decitex less than 1,000 (provided for in subheading 5403.10.30)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.91	High tenacity multiple (folded) or cabled yarn of viscose rayon (provided for in subheading 5403.10.60)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.92	Single filament yarn of viscose rayon o/t sewing thread, not put up for retail sale, untwisted or with a twist <120 turns/m (in 5403.31.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.93	Single filament yarn of viscose rayon, with a twist exceeding 120 turns/m (provided for in subheading 5403.32.00)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.94	Synthetic monofilament of polypropylene, of 67 decitex or more and of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm (in 5404.19.80)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.95	Monofilament of nylon, of 67 decitex or more and with no cross-sectional dimension exceeding 1 mm, without consistent diameter (in 5404.19.80)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.96	Monofilament of nylon, of 67 decitex or more and of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm; suitable for silk-screening (in 5404.19.80)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.97	Fabrics cont. >85% weight text. polyester fila., plain woven of yarns dif. colors, weighing btw 96 g/sqm and 170 g/sqm, and oth. specs (in 5407.53.20)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.98	Acrylic fiber tow cont. btw 85% and 92% weight of acrylonitrile units, and other specifications (in 5501.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.12.99	Acrylic filament tow cont. >85% weight of acrylonitrile units, btw 2% and 3% of water, undyed, with other specifications (in 5501.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.01	Acrylic fiber tow cont. >85% weight of acrylonitrile units, btw 2% and 3% of water, undyed, and other specifications (in 5501.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.04	Acrylic filament tow cont. >85% weight of acrylonitrile units and other specifications (provided for in subheading 5501.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.05	Acrylic filament tow cont. weight >92% of polyacrylonitrile and other specifications (provided for in subheading 5501.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.06	Polyacrylonitrile staple cont. >85% weight of acrylonitrile units and other specifications (provided for in subheading 5503.30.00)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.07	Modacrylic staple fibers cont. btw 35% and 85% weight of acrylonitrile units and other specifications (provided for in subheading 5503.30.00)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.08	Modacrylic staple fibers cont. btw 35% and 85% weight of acrylonitrile units and other specifications (provided for in subheading 5503.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.09	Modacrylic staple fibers cont. btw 35% and 85% weight of acrylonitrile units and other specifications (provided for in subheading 5503.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.10	Acrylic staple fibers cont. >85% weight of acrylonitrile units and other specifications (provided for in subheading 5503.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.11	Acrylic staple fibers (polyacrylonitrile staple) cont. >85% weight of acrylonitrile units and other specifications (in 5503.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.12	Acrylic staple fibers (polyacrylonitrile staple) cont. >85% weight of acrylonitrile units and other specifications (in 5503.30.00)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.13	Acrylic staple fibers (polyacrylonitrile staple) cont. >85% weight of acrylonitrile units and other specifications (in 5503.30.00)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.14	Acrylic staple fibers (polyacrylonitrile staple) cont. >85% weight of acrylonitrile units and other specifications (in 5503.30.00)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.15	Acrylic staple fibers (polyacrylonitrile staple) cont. >85% weight of acrylonitrile units and other specifications (in 5503.30.00)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.16	Acrylic staple fibers (polyacrylonitrile staple) cont. >85% weight of acrylonitrile units and other specifications (in 5503.30.00)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.17	Acrylic staple fibers (polyacrylonitrile staple) cont. >85% weight of acrylonitrile units and other specifications (in 5503.30.00)	Yes

