

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20436

MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE UNITED STATES
SENATE ON PROPOSED TARIFF LEGISLATION ¹

[Date approved: August 30, 2000]²

Bill No.: S. 2660; 106th Congress

Introduced by: Mr. Coverdell

Similar and/or related³ bills: The tariff treatment of gold sputter machines for use in DVD production would be affected by S. 2648, which would reclassify this machinery under HTS subheading 8477.10.40 or 8479.89.85. Also, these machines are identical to other metal sputter coating machines used in DVD production, such as aluminum sputter machines covered by S. 2661. (See the table following technical comments for a summary of all bills regarding DVD manufacturing equipment.) See also H.R. 3792 (withdrawn).

Summary of the bill:⁴

The bill would suspend the general rate of duty⁵ on--

Gold sputter machines, whether imported as an entirety, or in components, or parts thereof, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs) (provided for in subheading 8479.89.97)

Effective: The 15th day after the date of enactment.

Through: December 31, 2003.

Retroactive effect: None.

[The remainder of this memorandum is organized in five parts: (1) information about the bill's proponent(s) and the product which is the subject of this bill; (2) information about the bill's revenue effect; (3) contacts by Commission staff during preparation of this memorandum; (4)

¹ International trade analyst: Melani Schultz (202-205-3436); attorney: Jan Summers (202-205-2605).

² Access to an electronic copy of this memorandum is available at <http://www.usitc.gov/billrpts.htm>. Access to a paper copy is available at the Commission's Law Library (202-205-3287) or at the Commission's Main Library (202-205-2630).

³ "Similar bills" are bills in the other House, in the current Congress, which address, at least in part, the substance of this bill. "Related bills" are bills in the **same** House, in the current Congress, but which are either earlier (or later) in time than the bill which is the subject of this memorandum.

⁴ The product nomenclature is as set forth in the bill. See technical comments for suggested changes (if any).

⁵ See appendix A for definitions of tariff and trade agreement terms.

information about the domestic industry (if any); and (5) technical comments.]

– THE PROPONENT AND THE IMPORTED PRODUCT –

The proponent firm/organization(s)			
Name of firm	Location contacted (city/state)	Date contacted	Response (Y/N) ⁶
Panasonic	Washington, DC	April 5, 2000	Y
Toolex represented by Collier, Shannon, Rill & Scott	Washington, DC	April 5, 2000	Y
International Electronics Manufacturers and Consumers of America, Inc.	Washington, DC	April 5, 2000	Y
JVC Disc America Co.	Elk Grove, CA	May 1, 2000	Y

Note: JVC is a member of IEMCA. Therefore, it has been included as a proponent of the bill. JVC’s submission can be found in appendix C.

*Does the proponent plan **any** further processing or handling⁷ of the subject product after importation to its facilities in the United States (Y/N):* Yes, prior to resale.

If “Yes,” provide location of this facility if different from above (city/state): See below.

Panasonic’s headquarters is in Osaka, Japan; its U.S. corporate headquarters is in Secaucus, NJ. Panasonic’s factory automation division in Elgin, IL imports the machinery to be assembled into DVD manufacturing systems.

Toolex imports the machinery to be assembled into DVD manufacturing systems in a recently purchased facility in Irvine, CA.

If “No,” provide location of proponent’s headquarters or other principal facility if different from above (city/state): See below.

IEMCA is a Washington, DC trade association that represents electronics manufacturers and consumers.

JVC imports DVD production machinery to manufacture DVDs in Sacramento, CA.

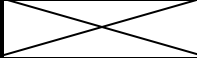
⁶ Non-confidential written responses received prior to approval of this report by the Commission, if any, will be included in appendix C.

⁷ The phrase “further processing or handling” can include repackaging, storage or warehousing for resale, etc.