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.18	Acrylic staple fibers (polyacrylonitrile staple) cont. >85% weight of acrylonitrile units and other specifications (in 5503.30.00)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.19	Modacrylic staple fibers cont. weight btw 2% and 3% of water, not pigmented (ecru), crimped w/ a dtex of 1.7 and fiber length of 38 mm (in 5503.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.20	Polyacrylonitrile staple), not dyed/carded/combed/processed for spinning, cont. weight >92% polyacrylonitrile and other specs. (in 5503.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.21	Modacrylic staple fibers, not carded/combed/processed for spinning, cont. btw 35% and 85% weight of acrylonitrile and other specs (in 5503.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.22	Modacrylic staple fibers, not carded/combed/processed for spinning, cont. btw 35% and 85% weight of acrylonitrile and other specs (in 5503.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.23	Polyacrylonitrile staple, not carded/combed/processed for spinning, cont. weight >92% of polyacrylonitrile and other specs (in 5503.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.24	Artificial staple fibers of viscose rayon, not carded/combed/processed for spinning, cont. btw 28% and 33% weight silica and oth specs (in 5504.10.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.25	Staple fibers of viscose rayon, not carded/combed/processed for spinning, measuring btw 0.90 and 1.30 dtex and other specifications (in 5504.10.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.27	Flame resistant viscose rayon fibers for yarn spinning w/ minimum fiber tenacity of 25 cN/tex and other specifications (in 5504.10.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.29	Artificial staple fibers of viscose rayon, not carded/combed/processed for spinning, cont. btw 28% and 33% weight silica and oth specs (in 5504.10.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.30	Artificial staple fibers of viscose rayon, not carded/combed/processed for spinning, cont. btw 28% and 33% weight silica and oth specs (in 5504.10.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.31	Artificial staple fibers of viscose rayon, not carded/combed/processed for spinning, cont. btw 28% and 33% weight silica and oth specs (in 5504.10.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.32	Artificial staple fibers of viscose rayon, not carded/combed/processed for spinning, cont. btw 28% and 33% weight silica and oth specs (in 5504.10.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.33	Artificial staple fibers of viscose rayon, not carded/combed/processed for spinning, cont. btw 28% and 33% weight silica and oth specs (in 5504.10.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.34	Artificial staple fibers of lyocell, not carded/combed/processed for spinning, meas. btw 1.7 and 3.3 dtex and other specs (in 5504.90.00)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.36	Acrylic staple fibers, carded/combed/processed for spinning, containing by weight >92% of polyacrylonitrile, other specs (in 5506.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.38	Acrylic staple fibers cont. weight >92% of polyacrylonitrile, carded/combed/processed for spinning and other specs (in 5506.30.00)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.40	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers, cont. >85% weight of polyvinyl alcohol staple fibers and <15% of polynosic rayon fibers (in 5512.99.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.41	Woven fabrics of modal staple rayon fibers cont. btw 50% and 85% weight of such fibers and other specifications (in 5516.42.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.42	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, tufted, whether or not made up, of wool or fine animal hair, hand-hooked (in 5703.10.20)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.46	Women/girl knitted/crocheted vests man-made fibers cont >23% weight wool, w/ fabric stitch count >9/2 cm, in direction stitches formed (in 6110.30.15)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.48	Men/boy knitted/crocheted pullovers/cardigans, cont >70% weight silk, w/ fabric stitch count >9/2cm in dir stitches form, reach waist (in 6110.90.10)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.49	Men/boy knitted/crocheted linen sweaters, w/ <9/2cm measured in the direction the stitches were formed (provided for in subheading 6110.90.90).	
Consumer Products	9902.13.50	Girls' knitted or crocheted coveralls or jumpsuits, of cotton (provided for in subheading 6114.20.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.53	Training gloves, vulcanized rubber o/t hard rubber, or synth. Textile knitted/crocheted (provided for in subheading 4015.19.50 or 6116.93.08)	Yes
Consumer Products	9902.13.55	Boys' woven man-made fiber coats, cont. >36% weight wool, thigh length or longer, w/sleeves, w/ or w/o closure, w/full front opening (in 6201.13.30)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.57	Men's or boys' jackets of woven cotton corduroy, less than mid-thigh length, long sleeves, w/ full or partial front opening (in 6201.92.45)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.58	Boys' woven jackets of man-made fibers, cont. >36% weight wool, less than mid-thigh, w/ full or partial front opening (in 6201.93.55)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.59	Women's or girls' woven padded sleeveless jackets (including vests) of wool, less than mid-thigh in length, with full opening (in 6202.91.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.60	Girls' woven jackets of man-made fibers, cont. >36% weight wool, less than mid-thigh, w/ full or partial front opening (in 6202.93.45)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.65	Men/boy woven sleepwear of man-made fibers, comprising tops and sleepwear bottoms presented separately and not in sets (in 6207.99.85)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.66	Babies' woven trousers of artificial fibers, other than those imported as parts of sets (provided for in subheading 6209.90.20)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.67	Babies' woven apparel of linen (provided for in subheading 6209.90.90)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.70	Batting gloves of man-made fibers, w/ strap that wraps around the wrist and the back of the hand to secure (in 6216.00.46)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.71	Mechanics' work gloves, not knit, man-made fibers, w/fourchettes, not containing >36% by weight of wool or fine animal hair (in 6216.00.58)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.73	Sacks and bags, of undyed woven fabric of nylon multifilament yarns, <10 dtex, for packing wool for transport, storage or sale (in 6305.39.00)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.82	Nonwoven radial segment and chordal orientation brake segments of oxidized polyacrylonitrile fibers for aircraft braking systems (in 6307.90.98)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.83	Bins of laminated woven fabric of polypropylene, rectangular/square shape, collapsible and stackable, certified meeting ASTM D642-15 (in 6307.90.98)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.13.86	Agricultural control high density polypropylene monofilament nets used to protect mandarin trees from bee pollination (in 6307.90.98)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.89	Textile bags of woven fabric of polyester and coated with thermoplastic polyurethane designed to hold ice and/or cold water (in 6307.90.98)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.92	Sports footwear, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, valued over \$12/pair, for men (provided for in subheading 6402.19.90)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.93	Sports footwear, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, valued over \$12/pair, other than for men (provided for in subheading 6402.19.90)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.95	Protective active footwear for men (excl. certain footwear) whose height from does not exceed 15.34 cm (in 6402.91.42)	
Consumer Products	9902.13.96	Protective active footwear for women w/ outer soles/uppers of rubber/plastics (excl. certain footwear), w/o openings to vent moisture (in 6402.91.42)	Yes
Consumer Products	9902.13.97	Protective active footwear for women w/ outer soles/uppers of rubber/plastics (excl. certain footwear), designed to vent moisture (in 6402.91.42)	Yes
Consumer Products	9902.13.98	Footwear for men w/ outer soles/uppers of rubber/plastics (excl. certain footwear) for protection (in 6402.91.50)	Yes
Consumer Products	9902.13.99	Footwear for men w/ outer soles/uppers of rubber/plastics (excl. certain footwear) for protect w/ openings in the bottom/side of sole (in 6402.91.50)	Yes
Consumer Products	9902.14.01	Footwear for men w/ outer soles/uppers of rubber/plastics, neoprene uppers 7mm thick, for permanently affixed to fishing waders (in 6402.91.50)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.02	Footwear for men w/ outer soles/uppers of rubber/plastics (excl. certain footwear) for protection (provided for in subheading 6402.91.50)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.03	Men's footwear w/ outer soles/uppers of rubber/plastics w/ foxing or foxing-like band o/t sports footwear, waterproof or slip-on (in 6402.91.70)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.04	Men's footwear w/ outer soles/uppers of rubber/plastics o/t sports footwear o/t protective, waterproof or slip-on (in 6402.91.80)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.06	Footwear for women not covering ankle, uppers >90% external surface area rubber/plastics o/t sports footwear (in 6402.99.31)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.09	Footwear that meets the req for class in 6402.20 but specs of sole excl. from class there (in 6402.99.31)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.10	Women's footwear for use in cheerleading activities (provided for in subheading 6402.99.31)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Consumer Products	9902.14.11	Protective active footwear for men, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, not covering the ankle, valued over \$24/pair (in 6402.99.32)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.12	Protective active footwear for women w/ outer soles/uppers of rubber/plastics designed to vent moisture (provided for in subheading 6402.99.32)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.14	Footwear for women, w/ outer soles/uppers of rubber/plastics excl certain footwear for protection against liquid (in 6402.99.33)	Yes
Consumer Products	9902.14.17	Footwear for women, w/ outer soles/uppers of rubber/plastics excl certain footwear, valued >\$25/pair (provided for in subheading 6402.99.33)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.18	Women's footwear with outer soles/uppers of rubber/plastics, each sole measuring <12 mm thick, for use in cheerleading activities (in 6402.99.90)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.19	Golf shoes for men/youths/boys, w/ outer soles of rubber/plastics/leather and uppers of leather (provided for in subheading 6403.19.30)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.21	Work footwear for men, w/ outer soles of rubber/plastics, uppers of leather, incorp protective toe cap of materials o/t metal (in 6403.99.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.24	Footwear for men, with uppers of leather, outer soles of rubber/plastics, valued \$27/pair or higher (provided for in subheading 6403.99.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.25	Work footwear for women, w/ outer soles of rubber/plastics/leather, uppers of leather, valued over \$2.50 per pair (in 6403.99.90)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.30	Footwear for other persons, uppers of leather, outer soles of rubber/plastics, valued \$18/pair or higher (provided for in subheading 6403.99.90)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.31	Women's footwear, uppers of leather, outer soles of rubber/plastics, for use in cheerleading activities (provided for in subheading 6403.99.90)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.33	Footwear for other persons, uppers of textile materials, outer soles of rubber/plastics, athletic type, valued btw \$3 and \$6.50 / pair (in 6404.11.69)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.34	Ski boots, cross country ski footwear or snowboard boots, valued over \$12/pair (provided for in subheading 6404.11.90)	Yes
Consumer Products	9902.14.37	Footwear for men, vulcanized uppers of neoprene measuring 7mm thick, covered w/ polyester knit fleece interior, rubber exterior (in 6404.19.20)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.40	Footwear for women, uppers of vegetable fibers, open toes or open heels, uppers <30% external surface area sheepskin (in 6404.19.36)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.41	Footwear o/t for women, uppers of vegetable fibers, open toes or open heels, uppers <30% external surface area sheepskin (in 6404.19.36)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.42	Footwear for women, outer soles of rubber/plastics/text materials, uppers of textile material o/t veg fibers, valued >\$15/pair (in 6404.19.37)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Consumer Products	9902.14.43	Footwear for women, outer soles of rubber/plastics/text materials, uppers of textile material o/t vegetable fibers, valued at >\$10 (in 6404.19.37)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.44	Footwear o/t for men, outer soles of rubber/plastics, uppers of textile materials o/t veg fibers, open toes/open heels (in 6404.19.37)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.45	Footwear for women, open toes or open heels, cont. >10% weight of rubber/plastics, uppers of textile materials (in 6404.19.39)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.46	Footwear o/t for women, open toes or open heels, cont. >10% weight of rubber/plastics, uppers of textile materials (in 6404.19.39)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.49	Footwear for men, valued over \$24/pair, covering ankle but not knee, outer soles of rubber/plastics, uppers of textile materials (in 6404.19.90)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.50	Footwear for men/women, outer sole of rubber/plastics, uppers of textile mat, not cover ankle, incorp protect toe cap of mat o/t metal (in 6404.19.90)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.51	Women footwear w/ leather outer soles, textile uppers, nesoi, valued <\$20 pair (provided for in subheading 6404.20.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.52	Women footwear w/ leather outer soles, textile uppers, nesoi, valued >\$20 pair (in 6404.20.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.53	Men footwear w/ 7mm thick neoprene uppers, interior covered polyester knit fleece, rubber coated exterior, valued >\$40 pair (in 6405.20.90)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.58	Headgear of vegetable fibers, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, paper yarn or any combo, plaited but not of plaited strips, sewed (in 6504.00.30)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.59	Headgear of vegetable fibers, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, paper yarn or any combo, made by assembling strips and sewed (in 6504.00.30)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.60	Headgear of vegetable fibers, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, paper yarn or combo, plaited but not of plaited strips, not sewed (in 6504.00.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.61	Headgear of vegetable fibers, of unspun fibrous veg materials, paper yarn or any combo, plaited strips or by assem. strips, not sewed (in 6504.00.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.62	Headgear, knitted, or made up from lace, felt or other text fabric, cotton, cont. >23% weight wool, o/t for babies, o/t visors (in 6505.00.15)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.63	Headgear, knitted/made up from lace/felt/other text fabric, cotton, cont. <23% weight wool, o/t for babies, visors or similar (in 6505.00.15)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.64	Headgear man-made fibers, knitted/crocheted/made up from knitted/crocheted fabrics in the piece (but not in strips), valued >\$5.00 (in 6505.00.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.65	Babies' woven hats of man-made fibers, not in part of braid (provided for in subheading 6505.00.80)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.66	Umbrella frames, not presented with bases, with aluminum center support poles of length >2.133 m (provided for in subheading 6603.20.90)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.69	Polycrystalline fibers containing by weight >70% of alumina and <30% of silica and no alkaline oxides or boric oxide (in 6806.10.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.70	Catalytic converter needled blanket mats of ceramic fibers, of basis weight >1745 g/sqm, measuring >10 mm thick, for heading 8703 (in 6806.10.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.71	Catalytic converter needled blanket mats of ceramic fibers, of basis weight <1745 g/sqm, btw 5.0mm and 9.9mm thick, for heading 8703 (in 6806.10.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.72	Catalytic converter needled blanket mats of ceramic fibers, of basis weight <1745 g/sqm, btw 5.0mm and 9.9mm thick, for heading 8703 (in 6806.10.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.73	Catalytic converter needled blanket mats of ceramic fibers, of basis weight >1745 g/sqm, meas >10mm thick, for heading 8703 (in 6806.10.00).	
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.74	Stoneware ceramic slabs each measuring at least 320 cm in length by 144 cm in width (provided for in subheading 6914.90.80)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.76	Wired rolled glass, in rectangular shapes and w/ thickness of >6.35 mm, retains glass fragments within wired sashes when shattered (in 7005.30.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.77	Drawn glass discs, btw 1.4 m and 1.7m diameter, btw 40 and 50mm thick, btw 200 and 250kg weight, concave one side, convex other side (in 7006.00.40)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.78	Tempered glass covers for cooking ware, such covers produced by automatic machine (provided for in subheading 7010.20.20)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.79	Kitchenware of glass-ceramics, non-glazed and greater than 75 percent by volume crystalline (provided for in subheading 7013.10.10)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.80	Opaque cooking ware of glass-ceramics (provided for in subheading 7013.10.50)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.82	Blown glass vases, not specially tempered measuring >15.2 cm but <20.4 cm in height and opening >11.4 cm but <12.7 cm wide, valued >\$3 (in 7013.99.50)	
Consumer Products	9902.14.83	Blown glass vases, not specially tempered measuring >20.4 cm but <25.4 cm in height and opening >11.4 cm but <12.7 cm wide, valued >\$3 (in 7013.99.50)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.85	Chopped strands of glass, of a length greater than 50 mm, containing over 90 percent silica by weight (provided for in subheading 7019.19.30)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.87	Liquid-filled glass bulbs designed for use in sprinkler systems and other release devices (provided for in subheading 7020.00.60)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.88	Silver wire, containing >90% but <93% by weight of silver, >6% but <9% by weight of tin oxide (provided for in subheading 7106.92.50)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.89	Silver in semimanufactured strips form, for use in electrical contact systems intended for the manufacture of switches and relays (in 7106.92.50)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.90	Gauzes containing platinum, palladium and rhodium (provided for in subheading 7115.10.00)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.91	Clad silver strips presented in coils, containing >54% but <56% by weight of silver; measuring width 15.65 mm and thickness 0.95 mm (in 7115.90.40)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.93	Ferroboron to be used for manufacturing amorphous metal strip (provided for in subheading 7202.99.80)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.14.96	Handles of stainless steel, the foregoing comprising parts of cooking ware (provided for in subheading 7323.93.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.04	Belts and bandoliers of iron or steel, not coated or plated with precious metal (provided for in subheading 7326.90.86)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.05	Side press wringer handles of steel (provided for in subheading 7326.90.86)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.06	Riser joints of iron or steel designed for high bending moments and tension at the bottom and top of riser (provided for in subheading 7326.90.86)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.10	Zinc die-cast interior punches, each with a plastic exterior casing (provided for in subheading 7907.00.60)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.12	Gallium, unwrought and in solid form (provided for in subheading 8112.92.10)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.13	Ingots of germanium, unwrought, each weighing 0.5 kg or more but less than 2 kg (provided for in subheading 8112.92.60).	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.14	Ingots and monocrystalline crystals of germanium, o/t ingots of unwrought germanium weighing 0.5 kg or more but less than 2 kg (in 8112.92.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.15	Secateurs and similar one-handed pruners and shears, each with a gear-driven rotatable handle (provided for in subheading 8201.50.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.16	Two-handed pruning and hedge shears, each with blades articulated around a non-circular gear mechanism (provided for in subheading 8201.60.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.17	Grass shears, w/ steel cutting blades articulated on swivel head for horizontal trimming and vertical edging (provided for in subheading 8201.90.30)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.18	Tweezers (provided for in subheading 8203.20.20)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.20	Hand tools for attaching tags to garments with plastic fasteners (provided for in subheading 8205.59.55)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.24	Rotary rock drill bits w/ cutting part containing by weight >0.2% of chromium, molybdenum or tungsten or >0.1% of vanadium (in 8207.19.30)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.25	Rotary or fixed cutter drill bits w/ cutting part of precious or semiprecious stones on substrate of base metal or metal carbide (in 8207.19.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.31	Stainless steel blade scissors, valued over \$1.75/dozen, length <17cm and not designed to cut pet hair (provided for in subheading 8213.00.90)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.33	Nail nippers, clippers and files for dogs, cats or other small pets, o/t clippers w/ one or both blades having rounded edged cut-outs (in 8214.20.30)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Consumer Products	9902.15.34	Manicure and pedicure sets, containing clippers, files and similar; the foregoing not in leather containers (provided for in subheading 8214.20.90)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.35	Padlocks of base metal, of cylinder or pin tumbler construction measuring >3.8cm but <6.4 cm in width not put up for retail sale (in 8301.10.80)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.38	Economizers comprising auxiliary plant for use with boilers in pulp and paper industry with pressure capacity of 10686.87 kPa (in 8404.10.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.39	Stationary condensing type direct drive steam turbines having output >60MW but <120MW w/ rotational speed >3500RPM (in 8406.81.10)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.40	Multi-stage condensing type direct drive steam turbines having output >27MW but <40MW, w/ operating rotational speed >3500RPM (in 8406.82.10)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.41	Used compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines for vehicles of 8701.20 or 8704 (provided for in subheading 8408.20.20)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.42	Engine blocks weighing for vehicles of 8701.20 over 272 kg but not over 317 kg having a cylinder capacity of approximately 12.4 liters (in 8409.99.91)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.50	Used fuel, lubricating or cooling medium pumps designed for internal combustion piston engines (provided for in subheading 8413.30.10 or 8413.30.90)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.52	High pressure fuel pumps, not used, w/ default solenoid valve for regulating the fuel supply into the fuel rail (in 8413.30.90)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.58	Pedestal column assemblies comprising parts for oscillating electric fans, presented in assembled condition (provided for in subheading 8414.90.10)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.63	Air conditioning machines w/ refrigerating unit, mounted on wheels or castors, rated at less than 3.52 kW per hour (provided for in 8415.82.01)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.64	Self-contained, portable air conditioning machines not designed to be fixed w/ cooling capacity >3.52kW per hour but <17.58kW per hour (in 8415.82.01)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.66	Pressure distillation columns for liquefy air and component gases containing brazed aluminum plate-fin heat exchangers (in 8419.60.10)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.68	Self-propelled sprinklers for agricultural or horticultural purposes, other than center pivot type (provided for in subheading 8424.82.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.69	Flexographic printing machinery w/ continuous roll feed, print speed <184m/minute and print width >101cm but <280cm (in 8443.16.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.70	Flexographic printing machinery w/ continuous roll feed, print speed of >599m/minute but <801m/minute, print width >106cm but >178cm (in 8443.16.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.71	Weaving machines (power looms), shuttleless, rapier type, for weaving fabrics of a width >30 cm but <4.9 m (provided for in subheading 8446.30.50)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.72	Weaving machines (power looms), shuttleless, jet type, for weaving fabrics of a width >30 cm but <4.9 m (provided for in subheading 8446.30.50)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.73	Miter sawing machines, power operated, not numerically controlled, for working metal, with safety cut off switch (provided in subheading 8461.50.80)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.74	Table saws w/ blade measuring 25.4cm excl. tilting arbor table saws (in 8465.91.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.15.79	Power operated, not numerically controlled miter sawing machines w/ 25.4 cm blade, capable of adjusting bevel of cut, w/o laser guides (in 8465.91.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.82	Machinery for making green tires used in production of new pneumatic tires designed in all sizes for vehicles (provided for in subheading 8477.59.01)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.85	Vehicle stability control actuator assemblies (provided for in subheading 8479.89.94)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.86	Subsea devices rated 68947.57 kPa, for interconnect. subsea trees, manifolds and pipeline terminations to route production flow (in 8479.89.94)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.89	Optical telescope mirror segment support assemblies, each presented without mirrors (provided for in subheading 8479.89.94)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.90	Segmented compression-type molds for making "green tires" for off-the-road use w/ rim diameter measuring >63.5cm (in 8480.79.90)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.93	Used self-operating regulator valves for controlling variables such as temperature, pressure or flow (provided for in subheading 8481.80.90)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.94	Fuel Injectors, o/t used, for delivering fuel to combustion chamber of gasoline engine with a pressure not exceeding 120 Mpa (in 8481.80.90)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.95	Valves for controlling production flow through subsea tree, capable of being replaced by a remotely operated underwater vehicle (in 8481.80.90)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.15.97	Used crankshafts for compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines, o/t spark-ignition internal combustion engines (in 8483.10.30)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.01	Used fixed ratio speed changers o/t transmissions for vehicles of headings 8701, 8702, 8703, 8704, and 8705 (provided for in subheading 8483.40.50)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.06	Liftgate actuator assemblies for motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705 (provided for in subheading 8501.31.40)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.07	DC motors, output between 190 W and 290 W, weighing <1kg in cylindrical housing w/ height of approx. 55mm and radius of approx. 45mm (in 8501.31.40)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.08	AC electric motors of output >37.5w but <74.6w, single phase w/ capacitor, rotary speed control mech. and motor mounting cooling ring (in 8501.40.20)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.09	AC electric motors of output >37.5w but <72w, single phase w/ motor mount of plastic and self-contained gear mechanism for oscillation (in 8501.40.20)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.10	AC electric motors, single-phase, of an output exceeding 50 W but not exceeding 74.6 W (provided for in subheading 8501.40.20)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.11	AC electric motors of an output exceeding 74.6 W but not exceeding 95 W, single phase (provided for in subheading 8501.40.40)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.12	AC electric motors, single phase, of an output exceeding 74.6 W but not exceeding 95 W (provided for in subheading 8501.40.40)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.13	Submersible multi-phase motors used w/ pumps w/ diameter >12cm but <18cm, length >63cm but <80cm, power output >3kW but <14.92kW (in 8501.52.40)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.14	Submersible multi-phase motors used w/ pumps w/ diameter >22cm but <35cm, length >150cm but <230cm, power output >149.2kW but <150kW (in 8501.53.60)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.15	AC electric generators w/ flywheel and eddy-current loading device used in exercise equipment of subheading 9506.91 (in 8501.61.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.16.26	Electromechanical knives w/ self-contained electric motor, valued \$8 or more but not more than \$40 each (provided for in subheading 8509.80.50)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.38	Used electric starter motors for spark ignition or compression ignition internal combustion engines (provided for in subheading 8511.40.00)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.40	Used generators (alternators) of a kind used in conjunction with spark ignition or compression ignition internal combustion engines (in 8511.50.00)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.41	Parts of signaling equipment, each with pressed sealing on the flanges (provided for in subheading 8512.90.20)	
Consumer Products	9902.16.56	Electrothermic multifunction grills w/ cooking plate w/ removable power cord, thermostatic control (provided for in subheading 8516.60.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.16.74	Electrothermic multifunctional cookers for domestic purposes w/ a timer for preparation of food (in 8516.79.00), w/o thermometer probe	
Consumer Products	9902.16.76	Electrothermic pressure cookers for domestic purposes w/ capacity of >5 liters, rated more than 1000 W but not more than 1200 W (in 8516.79.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.16.77	Electrothermic rice cookers for domestic purposes, rated 200 W or less, with detachable power cord (provided for in subheading 8516.79.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.16.78	Electrothermic pressure cookers for domestic purposes w/ capacity of >5 liters and rated more than 1200 W but not more than 1400 W (in 8516.79.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.16.79	Electrothermic pressure cookers for domestic purposes w/ capacity of less than 5 liters and rated from 800 W to 1000 W (in 8516.79.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.16.81	Electrothermic plug-mounted room deodorizers for domestic purposes whether or not presented with wax (provided for in subheading 8516.79.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.16.82	Handheld electrothermic garment steamers for domestic purposes whether or not packaged with a storage bag (provided for in subheading 8516.79.00)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.85	Flat panel LCD tv reception apparatus including tv tuner for incorporation into exercise equipment (provided for in subheading 8528.72.72)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.89	Lamp-holder housings of porcelain, containing sockets (provided for subheading 8536.61.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.90	Chassis or shelving assemblies of 851770 w/ backplane w/ 2+ apparatus of 8535/8536 for electr. control or distrib. of electr. <1,000V (in 8537.10.91)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.91	Printed circuit assemblies suitable used w/ GFClS and AFCIS of subheading 8536.30.80 (provided for in subheading 8538.90.30)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.92	UV lamps filled with deuterium gas, each without radio-frequency identification device and valued over \$300 (provided for in subheading 8539.49.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.93	UV lamps filled with deuterium gas, each with radio-frequency identification device and valued over \$300 (provided for in subheading 8539.49.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.94	Color cathode-ray data/graphic display tubes, w/ a phosphor dot screen pitch smaller than .4mm and with less than 90-degree deflection (in 8540.40.10)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.95	Position sensors designed to emit digital pulses when rotated or moved linearly designed for use in ground-based observatories (in 8543.70.45)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.96	Electr. cables and bundles for <1,000V fitted w/ connectors (in 8544.42.90) used w/ manufacture or inspection machines of semiconductors or wafers	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.16.97	Motor chassis fitted w/ cabs w/ electric motor for propulsion w/ G.V.W. >5 metric tons but <20 metric tons for the transport of goods (in 8704.90.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.01	Used gear boxes for the vehicles of subheading 8701.20 or heading 8704 (provided for in subheading 8708.40.11)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.02	New gear boxes for the vehicles of headings 8702 or 8704 w/ six speeds, w/ peak torque rating >69 kg-m <110 kg-m (in 8708.40.11)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.03	Used gear boxes for vehicles of subheadings 8701.30.50, 8701.91, 8701.92, 8701.93, 8701.94 and 8701.95 (provided for in subheading 8708.40.50)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.05	Alloy steel suspension system stabilizer bars, weighing <40 kg, for use in Class 7 and Class 8 heavy duty trucks only (in 8708.80.65)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.06	Mufflers and exhaust pipes for headings 8701 to 8705 (o/t for agriculture use tractors) (in 8708.92.50) and parts (in 8708.92.75)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.07	Bicycles w/ no seat, no seat tube and no seat stay, to be pedaled in a standing position having wheels <63.5 cm in diameter (in 8712.00.15)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.08	Cycles w/ 2 <63.5cm in diameter wheels or w/ 3 wheels; propelled by pedals in an alternative elliptical step motion (in 8712.00.50)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.09	Unicycles (provided for in 8712.00.50)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.10	Disc brakes designed for bicycles, and parts thereof (provided for in 8714.94.90)	Yes

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Consumer Products	9902.17.11	"Z"-shaped water bottle holders (cages) of alloy or composite material, designed for use on bicycles (provided for in 8714.99.80)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.12	Wide angle reflectors, designed for use on bicycles (provided for in 8714.99.80)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.15	Projection lenses w/ focal length >1.13m but <36.94m, throw ratio of >0.66m but <9.23m (provided for in subheading 9002.11.40)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.16	Projection lenses w/ focal length of >19.68mm but <132mm, throw ratio >.28:1 but <7.1:1, focus range optical >.45m but <40m (in 9002.11.40)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.17	Swim goggles, protective, with silicone head straps (provided for in subheading 9004.90.00)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.18	Projection screens measuring >11 m but <22 m in width of acoustically transparent perforated material (provided for in 9010.60.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.19	LCD television panel assemblies w/ a video display diagonal measuring not over 58.42 cm (in 9013.80.90)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.20	LCD television panel assemblies w/ a video display diagonal measuring over 58.42 cm but not over 78.74 cm (in 9013.80.90)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.21	LCD television panel assemblies w/ a video display diagonal measuring over 78.74 cm but not over 81.28 cm (in 9013.80.90)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.22	LCD television panel assemblies w/ a video display diagonal measuring over 81.28 cm but not over 99.06 cm (in 9013.80.90)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.23	LCD television panel assemblies w/ a video display diagonal measuring over 99.06 cm but not over 101.6 cm (in 9013.80.90)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.24	LCD television panel assemblies w/ a video display diagonal measuring over 101.6 cm but not over 124.46 cm (in 9013.80.90)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.25	LCD television panel assemblies w/ video display diagonal measuring over 124.46 cm but not over 137.16 cm (in 9013.80.90)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.26	LCD television panel assemblies, each with a video display diagonal measuring over 137.16 cm (provided for in subheading 9013.80.90)	Yes
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.27	Optical attenuators designed to reduce the power level of an optical signal designed for telecommunications (in 9013.80.90)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.29	Oscilloscopes and oscillographs w/ bandwidth range of 20 GHz to 90 GHz, sampling rate range of 50 Mbps to 80 Gbps (in 9030.20.10)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.31	Multimeters w/o recording device having 4-1/2, 5-1/2, 6-1/2, 7-1/2 or 8-1/2 digits of measurement accuracy (in 9030.31.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.32	True RMS multimeters w/o recording device having 3-1/2, 4 or 4-1/2 digits of measurement accuracy designed to measure (in 9030.31.00).	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.33	PXI 6-1/2 DMM, each w/o recording device designed to provide basic measurements (in 9030.31.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.35	Impedance analyzers w/ frequency 20Hz<->120MHz and plus or minus 42 V peak maximum output (provided for in subheading 9030.84.00).	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.36	EMI receivers w/ frequency band 3 Hz<->44 GHz, conforming to LXI standard w/ two RF inputs and w/ a color display screen (for 9030.84.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.38	LAN LXI data acquisition/switch units capable of measuring 11 different input signals (in 9030.89.01)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.42	Battery-operated chiming melody clock movements valued >\$5 each for use in grandfather clocks, wall clocks and mantel clocks (in 9109.10.80)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.43	Mechanical clock movements, valued >\$5, for use in the production of grandfather clocks, wall clocks or mantel clocks (in 9109.90.60)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.44	Chime melody rod assemblies for use in the production of grandfather clocks, wall clocks and mantel clocks (in 9114.90.50)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.52	Round or elong. emergency lights, of base metal o/t brass to be mounted to exterior aircraft, for evac. (in 9405.40.60)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.53	Round exterior lights, of base metal o/t brass, to be mounted to exterior aircraft and for wing icing detection (in 9405.40.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.54	Clear or frosted columnar globes or shades, designed for portable non-electrical lanterns for outdoor use (in 9405.91.40)	Yes
Consumer Products	9902.17.55	Ski bindings (other than for cross-country skis), valued not over \$55 each (provided for in subheading 9506.12.80)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.57	Golf club driver heads, each stamped or otherwise permanently marked to indicate a loft over 9.5 degrees (provided for in subheading 9506.39.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.58	Golf club driver heads, each stamped or otherwise permanently marked to indicate a loft under 9.5 degrees (provided for in subheading 9506.39.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.59	Golf club heads designed for clubs designated as 1-irons, 2-irons, 3-irons, 4-irons or 5-irons (provided for in subheading 9506.39.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.61	Golf club wedge heads, each stamped or permanently marked to indicate a loft of 56 degrees or less (provided for in subheading 9506.39.00)	
Manufactured Goods	9902.17.63	Golf club heads designed for clubs designated as 8-irons and 9-irons (provided for in subheading 9506.39.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.71	Lawn-tennis rackets, unstrung (provided for in subheading 9506.51.40)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.72	Racquetball rackets (provided for in subheading 9506.59.80)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.73	Squash rackets (provided for in subheading 9506.59.80)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.74	Inflatable volleyballs (provided for in subheading 9506.62.80)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.75	Inflatable basketballs, each having an external surface other than of leather or of rubber (provided for in subheading 9506.62.80)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.76	Inflatable basketballs with outer surface of leather (provided for in subheading 9506.62.80)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.77	Inflatable basketballs, each with an outer surface of rubber (provided for in subheading 9506.62.80)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.78	Noninflatable hollow racquetballs, not over 19 cm in diameter (provided for in subheading 9506.69.40)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.79	Circuit training equipment w/ electr. control panel capable wireless exch. data and multicolored LED grid (provided for in subheading 9506.91.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.80	Combo treadmill, stair climber and elliptical machine (provided for in subheading 9506.91.00)	