The imported product	
Description and uses	Country(s) of origin
<p>The gold sputter machine is used in the second or replication stage of the DVD production process. It is used only in production of DVD-9 format DVDs and is not used in making DVD-5 or DVD-10 discs. A DVD-5 disc is single-sided with a single applied layer; a DVD-10 disc is double-sided with a single layer (two DVD-5s together); and a DVD-9 disc is double-sided with dual layers. DVD-9 is the dominant format of DVD production currently. After the two disc halves are produced and exit the injection molding machine, they are transferred to the metallizer. In some models the discs simultaneously enter two separate metallizers, one for aluminum deposition and one for gold deposition, while in other models the metallizer is one machine with two separate vacuum chambers. The process is virtually identical in the two machines. The disc is inserted into the chamber, into which argon gas is introduced. The metal substance is located at the top of the chamber. A charge of electricity is added to the chamber; a positive charge on one side and negative on the other. This process converts the gold into a plasma, which is dropped onto the disc.</p> <p>Application of the thin layer of metal (aluminum, gold, silver or silicon) onto a CD or DVD disc creates a reflective layer that serves to reflect the laser beam. The cathode technology employed in the sputtering process replaced the formerly used evaporation process.</p>	<p>Germany, Japan, Switzerland</p>

– EFFECT ON CUSTOMS REVENUE –

[Note: This section is divided in two parts. The first table addresses the effect on customs revenue based on the duty rate for the HTS number set out in the bill. The second table addresses the effect on customs revenue based on the duty rate for the HTS number recommended by the Commission (if a different number has been recommended). Five-year estimates are given based on Congressional Budget Office “scoring” guidelines. If the indicated duty rate is subject to “staging” during the duty suspension period, the rate for each period is stated separately.]

HTS number used in the bill: 8479.89.97 ⁸					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General rate of duty ⁹ (AVE) ¹⁰	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Estimated value <i>dutiable</i> imports	\$13,500,000	\$11,250,000	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000
Customs revenue loss	\$337,500	\$281,250	\$112,500	\$112,500	\$112,500

Note: Estimated value of dutiable imports calculated based upon industry estimates of imports, prices, and projected number of replicating lines. Customs revenue loss is estimated value of dutiable imports times the general rate of duty. See technical comments for further explanation of revenue loss estimates.

HTS number recommended by the Commission: n/a ¹¹					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General rate of duty (AVE)					
Estimated value <i>dutiable</i> imports					
Customs revenue loss					

⁸ The HTS number is as set forth in the bill. See technical comments for suggested changes (if any).

⁹ See appendix B for column 1-special and column 2 duty rates.

¹⁰ AVE is ad valorem equivalent expressed as percent. Staged rates may be found at: <http://dataweb.usitc.gov>

¹¹ If a different HTS number is recommended, see technical comments.

– CONTACTS WITH OTHER FIRMS/ORGANIZATIONS –

Contacts with firms or organizations <i>other than</i> the proponents			
Name of firm	Location contacted (city/state)	Date contacted	Response (Y/N) ¹²
Optical Storage Technology Association (OSTA)	Santa Barbara, CA	April 5, 2000	N
The DVD Association (DVDA) & Interactive Digital Media Association (IDMA)	Solon, OH	April 5, 2000	N
DVD Forum	Tokyo, Japan	April 5, 2000	N
International Optical Disc Replicators Association (IODRA)	Geneva, Switzerland	April 5, 2000	N
Steag HamaTech, Inc.	Saco, ME	April 6, 2000	N
Multi Media Machinery, Inc. (4M)	Santa Clara, CA	April 7, 2000	N
D'Onofrio & Associates, for the International Optical Disc Replicators Association (IODRA)	Washington, DC	April 10, 2000	N
Sumitomo–SHI Plastics Machinery Inc. of America	Norcross, GA	April 12, 2000	N
Marubeni Disc Systems	Southfield, Michigan	April 12, 2000	N
M2 Gauss Corporation	Valencia, CA	April 12, 2000	N
Toolex International/USA	Irvine, CA/Hilliard, OH	April 13, 2000	N
Optical Disc Manufacturing Association	Monmouthshire, UK	April 14, 2000	N
Optical Disc Corporation	Santa Fe Springs, CA	April 19, 2000	Y

¹² Non-confidential written responses received prior to approval of this report by the Commission, if any, will be included in appendix D. Only statements submitted in connection with **this** bill will be included in the appendix.