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Group	9902 heading	Article description (brief)	Tariff Inversion? (Yes)
Consumer Products	9902.17.81	Combo stepper and elliptical w/ electr. control console incapable wireless exch. data w/ non-backlit LCD display w/ heart-rate monitor (in 9506.91.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.83	Combo stepper and elliptical, w/electr. control console & capable wireless exch. of data, w/ backlit LCD display & heart rate monitor (in 9506.91.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.84	Speed bags, free standing heavy bags, heavy bag stands of steel, speed bags with inflatable balls and heavy bag shells (in 9506.91.00)	Yes
Consumer Products	9902.17.86	Adjustable-weight dumbbells, >2kg <30kg, capable wireless exch. of data, can be packaged w/units not capable wireless exch. of data (in 9506.91.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.87	Adjustable-weight fitness dumbbells w/o Bluetooth capability, >2 kg <30 kg, supported by a fitted plastic base (in 9506.91.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.88	Combo stepper and elliptical w/ electr. control console & capable wireless exch. of data; heart rate monitor w/ optional chest strap (in 9506.91.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.89	Adjustable-weight fitness dumbbells, of weight >2kg <26kg or >4kg <46kg, supported by fitted plastic base (in 9506.91.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.90	Inflatable tetherballs, each with rope attachment (provided for in subheading 9506.99.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.92	Boxing and mixed martial arts protective equipment, including shin guards, pads and shields (provided for in subheading 9506.99.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.93	Fishing rods of fiberglass and carbon fiber w/o fishing reels, valued \$5 or more but not over \$50 each (provided for in subheading 9507.10.00)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.94	Fishing rods, sold as a complete kit comprising one rod and one reel, with each kit having an aggregate value of =<\$30 (provided for in 9507.30.40)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.95	Hair-slides, set with imitation pearls or imitation gem stones and not of hard rubber or plastics (provided for in subheading 9615.19.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.96	Hair-slides, not set with imitation pearls or imitation gem stones, not of hard rubber or plastics (provided for in subheading 9615.19.60)	
Consumer Products	9902.17.97	Eyelash curlers (provided for in subheading 9615.90.20)	

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 4.

Appendix J

Recommendations for Industries or Industry Sectors That Might Benefit from Permanent Duty Relief

Appendix J: Recommendations for Industries or Industry Sectors That Might Benefit

Table J.1 lists the industries or industry sectors that might benefit from permanent duty relief identified by firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaire. The last column lists the industries or industry sectors reported by responding firms as a response to question 4.2. The following group and subgroup names in this table have been abbreviated: Selected Consumer Products = Consumer Products; Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods = Manufactured Goods; Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals = Other Organic Chemicals; Pesticide Products and Formulations = Pesticides; Plastics in Primary Forms = Plastics.

Table J.1 Industries or industry sectors that might benefit from permanent duty relief identified by responding firms (right column)

Group(s) represented by firm(s) making recommendation	Subgroup(s) represented by firm(s) making recommendation	Domestic industry or sector that would benefit from permanent duty suspension or reduction (identified by responding firms)
Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals	Paper manufacturing, packaging, textiles, cleaning products, oil drilling, paint and coatings
Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals	Chemicals, distributors
Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals	Light manufacturing
Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals	Paint, coatings, and chemicals
Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals; Other Chemicals	Lubricants, adhesives, industrial fluids
Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals; Paints, Pigments, and Dyes; Pesticides; Other Chemicals	Industrial biocide-manufacturing sector
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals	Agricultural industry
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals	Agriculture/livestock production
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals	Agrochemical industry
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals	Agrosciences
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals	Automotive
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals	Chemical industry
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals	Chemical manufacturing
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals	Chemicals/dyes
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals	Polymer industry (plastics)
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals	Textile processing
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals	U.S. pharmaceutical manufacturers
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals	Chemical producers, U.S. agrochemical producers, U.S. agriculture industry
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Other Chemicals	Chemical distribution; manufacturing; paints, coatings, and adhesives
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Other Chemicals	Food manufacturing, food care, paints/adhesives/coatings, general manufacturing
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Paints, Pigments, and Dyes; Other Chemicals	Textile and paper industries
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Paints, Pigments, and Dyes; Plastics	Plastics and optical brighteners
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Paints, Pigments, and Dyes; Plastics; Other Chemicals	Flame retardants, some cosmetic raw material sectors, plastic manufacturing sectors, pigments

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Group(s) represented by firm(s) making recommendation	Subgroup(s) represented by firm(s) making recommendation	Domestic industry or sector that would benefit from permanent duty suspension or reduction (identified by responding firms)
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Pesticides	Agricultural chemicals
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Pesticides; Other Chemicals	Agricultural chemicals including pesticide active ingredients throughout chapter 29 and formulated pesticides in heading 3808
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Pesticides; Plastics	Agricultural sector farmer to consumer
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Pesticides; Plastics; Other Chemicals	Agriculture
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Plastics	Automotive, industry and consumer goods, general polymer and chemical industries
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Plastics; Other Chemicals	Automotive OEM, plastics, rubber, UV stabilizer, catalyst for polyethylene, food, optic stabilizers, pharma, bio fuels
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Plastics; Other Chemicals	Automotive, aerospace, medical, electronics, MRM, semiconductor, energy production and storage, haptic sensors, touchscreens, food packaging, paints, architectural coatings, polymer production, UV stabilizers, polyolefin industry
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Plastics; Other Chemicals	Selected products within the chemical industry
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Paints, Pigments, and Dyes	Chemical sector, specifically pigment/dye manufacturers
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Paints, Pigments, and Dyes; Other Chemicals	Color producers
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Pesticides	Agricultural bulk chemicals
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Pesticides	Agriculture chemicals sector
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Pesticides	Agriculture, necessary chemicals, and inputs
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Pesticides	Crop protection chemicals
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Pesticides	Farmers
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Pesticides	Pesticides
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Pesticides; Other Chemicals	Agriculture
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Pesticides; Plastics	Crop protection and chemical manufacturing; agriculture
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Plastics	Textile manufacturing

Appendix J: Recommendations for Industries or Industry Sectors That Might Benefit

Group(s) represented by firm(s) making recommendation	Subgroup(s) represented by firm(s) making recommendation	Domestic industry or sector that would benefit from permanent duty suspension or reduction (identified by responding firms)
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Plastics; Other Chemicals	Automotive, aerospace, medical, electronics, MRM, semiconductor, energy production and storage, haptic sensors, touchscreens, food packaging, paints, architectural coatings, polymer production
Chemicals	Other Chemicals	Aerospace industry
Chemicals	Other Chemicals	Chemical, manufacturing, agriculture
Chemicals	Other Chemicals	Dairy producers
Chemicals	Other Chemicals	Distributors, retailers, and consumers
Chemicals	Other Chemicals	Pharmaceuticals, metal refining, transformer oil recovery, PCB recycling, chemical synthesis, bio diesel production
Chemicals	Other Chemicals	Resin manufacturers-PVC, cosmetic manufacturers, photochromatography
Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes	Plastic goods, consumer packaging, masterbatch, color concentrate houses, power tool manufacturing
Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes	Textiles in the use/consumption of specialty dyes
Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes; Other Chemicals	Food/feed processing
Chemicals	Pesticides	Agrochemical
Chemicals	Plastics	Chemical industry
Chemicals	Plastics	Compostables, municipal food scrap programs, agriculture, mulch film
Chemicals	Plastics	Consumer goods, confectionery
Chemicals	Plastics	Food, confectionary, construction
Chemicals	Plastics	Medical device producers, pharmaceutical producers, bioassay producers, contact lens manufacturer
Chemicals	Plastics	Nitrocellulose usage for pharma, ink, paint, coating, adhesive industries
Chemicals	Plastics	Plastics processors, plastic films, parts, etc.
Chemicals	Plastics	Wire & cable, medical, industrial, and automotive industries
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods	Other Organic Chemicals; Textile	Paper machine clothing (PMC), clean room, protective clothing, and the tire industry
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Motors, Generator, and Gears; Other Goods	Automotive manufacturing; semiconductor manufacturing
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Other Organic Chemicals; Paints, Pigments, and Dyes; Pesticides; Plastics; Other Chemicals; Agricultural Products	Agricultural chemicals, consumer products, auto, construction
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Paints, Pigments, and Dyes; Machinery, Electronics, and Components; Other Goods	Aerospace, chemicals

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Group(s) represented by firm(s) making recommendation	Subgroup(s) represented by firm(s) making recommendation	Domestic industry or sector that would benefit from permanent duty suspension or reduction (identified by responding firms)
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Paints, Pigments, and Dyes; Other Goods	Textile
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods	Organic Specialty Chemicals; Plastics; Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Energy, medical, food preservation and technology
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods	Other Chemicals; Machinery, Electronics, and Components; Other Goods	Electrical vehicle industry and the brazing industry
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods	Other Chemicals; Agricultural Products	Food and agriculture
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods	Other Chemicals; Other Goods	Manufacturing
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods	Other Chemicals; Other Goods	Metals industry
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods, Consumer Products	Plastics; Other Goods; Footwear; Sporting Goods; Miscellaneous Consumer Products	Manufacturing
Consumer Products	Footwear	Apparel, footwear, and textiles
Consumer Products	Footwear	Footwear industry
Consumer Products	Footwear	Occupational footwear
Consumer Products	Footwear	Retail and wholesale footwear companies. Footwear industry product design, development, logistics, and other professional services
Consumer Products	Footwear	Retail and wholesale industry
Consumer Products	Footwear; Miscellaneous Consumer Products	Apparel and footwear importers and retailers
Consumer Products	Footwear; Miscellaneous Consumer Products	Fashion apparel and footwear
Consumer Products	Footwear; Sporting Goods	Footwear, sporting goods
Consumer Products	Footwear; Sporting Goods	Wader manufacturers
Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden and Tools	Construction
Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden and Tools	Retail florists
Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden and Tools; Miscellaneous Consumer Products	Agriculture industry and personal use.
Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden and Tools; Miscellaneous Consumer Products	Automotive industry, welding industry, manufacturing and agriculture.
Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden and Tools; Sporting Goods	Fishing tackle industry
Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products	Manufacturers
Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products	Toy-related articles beyond those classified under HS 9503
Consumer Products	Sporting Goods	Bicycle industry
Consumer Products	Sporting Goods	Bicycles; and fitness equipment
Consumer Products	Sporting Goods	Outdoor recreation sector
Consumer Products	Sporting Goods	Producers of fueled lanterns
Consumer Products	Sporting Goods	Sporting goods equipment
Consumer Products	Sporting Goods	Sporting goods hardlines industry
Consumer Products	Sporting Goods	Sporting goods: bags, wetsuits, neoprene footwear

Appendix J: Recommendations for Industries or Industry Sectors That Might Benefit

Group(s) represented by firm(s) making recommendation	Subgroup(s) represented by firm(s) making recommendation	Domestic industry or sector that would benefit from permanent duty suspension or reduction (identified by responding firms)
Consumer Products	Sporting Goods; Miscellaneous Consumer Products	Footwear and apparel
Consumer Products	Sporting Goods; Miscellaneous Consumer Products	Outdoor industry
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Aerospace industry
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Cinema projection industry
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Clock manufacturing
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Completion products sector of the oil/gas services industry
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Electronic test and measurement equipment
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Home building, electrical wiring devices
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Manufacturing sector
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Semiconductor manufacturing industry
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Televisions
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Tire manufacturing industry
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Weavers and all customers of American woven products
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components; Motors, Generator, and Gears	Fitness equipment manufacturers
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components; Motors, Generator, and Gears	Oil and gas equipment manufacturers
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components; Motors, Generator, and Gears; Other Goods	Foodservice, restaurant industry, hospitality/lodging, and medical industry
Manufactured Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components; Other Goods	Glass polishers
Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generator, and Gears	Automotive industry
Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generator, and Gears	Manufacturing
Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generator, and Gears	Medium and heavy duty vehicles
Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generator, and Gears	Pulp and paper manufacturer
Manufactured Goods	Motors, Generator, and Gears; Other Goods	Retail and manufacturing
Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products	Fast-moving consumer goods
Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products	Food manufacturing industry
Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products	Food sector
Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products	Frozen meal manufacturers, salad manufacturers, ready-made shelf-stable meal manufacturers

AMCA: Effects of Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions on the U.S. Economy

Group(s) represented by firm(s) making recommendation	Subgroup(s) represented by firm(s) making recommendation	Domestic industry or sector that would benefit from permanent duty suspension or reduction (identified by responding firms)
Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products	HEALTH (glutinous/waxy corn)
Manufactured Goods	Agricultural Products	OTC healthcare (self-care) industries
Manufactured Goods	Other Goods	Baby product manufacturers
Manufactured Goods	Other Goods	Citrus industry
Manufactured Goods	Other Goods	Consumer good manufacturing and distribution
Manufactured Goods	Other Goods	Coupling and valve industry; brass, copper, iron, and steel raw materials and components
Manufactured Goods	Other Goods	Golf bag assembly, golf club assembly, back pack assembly
Manufactured Goods	Other Goods	Household organization and storage
Manufactured Goods	Other Goods	Leather manufacturing; upholstery businesses
Manufactured Goods	Other Goods	Medical instrumentation and other highly complex automation
Manufactured Goods	Other Goods	Reflective signs
Manufactured Goods	Other Goods	Steel industry and other downstream products
Manufactured Goods	Other Goods	Wool growers and U.S. bag manufacturers
Manufactured Goods	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes; Textiles	Yarn and textile manufacturing
Manufactured Goods	Textiles	Acrylic and modacrylic fiber
Manufactured Goods	Textiles	Acrylic fiber
Manufactured Goods	Textiles	Adhesive bandage manufacturing
Manufactured Goods	Textiles	Aerospace commercial vehicles; protective apparel; turnout gear military articles
Manufactured Goods	Textiles	Aerospace manufacturing, tack cloth manufacturing, medical gauze, and other industrial users requiring gauze for filtration or cleaning needs
Manufactured Goods	Textiles	Automotive, filtration
Manufactured Goods	Textiles	Manufacturing
Manufactured Goods	Textiles	Textile and apparel
Manufactured Goods	Textiles	Textile industry
Manufactured Goods	Textiles	Textile industry, raw materials (acrylic fiber, rayon fiber)
Manufactured Goods	Textiles	Textile manufacturing of acrylic fibers
Manufactured Goods	Textiles	Textiles
Manufactured Goods, Consumer Products	Motors, Generator, and Gears; Home, Shop, Garden and Tools	Fan manufacturing
Manufactured Goods, Consumer Products	Other Goods; Footwear	Golf club manufacturers
Manufactured Goods, Consumer Products	Other Goods; Home, Shop, Garden and Tools	Consumer products, portable security industry
Manufactured Goods, Consumer Products	Other Goods; Home, Shop, Garden and Tools	Manufacturing of cookware
Manufactured Goods, Consumer Products	Other Goods; Miscellaneous Consumer Products	Commercial refuse, cleaning/consumer goods
Manufactured Goods, Consumer Products	Other Goods; Miscellaneous Consumer Products	Reflective film manufacturing

Source: Compiled by USITC based on firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 4, question 4.2.

Appendix K

List of Interested Parties That Made Recommendations Regarding Permanent Duty Relief

Appendix K: List of Interested Parties That Made Recommendations

Table K.1 lists interested parties who made recommendations concerning permanent duty suspensions and reductions through written submissions or testimony at the Commission’s public hearing, held on April 8, 2019. Appendixes I and J separately list recommendations received in firms’ responses to the Commission’s questionnaire. A copy of each written submission is available in the Commission’s [Electronic Docket Information System](#) (EDIS). The full text of the transcript of the Commission’s hearing is also available on EDIS.

Table K.1 Interested parties that made recommendations for permanent duty relief

Group(s)	Interested Party
Chemicals	National Association of Chemical Distributors
	American Chemistry Council (ACC)
	Nation Ford Chemical
	Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates (SOCMA)
Chemicals/ Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	Arkema, Inc.
	Umicore
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	Element Electronics
	Glen Raven, Inc.
	Hitachi Automotive Systems America, Inc. (HIAMS)
	National Council of Textile Organizations (NCTO)
	National Spinning Co., Inc.
Selected Consumer Products	Spinrite LP
	American Apparel & Footwear Association (AAFA)
	Footwear Distributors & Retailers of America (FDRA)

Source: Compiled by USITC based on firms’ submissions made through EDIS, <https://edis.usitc.gov/>.

Appendix L

Data for Figures

Table L.1 MTB Act of 2018 overview, product coverage and highlights by group

MTB Act of 2018: Number of 9902 headings = 1,655		
Enacted September 13, 2018 and implemented October 13, 2019		
Temporary provisions expire December 20, 2020		
306 firms responded to the Commission's questionnaire out of the 335 firms surveyed (petitioned for or commented on products assigned 9902 headings in the MTB Act of 2018)		
More than half of the responding firms (162) are SMEs		
Total imports under 9902 headings through March 2019 = \$3.9 billion		
Duty saving for U.S. imports under 9902 headings through March 2019 = \$127 million		
Majority of 9902 headings subject to section 301 tariffs (1,060)		
Chemicals Number of 9902 headings = 1,040	Selected Consumer Products Number of 9902 headings = 324	Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods Number of 9902 headings = 291
Products are mostly inputs	Products are mostly finished products sold to consumers	Products are mostly inputs used in manufacturing
Low NTR range compared to other groups 147 firms surveyed	Highest NTR range compared to other groups 92 firms surveyed	126 firms surveyed
Imports under 9902 = \$2.5 billion	Imports under 9902 = \$728 million	Imports under 9902 = \$614 million
Duty savings = \$85 million	Duty savings = \$26 million	Duty savings = \$15 million
Subgroups	Subgroups	Subgroups
Other Organic Chemical	Footwear	Agricultural Products
Organic Specialty Chemicals	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools	Machinery, Electronics, & Components
Paints, Pigments, & Dyes	Sporting Goods	Motors, Generators, & Gears
Pesticides	Miscellaneous Consumer Products	Textiles
Plastics		Other Goods
Other Chemicals		

Source: Compiled by USITC based on the MTB Act of 2018, data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and responses to the USITC questionnaire.

Note: The number of firms surveyed does not sum across the three groups to 335 because it refers to the number of petitioners and commenters represented in each group, and some firms appear in multiple groups. Use of the 9902 provisions is not limited to the 335 firms; any firm is eligible to import products under the 9902 provisions. Trade data reported are for November 2018–May 2019. Corresponds to [figure ES.1](#).

Table L.2 Share of responding firms using the 9902 provisions and increasing imports of products under 9902 provisions as a result of the temporary duty relief, overall and by group (percent)

	Share of respondents importing 9902 provisions	Share of respondents increasing imports of 9902 provisions
Overall	92	33
Chemicals	96	36
Selected Consumer Products	88	31
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	91	28

Source: Firms' responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure ES.2](#).

Table L.3 Share of firms that reported changes and anticipate changes in business operations as a direct result of tariff relief, overall and by group (percent)

		Group			
		Overall	Chemicals	Selected Consumer Products	Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods
Actual change (share of firms responding “increase” unless otherwise noted)					
All firms					
Employment	6	2	7	9	
Wage rates	7	5	7	7	
Sales volume	11	12	11	9	
Number of customers	8	10	4	6	
Investment in cap. eq ^a	8	7	5	11	
Investment in new products	11	6	13	15	
Retailers and distributors/wholesalers					
Consumer prices (decrease)	16	25	9	13	
Manufacturers					
Downstream prices (decrease)	8	13	7	2	
Production costs (decrease)	23	23	18	27	
Production volume	10	1	4	10	
		Group			
		Overall	Chemicals	Selected Consumer Products	Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods
Anticipated change (share of firms responding “increase” unless otherwise noted)					
All firms					
Employment	14	13	12	15	
Wage rates	11	9	9	12	
Sales volume	30	34	24	27	
Number of customers	23	27	17	21	
Investment in cap. eq ^a	16	12	16	21	
Investment in new products	22	18	24	22	
Retailers and distributors/wholesalers					
Consumer prices (decrease)	25	37	16	21	
Manufacturers					
Downstream prices (decrease)	16	22	14	12	
Production costs (decrease)	32	37	21	32	
Production volume	19	21	14	22	

Source: Firms' responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" refers to responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Corresponds to [figure ES.3](#).

^a Investment in cap. eq = Investment in capital equipment and machinery.

Table L.4 Share of 9902 provisions recommended for permanent duty relief, broken out by group (percent)

Group	Share (percent)
Chemicals	41
Selected Consumer Products	9
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	11
Not Recommended	39

Source: Firms' responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 4.

Note: "Not recommended" indicates: (1) no questionnaire response was submitted by the petitioning or commenting firm (2) the respondent opted out of providing response for or did not complete Section 4 of the questionnaire (3) the responding firm provided a response but did not recommend the provision for permanent duty relief. Corresponds to [figure ES.4](#).