Contacts with firms or organizations <i>other than the proponents</i>			
Convac (formerly Fairchild Technologies)	Fremont, CA	April 24, 2000	N
Doug Carson Associates	Cushing, OK	April 25, 2000	N
Warner Advanced Media Operations (WAMO)	Olyphant, PA	April 25, 2000	Y
Singulus	Victorville, CA	May 1, 2000	Y
Sony	Woodcliff Lake, NJ	May 1, 2000	N
Georgetown Economic Services	Washington, DC	May 20, 2000	N
Digital Matrix Corporation	Hempstead, NY	April 21, 2000	Y

– THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY –

*[Note: This section is divided in two parts. The first part lists non-confidential written submissions received by the Commission which assert that **the imported product itself** is produced in the United States and freely offered for sale under standard commercial terms. The second part lists non-confidential written submissions received by the Commission which assert either that (1) the imported product will be produced in the United States in the future; or (2) another product which **may compete** with the imported product is (or will be) produced in the United States and freely offered for sale under standard commercial terms. All submissions received by the Commission in connection with this bill prior to approval of the report will be included in appendix D. The Commission cannot, in the context of this memorandum, make any statement concerning the validity of these claims.]*

Statements concerning current U.S. production			
Name of product	Name of firm	Location of U.S. production facility	Date received
Mastering system ¹ and glass cleaning machines	Optical Disc Corporation	Santa Fe Springs, CA	April 26, 2000

¹Optical Disc Corp. produces and sells mastering systems; and although it does not produce backsanders for DVD/CD production, it does purchase this machinery for inclusion into the mastering systems it sells because the machine is integral to providing a mastering system to customers. See appendix D for ODC's statement.

Statements concerning “future” or “competitive” U.S. production			
Name of product	Name of firm	Location of U.S. production facility	Date received
Mastering system ¹ and glass cleaning machines	Optical Disc Corporation	Santa Fe Springs, CA	April 26, 2000
Mastering and replicating systems ²	Toolex USA, Inc.	Irvine, CA	May 1, 2000

¹Optical Disc Corp. produces and sells mastering systems; and although it does not produce backsanders for DVD/CD production, it does purchase this machinery for inclusion into the mastering systems it sells because the machine is integral to providing a mastering system to customers. See appendix D for ODC’s statement.

²Toolex USA, Inc., produces and sells mastering and replicating systems, and this equipment is integral to providing a mastering or replicating system to its customers. See appendix C for Toolex’s statement.

– TECHNICAL COMMENTS –

*[The Commission notes that references to HTS numbers in temporary duty suspensions (i.e., proposed amendments to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the HTS) should be limited to **eight** rather than ten digits. Ten-digit numbers are established by the Committee for Statistical Annotation of Tariff Schedules pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1484(f) and are not generally referenced in statutory enactments.]*

Recommended changes to the nomenclature in the bill:

Several problems are apparent with regard to the proposed description. First, it is helpful to Customs and to users of the tariff schedule if the article description of the chapter 99 provision tracks as much of the language from the permanent tariff provision covering the good as is possible and appropriate. Thus, the subject goods might be described as “Metal sputter machines having individual functions, and parts thereof, the foregoing for use in the manufacture...”. It is believed that no distinction can be made between the machines that would apply gold or aluminum to DVDs, in that the machines are not designed so as to be dedicated to applying only one type of metal; it would likely simplify administration if this distinction can be avoided. We note that this bill as drafted would cover only gold sputter machines, while S. 2661 would cover aluminum sputter machines; both enter now under the same provision of chapter 84. It is suggested that these two bills be combined and a single new heading be added in chapter 99. Industry sources suggest that this course should be workable, in that they believe a particular machine could be used to apply more than one type of metal. We would add that there are several bills pending in which machines of the same permanent tariff subheading may be accorded duty-

free entry; subsequent review of accepted bills may suggest additional simplification of the headings to be added to chapter 99.