Table L.5 Timeline of the highlights of the MTB Act of 2018

Date(s)	Event
May 20, 2016	American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act (AMCA) signed into law.
October 2016–December 2016	MTB petition collection through online portal.
August 8, 2017	USITC's Final MTB Report delivered to Congress.
September 13, 2018	MTB Act signed in to law.
October 13, 2018	Chapter 99 temporary duty suspensions and reductions implemented.
December 31, 2020	Chapter 99 temporary duty suspensions and reductions expire.

Source: Compiled by USITC.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 1.1](#).

Table L.6 Organization of groups and subgroups of related products specified in the MTB Act of 2018 for the purposes of the report.

Group	Subgroup
Chemicals	Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals
Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals
Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes
Chemicals	Pesticide Products and Formulations
Chemicals	Plastics in Primary Forms
Chemicals	Other Chemicals
Selected Consumer Products	Footwear
Selected Consumer Products	Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools
Selected Consumer Products	Sporting Goods
Selected Consumer Products	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	Agricultural Products
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	Machinery, Electronics, and Components
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	Motors, Generators, and Gears
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	Textiles
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	Other Goods

Source: Compiled by USITC.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 1.2](#).

Table L.7 9902 headings contained in the MTB Act of 2018, share by group (percent)

Group	Share (percent)
Chemicals	63
Selected Consumer Products	19
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	18
Total	100

Source: Compiled by USITC.

Note: Share is calculated from the total 9902 headings (1,655) contained in the MTB Act of 2018. Corresponds to [figure 2.1](#).

Table L.8 Percentage point reduction from the MFN rate of duty to the 9902 rate of duty for the 1,655 distinct 9902 headings, count and share

Percentage point duty rate reduction	Number of 9902	
	headings	Share (percent)
0.1-5.0	803	48
5.1-10.0	766	46
10.1-15.0	30	2
15.1-20.0	27	2
20.1+	29	2

Source: Compiled by USITC

Note: The “9902 rate of duty” includes both duty suspensions and reductions stipulated in the MTB Act of 2018. Corresponds to [figure 2.2](#).

Table L.9 Business models reported by respondents

	Number of firms	Share (percent)
Retailer	32	10
Manufacturer	198	64
Distributor/wholesaler	150	49

Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 1.

Note: Firms could choose more than one line of business, so shares will total more than 100 percent. Corresponds to [figure 2.3](#).

Table L.10 Effects of section 301 tariffs on responding firms: Use of 9902 provisions, import sources of products covered by the 9902 provisions, and benefits accrued as a result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions (share and number of responding firms that stated the section 301 tariffs affected. . .)

	Section 301 tariffs have affected (count)	Section 301 tariffs have not affected (count)	Share of respondents that section 301 tariffs have affected (%)
Benefits accrued	87	149	37
Import sources	62	174	26
Use of 9902 provisions	54	182	23

Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 2.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 2.4](#).

Table L.11 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (164 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	3	135	26	6	117	41
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	1.8	82.3	15.9	3.7	71.3	25.0

Source: Firms’ responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 2.5](#).

Table L.12 Manufacturers (197 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s)						
sold to customer(s)	2	179	16	2	164	31
Production costs	1	150	46	1	134	62
Production volume	19	177	1	37	158	2
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s)						
sold to customer(s)	1.0	90.9	8.1	1.0	83.2	15.7
Production costs	0.5	76.1	23.4	0.5	68.0	31.5
Production volume	9.6	89.8	0.5	18.8	80.2	1.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 2.6](#).

Table L.13 All firms (306 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	17	289	0	42	263	1
Wage rates	21	285	0	33	272	1
Sales volume	34	269	3	91	211	4
Number of customers	23	281	2	70	235	1
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	24	278	4	50	253	3
Investment in new product development	34	269	3	67	237	2
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	5.6	94.4	0	13.7	85.9	0.3
Wage rates	6.9	93.1	0	10.8	88.9	0.3
Sales volume	11.1	87.9	1.0	29.7	69.0	1.3
Number of customers	7.5	91.8	0.7	22.9	76.8	0.3
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	7.8	90.8	1.3	16.3	82.7	1.0
Investment in new product development	11.1	87.9	1.0	21.9	77.5	0.7

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" references responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Corresponds to [figure 2.7](#).

Table L.14 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers: Share of responding firms by size reporting actual and anticipated decreases to prices through March 2019 as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions, for SMEs and large respondents (percent)

	Actual decrease		Anticipated decrease	
	Large	SME	Large	SME
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	8	21	14	32

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, sections 1 and 3.

Note: SMEs = small and medium-sized enterprises. Corresponds to [figure 2.8](#).

Table L.15 Manufacturers: Share of responding firms reporting actual and anticipated decreases to prices through March 2019 as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions, for SMEs and large respondents (percent)

	Actual change		Anticipated change	
	Large	SME	Large	SME
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s) (decrease)	4	14	9	24
Production costs (decrease)	24	23	30	33
Production volume (increase)	5	16	15	24

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, sections 1 and 3.

Note: SMEs = small and medium-sized enterprises. Corresponds to [figure 2.9](#).

Table L.16 Share of responding firms reporting actual and anticipated increases to operations through March 2019 as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions, for SMEs and large respondents (percent)

	Actual increase		Anticipated increase	
	Large	SME	Large	SME
Employment	3	8	8	19
Wage rates	1	12	2	19
Sales volume	4	17	21	38
Number of customers	3	11	14	31
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	3	12	9	23
Investment in new product development	6	16	15	28

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, sections 1 and 3.

Note: SMEs = small and medium-sized enterprises. Corresponds to [figure 2.10](#).

Table L.17 Share of responding firms in the Chemicals group and relevant subgroups using or intending to use the 9902 provisions and increasing or intending to increase imports of products under 9902 provisions as a result of the temporary duty relief

Group/subgroup	Share of respondents importing under 9902 provisions	Share of respondents increasing imports under 9902 provisions
Chemicals	96	36
Other Organic Chemicals	94	39
Organic Specialty Chemicals	100	38
Paints, Pigments, and Dyes	94	33
Pesticides Products and Formulations	100	42
Plastics	97	41
Other Chemicals	100	40

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Some subgroup names have been abbreviated for readability. Corresponds to [figure 3.1](#).

Table L.18 Share of firms in the Chemicals group and subgroups that reported changes and anticipate changes in business operations as a direct result of tariff relief (percent)

Actual change (share of firms responding “increase” unless otherwise noted)	Group		Subgroups				
	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes	Pesticides	Plastics	Other Chemicals
All firms							
Employment	2	0	1	6	3	3	0
Wage rates	5	6	5	6	9	3	4
Sales volume	12	12	13	19	12	9	9
Number of customers	10	18	10	19	12	12	9
Investment in cap. eq ^a	7	6	8	13	9	6	4
Investment in new products	6	2	4	13	3	6	4
Retailers and distributors/wholesalers							
Consumer prices (decrease)	25	37	24	17	15	27	16
Manufacturers							
Downstream prices (decrease)	13	10	12	20	19	7	9
Production costs (decrease)	23	18	28	20	12	31	18
Production volume	11	13	11	20	15	10	9
Anticipated change (share of firms responding “increase” unless otherwise noted)							
	Group		Subgroups				
	Chemicals	Other Organic Chemicals	Organic Specialty Chemicals	Paints, Pigments, and Dyes	Pesticides	Plastics	Other Chemicals
All firms							
Employment	13	8	15	13	18	12	9
Wage rates	9	12	12	13	18	9	4
Sales volume	34	31	39	31	36	39	30
Number of customers	27	27	27	31	24	39	28
Investment in cap. eq ^a	12	10	14	19	12	12	6
Investment in new products	18	16	19	19	30	12	15
Retailers and distributors/wholesalers							
Consumer prices (decrease)	37	37	41	33	31	45	37
Manufacturers							
Downstream prices (decrease)	22	15	23	27	23	17	21
Production costs (decrease)	37	33	47	27	27	38	35
Production volume	21	23	25	27	23	14	18

Source: Firms' responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Some subgroup names have been abbreviated for clarity. Corresponds to [figure 3.2](#).^a Investment in cap. eq = Investment in capital equipment and machinery.

Table L.19 All firms (49 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	4	44	1	0	49	0
Wage rates	6	42	1	3	46	0
Sales volume	15	33	1	6	43	0
Number of customers	13	35	1	9	40	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	5	43	1	3	46	0
Investment in new product development	8	40	1	1	48	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	8.2	89.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Wage rates	12.2	85.7	2.0	6.1	93.9	0.0
Sales volume	30.6	67.3	2.0	12.2	87.8	0.0
Number of customers	26.5	71.4	2.0	18.4	81.6	0.0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	10.2	87.8	2.0	6.1	93.9	0.0
Investment in new product development	16.3	81.6	2.0	2.0	98.0	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" references responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Corresponds to [figure 3.3](#).

Table L.20 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (19 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	1	11	7	1	11	7
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	5.3	57.9	36.8	5.3	57.9	36.8

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 3.4](#).

Table L.21 Manufacturers (40 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Organic Chemicals, Other than Specialty Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	2	34	4	2	32	6
Production costs	1	32	7	1	26	13
Production volume	5	35	0	9	30	1
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	5.0	85.0	10.0	5.0	80.0	15.0
Production costs	2.5	80.0	17.5	2.5	65.0	32.5
Production volume	12.5	87.5	0.0	22.5	75.0	2.5

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 3.5](#).**Table L.22** All firms (78 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Organic Specialty Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	1	77	0	12	66	0
Wage rates	4	74	0	9	69	0
Sales volume	10	68	0	30	48	0
Number of customers	8	70	0	21	57	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	6	72	0	11	67	0
Investment in new product development	3	75	0	15	63	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	1.3	98.7	0.0	15.4	84.6	0.0
Wage rates	5.1	94.9	0.0	11.5	88.5	0.0
Sales volume	12.8	87.2	0.0	38.5	61.5	0.0
Number of customers	10.3	89.7	0.0	26.9	73.1	0.0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	7.7	92.3	0.0	14.1	85.9	0.0
Investment in new product development	3.8	96.2	0.0	19.2	80.8	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 3.6](#).

Table L.23 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (34 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Organic Specialty Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	26	8	3	17	14
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	75.0	25.0	8.8	50.0	41.2

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 3.7](#).**Table L.24** Manufacturers (57 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Organic Specialty Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	2	48	7	2	42	13
Production costs	1	40	16	1	29	27
Production volume	6	51	0	14	43	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	3.5	84.2	12.3	3.5	73.7	22.8
Production costs	1.8	70.2	28.1	1.8	50.9	47.4
Production volume	10.5	89.5	0.0	24.6	75.4	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 3.8](#).

Table L.25 All firms (16 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	1	15	0	2	14	0
Wage rates	1	15	0	2	14	0
Sales volume	3	13	0	5	11	0
Number of customers	3	13	0	5	11	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	2	14	0	3	13	0
Investment in new product development	2	14	0	3	13	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	6.3	93.8	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0
Wage rates	6.3	93.8	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0
Sales volume	18.8	81.3	0.0	31.3	68.8	0.0
Number of customers	18.8	81.3	0.0	31.3	68.8	0.0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	12.5	87.5	0.0	18.8	81.3	0.0
Investment in new product development	12.5	87.5	0.0	18.8	81.3	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" references responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Corresponds to [figure 3.9](#).

Table L.26 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (6 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	5	1	0	4	2
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	66.7	33.3

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 3.10](#).