The language suggested above would also eliminate language which could be confusing—namely, the phrase “whether imported separately or as an entirety.” When a chapter 99 provision refers only to one permanent tariff provision, the product scope of the latter sets the maximum possible coverage of the chapter 99 provision, which is itself further delineated by the words used there to describe the intended good. The language in the bill as drafted is not sufficiently related to that in the subheading description to permit easy interpretation. The permanent provision covers machines not used for the stated purpose, but at least the article description is more specific than that in the proposed heading. Also, because it can be difficult to classify goods that may be shipped and presented in different forms, we are uncomfortable with the broad nature of the proposed heading and with its inclusion of entireties. It is not easy to know whether the subject machine would always fall in the cited category if shipped as an entirety. That shipment would be examined in its condition as imported and, depending on the nomenclature and scope of competing provisions, could be classifiable elsewhere than subheading 8479.89.97. Moreover, it would not seem desirable to suggest that other machines or articles shipped along with the subject machines would automatically be eligible for a duty suspension.

Recommended changes to any C.A.S. numbers in the bill (if given):

None.

Recommended changes to any Color Index names in the bill (if given):

None.

*Basis for recommended changes to the HTS number used in the bill:*¹³

n/a

Other technical comments (if any):

Although gold is not currently used in CD production, the sputter coating machine is used with other metals. Therefore, it is important to note that several manufacturers (domestic and foreign) have indicated that much of the machinery of a type that can be described as “sputter coating machines” is produced to be used in either CD or DVD production. While DVD-only production equipment is available, this machinery does not currently make up the majority of production equipment sold. Revenue

¹³ The Commission may express an opinion concerning the HTS classification of a product to facilitate the Committee’s consideration of the bill, but the Commission also notes that, by law, the U.S. Customs Service is the only agency authorized to issue a binding ruling on this question. The Commission believes that the U.S. Customs Service should be consulted prior to enactment of the bill.

loss estimates are based on equipment used only in DVD production and assuming inclusion of a use provision in the bill. Although this criterion is somewhat burdensome, specifying the product's use is likely to be the only way that the scope of the duty suspension can be restricted to the subject machines. While it is virtually impossible for U.S. Customs to distinguish between machinery used in CD versus DVD production based on its physical characteristics, it is unlikely that these machines would be imported for CD production only based on machinery price differentials. For example, a CD/DVD replication line may cost at least three times as much as a CD replication line.

Proposed legislation related to DVD production machinery, July 2000

DVD production process	Bill No.	Machine(s) used in DVD production	Harmonized Tariff System (HTS) subheading	2000 duty rate (percent ad valorem)	Related bills, No.	U.S. Producer/s
Complete Process—Mastering and Replicating	H.R. 3778 S. 2648	Rename HTS for DVD production machinery. Reclassifies all machines listed below for which there is a bill into either HTS 8477.10.40 (injection molding machines) or 8479.89.85 (machines for DVD production)	8477.10.40 8479.89.85	Free	H.R. 3779-3795 S. 2647-2664	All companies listed below.
Mastering	H.R. 3780 S. 2646; S. 2664	In-line system machine (typically includes the following stations: glass cleaning, glass polishing, coating, baking, inspection, laser encoding, developing, and nickel sputter coating) See also in-line replication system machine below.	8479.89.97 9013.80.90	2.5 4.5	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3787 / S. 2655 H.R. 3785 / S. 2653 H.R. 3788 / S. 2656 H.R. 3795 / S. 2663 H.R. 3782 / S. 2650	Optical Disc Corporation (ODC) ¹⁴
Mastering	H.R. 3787 S. 2655	Glass cleaning machine for recycling/recovering glass substrate	8464.90.90	2.0	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3780 / S. 2646	ODC Reynolds Tech
Mastering	H.R. 3785 S. 2653	Polishing of glass substrates, done periodically	8464.20.50	2.0	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3780 / S. 2646	ODC
Mastering	H.R. 3788 S. 2656	Coating machine (photo-resist or dye-polymer)	8479.89.97	2.5	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3780 / S. 2646	ODC
Mastering	NA	Baking station	NA	NA	NA	ODC
Mastering	H.R. 3795 S. 2663	Inspection for defects and measurement of thickness	9031.49.90	3.5	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3780 / S. 2646	Integral Vision, Inc. ODC
Mastering	H.R. 3782 S. 2650	Laser encoder machine	8479.89.97	2.5	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3780 / S. 2646	ODC