Table L.27 Manufacturers (15 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Paints, Pigments, and Dyes subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	12	3	0	11	4
Production costs	1	11	3	0	11	4
Production volume	3	12	0	4	11	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	73.3	26.7
Production costs	6.7	73.3	20.0	0.0	73.3	26.7
Production volume	20.0	80.0	0.0	26.7	73.3	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 3.11](#).**Table L.28** All firms (33 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Pesticide Products and Formulations subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	1	32	0	6	27	0
Wage rates	3	30	0	6	27	0
Sales volume	4	28	1	12	20	1
Number of customers	4	29	0	8	25	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	3	29	1	4	28	1
Investment in new product development	1	31	1	10	22	1
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	3.0	97.0	0.0	18.2	81.8	0.0
Wage rates	9.1	90.9	0.0	18.2	81.8	0.0
Sales volume	12.1	84.8	3.0	36.4	60.6	3.0
Number of customers	12.1	87.9	0.0	24.2	75.8	0.0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	9.1	87.9	3.0	12.1	84.8	3.0
Investment in new product development	3.0	93.9	3.0	30.3	66.7	3.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" references responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Corresponds to [figure 3.12](#).

Table L.29 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (13 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Pesticide Products and Formulations subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	1	10	2	2	7	4
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	7.7	76.9	15.4	15.4	53.8	30.8

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 3.13](#).

Table L.30 Manufacturers (26 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Pesticide Products and Formulations subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	1	19	6	0	21	5
Production costs	0	19	7	0	23	3
Production volume	6	20	0	4	22	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	3.8	73.1	23.1	0.0	80.8	19.2
Production costs	0.0	73.1	26.9	0.0	88.5	11.5
Production volume	23.1	76.9	0.0	15.4	84.6	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 3.14](#).

Table L.31 All firms (33 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Plastics in Primary Forms subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	1	32	0	4	29	0
Wage rates	1	32	0	3	30	0
Sales volume	3	30	0	13	20	0
Number of customers	4	29	0	13	20	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	2	31	0	4	29	0
Investment in new product development	2	31	0	4	29	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	3.0	97.0	0.0	12.1	87.9	0.0
Wage rates	3.0	97.0	0.0	9.1	90.9	0.0
Sales volume	9.1	90.9	0.0	39.4	60.6	0.0
Number of customers	12.1	87.9	0.0	39.4	60.6	0.0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	6.1	93.9	0.0	12.1	87.9	0.0
Investment in new product development	6.1	93.9	0.0	12.1	87.9	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" references responses by manufacturers and distributors/wholesalers. Corresponds to [figure 3.15](#).

Table L.32 Distributors/wholesalers (11 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Plastics in Primary Forms subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	8	3	1	5	5
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	9.1	45.5	45.5	0.0	72.7	27.3

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 3.16](#).

Table L.33 Manufacturers (29 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Plastics in Primary Forms subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	1	23	5	0	27	2
Production costs	0	18	11	0	20	9
Production volume	4	25	0	3	26	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	3.4	79.3	17.2	0.0	93.1	6.9
Production costs	0.0	62.1	37.9	0.0	69.0	31.0
Production volume	13.8	86.2	0.0	10.3	89.7	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 3.17](#).

Table L.34 All firms (47 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Other Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	4	43	0	0	47	0
Wage rates	2	45	0	2	45	0
Sales volume	14	33	0	4	43	0
Number of customers	13	34	0	4	43	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	3	44	0	2	45	0
Investment in new product development	7	40	0	2	45	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	8.5	91.5	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Wage rates	4.3	95.7	0.0	4.3	95.7	0.0
Sales volume	29.8	70.2	0.0	8.5	91.5	0.0
Number of customers	27.7	72.3	0.0	8.5	91.5	0.0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	6.4	93.6	0.0	4.3	95.7	0.0
Investment in new product development	14.9	85.1	0.0	4.3	95.7	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" references responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Corresponds to [figure 3.18](#).

Table L.35 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (19 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Other Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	16	3	1	11	7
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	84.2	15.8	5.3	57.9	36.8

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3. Corresponds to [figure 3.19](#).

Table L.36 Manufacturers (34 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Other Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	1	30	3	1	26	7
Production costs	0	28	6	0	22	12
Production volume	3	31	0	6	28	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	2.9	88.2	8.8	2.9	76.5	20.6
Production costs	0.0	82.4	17.6	0.0	64.7	35.3
Production volume	8.8	91.2	0.0	17.6	82.4	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3. Corresponds to [figure 3.20](#).

Table L.37 Share of responding firms in the Selected Consumer Products group and relevant subgroups using or intending to use the 9902 provisions and increasing or intending to increase imports of products under 9902 provisions as a result of the temporary duty relief

Group/subgroup	Share of respondents importing under 9902 provisions	Share of respondents increasing imports under 9902 provisions
Selected Consumer Products	88	31
Footwear	95	42
Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools	81	19
Sporting Goods	84	38
Miscellaneous Consumer Products	85	27

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 4.1](#).

Table L.38 Share of firms in the Selected Consumer Products group and subgroups that reported changes and anticipate changes in business operations as a direct result of tariff relief (percent)

Actual change (share of firms responding “increase” unless otherwise noted)					
	Group		Subgroups		
	Selected Consumer Products	Footwear	Home, Shop, and Garden	Sporting Goods	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
All firms					
Employment	7	10	8	8	4
Wage rates	7	15	8	12	0
Sales volume	11	10	12	12	8
Number of customers	4	5	4	4	0
Investment in cap. eq ^a	5	10	4	4	4
Investment in new products	13	15	8	24	8
Retailers and distributors/wholesalers					
Consumer prices (decrease)	9	11	10	10	0
Manufacturers					
Downstream prices (decrease)	7	40	0	0	0
Production costs (decrease)	18	40	20	30	17
Production volume	4	0	0	0	8
Anticipated change (share of firms responding “increase” unless otherwise noted)					
	Group		Subgroups		
	Selected Consumer Products	Footwear	Home, Shop, and Garden	Sporting Goods	Miscellaneous Consumer Products
All firms					
Employment	12	15	8	20	8
Wage rates	9	15	4	16	4
Sales volume	24	40	8	36	27
Number of customers	17	15	8	36	15
Investment in cap. eq ^a	16	20	8	28	12
Investment in new products	24	40	8	40	15
Retailers and distributors/wholesalers					
Consumer prices (decrease)	16	11	10	19	21
Manufacturers					
Downstream prices (decrease)	14	40	0	20	17
Production costs (decrease)	21	20	20	30	17
Production volume	14	20	10	20	25

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 3.2](#).^a Investment in cap. eq = Investment in capital equipment and machinery.

Table L.39 All firms (20 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Footwear subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	2	18	0	3	17	0
Wage rates	3	17	0	3	17	0
Sales volume	2	18	0	8	12	0
Number of customers	1	18	1	3	17	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	2	16	2	4	15	1
Investment in new product development	3	16	1	8	12	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	10.0	90.0	0.0	15.0	85.0	0.0
Wage rates	15.0	85.0	0.0	15.0	85.0	0.0
Sales volume	10.0	90.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0
Number of customers	5.0	90.0	5.0	15.0	85.0	0.0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	10.0	80.0	10.0	20.0	75.0	5.0
Investment in new product development	15.0	80.0	5.0	40.0	60.0	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" references responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Corresponds to [figure 4.3](#).

Table L.40 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (18 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Footwear subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	16	2	0	16	2
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	88.9	11.1	0.0	88.9	11.1

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 4.4](#).

Table L.41 Manufacturers (5 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Footwear Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	3	2	3	2	0
Production costs	0	4	1	3	2	0
Production volume	1	3	1	4	1	1
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	60.0	40.0	60.0	40.0	0.0
Production costs	0.0	80.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	0.0
Production volume	20.0	60.0	20.0	80.0	20.0	20.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 4.5](#).

Table L.42 All firms (26 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Home, Shop, Garden, and Tool subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	2	24	0	2	24	0
Wage rates	2	24	0	1	25	0
Sales volume	3	23	0	2	24	0
Number of customers	1	25	0	2	24	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	1	25	0	2	24	0
Investment in new product development	2	24	0	2	24	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	7.7	92.3	0.0	7.7	92.3	0.0
Wage rates	7.7	92.3	0.0	3.8	96.2	0.0
Sales volume	11.5	88.5	0.0	7.7	92.3	0.0
Number of customers	3.8	96.2	0.0	7.7	92.3	0.0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	3.8	96.2	0.0	7.7	92.3	0.0
Investment in new product development	7.7	92.3	0.0	7.7	92.3	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 4.6](#).

Table L.43 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (21 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Home, Shop, Garden, and Tool subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	19	2	0	19	2
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	90.5	9.5	0.0	90.5	9.5

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 4.7](#).**Table L.44** Manufacturers (10 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Home, Shop, Garden, and Tool subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	10	0	0	10	0
Production costs	0	8	2	0	8	2
Production volume	1	9	0	0	10	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Production costs	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	80.0	20.0
Production volume	10.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 4.8](#).

Table L.45 All firms (25 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Sporting Goods subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	2	23	0	5	20	0
Wage rates	3	22	0	4	21	0
Sales volume	3	22	0	9	16	0
Number of customers	1	23	1	9	16	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	1	23	1	7	18	0
Investment in new product development	6	18	1	10	15	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	8.0	92.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0
Wage rates	12.0	88.0	0.0	16.0	84.0	0.0
Sales volume	12.0	88.0	0.0	36.0	64.0	0.0
Number of customers	4.0	92.0	4.0	36.0	64.0	0.0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	4.0	92.0	4.0	28.0	72.0	0.0
Investment in new product development	24.0	72.0	4.0	40.0	60.0	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" references responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Corresponds to [figure 4.9](#).

Table L.46 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (21 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Sporting Goods subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	19	2	0	17	4
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	90.5	9.5	0.0	81.0	19.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 4.10](#).

Table L.47 Manufacturers (10 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Sporting Goods subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	8	2	0	10	0
Production costs	0	7	3	0	7	3
Production volume	2	8	0	0	10	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Production costs	0.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	70.0	30.0
Production volume	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 4.11](#).**Table L.48** All firms (26 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Miscellaneous Consumer Products subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	1	25	0	2	24	0
Wage rates	0	26	0	1	25	0
Sales volume	2	23	1	7	18	1
Number of customers	0	26	0	4	22	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	1	24	1	3	23	0
Investment in new product development	2	23	1	4	22	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	3.8	96.2	0.0	7.7	92.3	0.0
Wage rates	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.8	96.2	0.0
Sales volume	7.7	88.5	3.8	26.9	69.2	3.8
Number of customers	0.0	100.0	0.0	15.4	84.6	0.0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	3.8	92.3	3.8	11.5	88.5	0.0
Investment in new product development	7.7	88.5	3.8	15.4	84.6	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" references responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Corresponds to [figure 4.12](#).

Table L.49 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (19 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Miscellaneous Consumer Products subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	19	0	0	15	4
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	78.9	21.1

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 4.13](#).**Table L.50** Manufacturers (12 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Miscellaneous Consumer Products subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	12	0	0	10	2
Production costs	0	10	2	0	10	2
Production volume	1	11	0	3	9	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	100	0	0	83.3	16.7
Production costs	0	83.3	16.7	0	83.3	16.7
Production volume	8.3	91.7	0	25.0	75.0	0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 4.14](#).**Table L.51** Share of responding firms in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group and relevant subgroups using or intending to use the 9902 provisions and increasing or intending to increase imports of products under 9902 provisions as a result of the temporary duty relief

Group/subgroup	Share of respondents importing under 9902 provisions	Share of respondents increasing imports under 9902 provisions
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	91	30
Agricultural Products	91	60
Machinery, Electronics, and Components	93	24
Motors, Generators, and Gears	95	11
Textiles	88	26
Other Goods	92	31

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 4.1](#).