¹⁴ Although ODC does not claim to produce all of the components included in a mastering system, it does sell a complete system including all the items listed under mastering.

DVD production process	Bill No.	Machine(s) used in DVD production	Harmonized Tariff System (HTS) subheading	2000 duty rate (percent ad valorem)	Related bills, No.	U.S. Producer/s
Mastering	NA	Developer machine to develop areas of the glass disc exposed by the laser encoder (If dye-polymer is used to coat the disc this stage is skipped.)	NA	NA	NA	
Mastering	NA	Nickel/silver sputter coating to produce a metallized disc that conducts electricity in the electroforming stage	NA	NA	NA	
Electroforming (Mastering)	H.R. 3784 S. 2652	Electrolytic plating—charged nickel sulphamate bath to grow metal layers	8543.30.00	2.6	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3786 / S. 2654	Digital Matrix Reflekt, Inc. Reynolds Tech Technotrans America, Inc.
Electroforming (Mastering)	H.R. 3786 S. 2654	Electrolytic cleaning of nickel master or stamper	8543.89.96	2.6	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3784 / S. 2652	Digital Matrix Reflekt, Inc. Reynolds Tech Technotrans America, Inc.
Electroforming (Mastering)	H.R. 3779 S. 2647	Plasma-etch to remove photo-resist from nickel stamper (“ashing machine”)	8456.99.90	2.2	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648	Anatech LTD MetroLine Industries Nordson Corp (March Instruments, Advanced Plasma Systems) Yield Engineering Systems
Mastering finishing	H.R. 3781 S. 2649	Lapping machine to sand/finish back of nickel stamper (“backsander”)	8460.40.40	4.4	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648	Record Products of America (RPA)
Mastering finishing	H.R. 3783 S. 2651	Center hole and outside diameter punching of nickel stamper	8462.41.00	4.4	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648	RPA

DVD production process	Bill No.	Machine(s) used in DVD production	Harmonized Tariff System (HTS) subheading	2000 duty rate (percent ad valorem)	Related bills, No.	U.S. Producer/s
Note: Mastering systems may be in-line or modular. Mastering systems are often sold in two packages including a mastering package and electroforming package. Additionally, ashing machines may be sold separately from the electroforming package.						
Replication	H.R. 3789 S. 2657	Injection molding of DVD disc (molding of DVDs against the stamper)	8477.10.90	3.1	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3794 / S. 2662	
Replication	H.R. 3794 S. 2662	DVD mold	8480.79.90	3.1	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3789 / S. 2657	
Replication	H.R. 3780 S. 2646; S. 2664	In-line system machine (in-line replication machine typically includes the following stations: cooling/feeder, metallizing, bonding, curing, inspection and sorting.) See also In-line mastering system machine above.	8479.89.97	2.5	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3788 / S. 2656 H.R. 3790 / S. 2658 H.R. 3791 / S. 2659 H.R. 3792 / S. 2660 H.R. 3793 / S. 2661 H.R. 3795 / S. 2663	Steag Hamatech, Inc. (Steag) ¹⁵
Replication	NA	Cooling/feed unit—transfers the molded replicas to the metallizer units	NA	NA	NA	Steag
Replication	H.R. 3793 S. 2661	Sputter (or spin) aluminum on DVD disc	8479.89.97	2.5	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3792 / S. 2660	
Replication (DVD-9)	H.R. 3792 S. 2660	Sputter (or spin) gold (or silicon) on DVD disc	8479.89.97	2.5	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3793 / S. 2661	
Replication	H.R. 3788 S. 2656	Coating machine—laquer coating used as bonding agent	8479.89.97	2.5	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3790 / S. 2658	Steag

¹⁵ In February 2000, German company Steag Hamatech, Inc. purchased First Light located in Seco, Maine, and continues to produce replication equipment for the production of DVDs. According to industry representatives, Steag has a large market share in CD-R (recordable CDs) production machinery but has not had much success with its DVD production machinery.