Table L.52 Share of firms in the Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group and subgroups that reported changes and anticipate changes in business operations as a direct result of tariff relief (percent)

	Group		Subgroups			
	Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	Agricultural products	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Motors, Generators, and Gears	Textiles	Other Goods
Actual change (share of firms responding “increase” unless otherwise noted)						
All firms						
Employment	9	9	7	0	15	6
Wage rates	7	18	4	0	8	6
Sales volume	9	27	11	0	8	8
Number of customers	6	18	7	0	12	0
Investment in cap. eq ^a	11	9	11	5	12	12
Investment in new products	15	18	11	5	19	14
Retailers and distributors/wholesalers						
Consumer prices (decrease)	13	43	0	10	33	10
Manufacturers						
Downstream prices (decrease)	2	0	4	0	5	3
Production costs (decrease)	27	20	16	20	46	23
Production volume	10	0	8	7	14	10
Anticipated change (share of firms responding “increase” unless otherwise noted)						
	Group		Subgroups			
	Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods	Agricultural products	Machinery, Electronics, and Components	Motors, Generators, and Gears	Textiles	Other Goods
All firms						
Employment	15	9	15	5	27	12
Wage rates	12	18	4	0	19	12
Sales volume	27	46	22	16	35	27
Number of customers	21	46	15	5	31	16
Investment in cap. eq ^a	21	18	22	16	27	20
Investment in new products	22	27	15	21	27	22
Retailers and distributors/wholesalers						
Consumer prices (decrease)	21	43	0	10	67	19
Manufacturers						
Downstream prices (decrease)	12	0	12	13	18	15
Production costs (decrease)	32	40	28	27	50	23
Production volume	22	0	12	27	27	28

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 4.2](#).^a Investment in cap. eq = Investment in capital equipment and machinery.

Table L.53 All firms (11 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Agricultural Products subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	1	10	0	1	10	0
Wage rates	2	9	0	2	9	0
Sales volume	3	8	0	5	6	0
Number of customers	2	9	0	5	6	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	1	10	0	2	9	0
Investment in new product development	2	9	0	3	8	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	9.1	90.9	0.0	9.1	90.9	0.0
Wage rates	18.2	81.8	0.0	18.2	81.8	0.0
Sales volume	27.3	72.7	0.0	45.5	54.5	0.0
Number of customers	18.2	81.8	0.0	45.5	54.5	0.0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	9.1	90.9	0.0	18.2	81.8	0.0
Investment in new product development	18.2	81.8	0.0	27.3	72.7	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" references responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Corresponds to [figure 5.3](#).

Table L.54 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (7 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Agricultural Products subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	4	3	0	4	3
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	57.1	42.9	0.0	57.1	42.9

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 5.4](#).

Table L.55 Manufacturers (5 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Agricultural Products Chemicals subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	5	0	0	5	0
Production costs	0	4	1	0	3	2
Production volume	0	5	0	0	5	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Production costs	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	60.0	40.0
Production volume	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 5.5](#).**Table L.56** All firms (27 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Machinery, Electronics and Components subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	2	25	0	4	23	0
Wage rates	1	26	0	1	26	0
Sales volume	3	24	0	6	21	0
Number of customers	2	25	0	4	23	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	3	24	0	6	21	0
Investment in new product development	3	24	0	4	23	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	7.4	92.6	0.0	14.8	85.2	0.0
Wage rates	3.7	96.3	0.0	3.7	96.3	0.0
Sales volume	11.1	88.9	0.0	22.2	77.8	0.0
Number of customers	7.4	92.6	0.0	14.8	85.2	0.0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	11.1	88.9	0.0	22.2	77.8	0.0
Investment in new product development	11.1	88.9	0.0	14.8	85.2	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 5.6](#).

Table L.57 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (10 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Machinery, Electronics and Components subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	10	0	0	10	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 5.7](#).**Table L.58** Manufacturers (25 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Machinery, Electronics and Components subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	24	1	0	22	3
Production costs	0	21	4	0	18	7
Production volume	2	23	0	3	22	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	96.0	4.0	0.0	88.0	12.0
Production costs	0.0	84.0	16.0	0.0	72.0	28.0
Production volume	8.0	92.0	0.0	12.0	88.0	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 5.8](#).

Table L.59 All firms (19 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Motors, Generators, and Gears subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	0	19	0	1	18	0
Wage rates	0	19	0	0	19	0
Sales volume	0	19	0	3	16	0
Number of customers	0	19	0	1	18	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	1	18	0	3	16	0
Investment in new product development	1	18	0	4	15	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	0.0	100.0	0.0	5.3	94.7	0.0
Wage rates	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Sales volume	0.0	100.0	0.0	15.8	84.2	0.0
Number of customers	5.3	94.7	0.0	5.3	94.7	0.0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	5.3	94.7	0.0	15.8	84.2	0.0
Investment in new product development	0.0	100.0	0.0	21.1	78.9	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" references responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Corresponds to [figure 5.9](#).

Table L.60 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (10 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Motors, Generators, and Gears subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	9	1	0	9	1
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	90.0	10.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 5.10](#).

Table L.61 Manufacturers (15 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Motors, Generators, and Gears subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	15	0	0	13	2
Production costs	0	12	3	0	11	4
Production volume	1	14	0	4	11	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	86.7	13.3
Production costs	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	73.3	26.7
Production volume	6.7	93.3	0.0	26.7	73.3	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 5.11](#).

Table L.62 All firms (26 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Textiles subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	4	22	0	7	19	0
Wage rates	2	24	0	5	21	0
Sales volume	2	24	0	9	17	0
Number of customers	3	23	0	8	18	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	3	23	0	7	19	0
Investment in new product development	5	21	0	7	19	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	15.4	84.6	0.0	26.9	73.1	0.0
Wage rates	7.7	92.3	0.0	19.2	80.8	0.0
Sales volume	7.7	92.3	0.0	34.6	65.4	0.0
Number of customers	11.5	88.5	0.0	30.8	69.2	0.0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	11.5	88.5	0.0	26.9	73.1	0.0
Investment in new product development	19.2	80.8	0.0	26.9	73.1	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: All firms references responses by manufacturers, retailers and distributors/wholesalers. Corresponds to [figure 5.12](#).

Table L.63 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (6 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Textiles subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	4	2	0	2	4
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	66.7	33.3

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 5.13](#).**Table L.64** Manufacturers (22 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Textiles subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0	21	1	0	18	4
Production costs	1	11	10	0	11	11
Production volume	3	19	0	6	16	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)	0.0	95.5	4.5	0.0	81.8	18.2
Production costs	4.5	50.0	45.5	0.0	50.0	50.0
Production volume	13.6	86.4	0.0	27.3	72.7	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 5.14](#).

Table L.65 All firms (49 respondents): Changes to firm operations reported by responding firms in the Other Goods subgroup as a direct result of temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Employment	3	46	0	6	43	0
Wage rates	3	46	0	6	43	0
Sales volume	4	44	1	13	35	1
Number of customers	0	48	1	8	41	0
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	6	43	0	10	39	0
Investment in new product development	7	42	0	11	38	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Employment	6.10	93.90	0.00	12.20	87.80	0.00
Wage rates	6.10	93.90	0.00	12.20	87.80	0.00
Sales volume	8.20	89.80	2.00	26.50	71.40	2.00
Number of customers	0.00	98.00	2.00	16.30	83.70	0.00
Investment in capital equipment or machinery	12.20	87.80	0.00	20.40	79.60	0.00
Investment in new product development	14.30	85.70	0.00	22.40	77.60	0.00

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: "All firms" references responses by manufacturers, retailers, and distributors/wholesalers. Corresponds to [figure 5.15](#).

Table L.66 Retailers and distributors/wholesalers (21 respondents): Changes to prices reported by responding firms in the Other Goods subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metric:						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	1	18	2	1	16	4
Share of respondents reporting change in following metric (%):						
Price(s) of imported product(s) sold to customer(s)	4.8	85.7	9.5	4.8	76.2	19.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 5.16](#).

Table L.67 Manufacturers (39 respondents): Changes to prices, costs, and production volume reported by responding firms in the Other Goods subgroup as a direct result of the temporary duty suspensions and reductions

Metrics	Actual change			Anticipated change		
	Increase	No change	Decrease	Increase	No change	Decrease
No. of respondents reporting change in following metrics:						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)						
	0	38	1	0	33	6
Production costs						
	0	30	9	0	30	9
Production volume						
	4	35	0	11	28	0
Share of respondents reporting change in following metrics (%):						
Price(s) of downstream product(s) sold to customer(s)						
	0.0	97.4	2.6	0.0	84.6	15.4
Production costs						
	0.0	76.9	23.1	0.0	76.9	23.1
Production volume						
	10.3	89.7	0.0	28.2	71.8	0.0

Source: Firms' responses to USITC questionnaire, section 3.

Note: Corresponds to [figure 5.17](#).

Table L.68 Share of 9902 provisions recommended for permanent duty relief via the USITC survey, for Chemicals group and six related subgroups

Group /subgroup	Provisions that one or more respondents recommended for permanent duty relief (%)	Provisions that no firms recommended for permanent duty relief (%)
Chemicals	65	35
Other Organic Chemicals	75	25
Organic Specialty Chemicals	73	27
Paints, Pigments, and Dyes	78	22
Pesticides	49	51
Plastics	59	41
Other Chemicals	62	38

Source: Firms' responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 4.

Note: "Provision that no firms recommended for permanent duty relief" indicates: (1) no questionnaire response was submitted by the petitioning or commenting firm (2) the respondent opted out of providing response for or did not complete Section 4 of the questionnaire (3) the responding firm provided a response but did not recommend the provision for permanent duty relief. Subgroup names have been abbreviated for readability. Corresponds to [figure 6.1](#).

Table L.69 Share of 9902 provisions recommended for permanent duty relief via the USITC survey, for Selected Consumer Products group and four related subgroups

Group /subgroup	Provisions that one or more respondents recommended for permanent duty relief (%)	Provisions that no firms recommended for permanent duty relief (%)
Selected Consumer Products	45	55
Footwear	62	38
Home, Shop, Garden, and Tools	29	71
Sporting Goods	73	27
Miscellaneous Consumer Products	36	64

Source: Firms' responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 4.

Note: "Provision that no firms recommended for permanent duty relief" indicates: (1) no questionnaire response was submitted by the petitioning or commenting firm (2) the respondent opted out of providing response for or did not complete Section 4 of the questionnaire (3) the responding firm provided a response but did not recommend the provision for permanent duty relief. Subgroup names have been abbreviated for readability. Corresponds to [figure 6.2](#).

Table L.70 Share of 9902 provisions recommended for permanent duty relief via the USITC survey, for Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods group and five related subgroups

Group /subgroup	Provisions that one or more respondents recommended for permanent duty relief (%)	Provisions that no firms recommended for permanent duty relief (%)
Manufactured & Miscellaneous Goods	65	35
Agricultural Products	60	40
Machinery, Electronics, and Components	73	27
Motors, Generators, and Gears	62	38
Textiles	70	30
Other Goods	58	42

Source: Firms' responses to the USITC questionnaire, section 4.

Note: "Provision that no firms recommended for permanent duty relief" indicates: (1) no questionnaire response was submitted by the petitioning or commenting firm (2) the respondent opted out of providing response for or did not complete Section 4 of the questionnaire (3) the responding firm provided a response but did not recommend the provision for permanent duty relief. Subgroup names have been abbreviated for readability. Corresponds to [figure 6.3](#).