DVD production process	Bill No.	Machine(s) used in DVD production	Harmonized Tariff System (HTS) subheading	2000 duty rate (percent ad valorem)	Related bills, No.	U.S. Producer/s
Replication (DVD-only)	H.R. 3790 S. 2658	Bonding machine	8479.89.97	2.5	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648 H.R. 3788 / S. 2656	Steag
Replication	NA	UV curing station	NA	NA	NA	
Replication	H.R. 3795 S. 2663	Inspection machine/optical laser scanner–Data Verification System test (DVS)	9031.49.90	3.5	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648	Integral Vision Inc.
Replication	NA	Electrical Test–signal verification test	NA	NA	NA	CD Associates ¹⁶
Replication	H.R. 3791 S. 2659	Stacker machine	8479.89.97	2.5	H.R. 3778 / S. 2648	Staeg
<p>Note: Most, if not all, replication machinery is in-line. Although the testing machinery is listed near the end of the replication process, it may be used throughout the production process. Additional tests may also be conducted, including environmental tests such as storage tests and heat cycle tests used to ensure longevity of the DVDs.</p>						

NA–Not applicable. Existing draft bills, including H.R. 3778 and S. 2648 encompassing all DVD production machinery, omit certain machinery integral to DVD production.

¹⁶ CD Associates produces machinery that verifies the performance of the replica DVD or the stamper produced at the end of the mastering process. While its equipment is not directly contained in any of the bills listed, the equipment is may be bundled with other replication equipment and sold together.

APPENDIX A

TARIFF AND TRADE AGREEMENT TERMS

In the **Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States** (HTS), chapters 1 through 97 cover all goods in trade and incorporate in the tariff nomenclature the internationally adopted Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System through the 6-digit level of product description. Subordinate 8-digit product subdivisions, either enacted by Congress or proclaimed by the President, allow more narrowly applicable duty rates; 10-digit administrative statistical reporting numbers provide data of national interest. Chapters 98 and 99 contain special U.S. classifications and temporary rate provisions, respectively. The HTS replaced the **Tariff Schedules of the United States** (TSUS) effective January 1, 1989.

Duty rates in the **general** subcolumn of HTS column 1 are normal trade relations rates, many of which have been eliminated or are being reduced as concessions resulting from the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Column 1-general duty rates apply to all countries except those listed in HTS general note 3(b) (Afghanistan, Cuba, Laos, North Korea, and Vietnam) plus Serbia and Montenegro, which are subject to the statutory rates set forth in **column 2**. Specified goods from designated general-rate countries may be eligible for reduced rates of duty or for duty-free entry under one or more preferential tariff programs. Such tariff treatment is set forth in the **special** subcolumn of HTS rate of duty column 1 or in the general notes. If eligibility for special tariff rates is not claimed or established, goods are dutiable at column 1-general rates. The HTS does not enumerate those countries as to which a total or partial embargo has been declared.

The **Generalized System of Preferences** (GSP) affords nonreciprocal tariff preferences to developing countries to aid their economic development and to diversify and expand their production and exports. The U.S. GSP, enacted in title V of the Trade Act of 1974 for 10 years and extended several times thereafter, applies to merchandise imported on or after January 1, 1976 and before the close of September 30, 2001. Indicated by the symbol "A", "A*", or "A+" in the special subcolumn, the GSP provides duty-free entry to eligible articles the product of and imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries, as set forth in general note 4 to the HTS.

The **Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act** (CBERA) affords nonreciprocal tariff preferences to developing countries in the Caribbean Basin area to aid their economic development and to diversify and expand their production and exports. The CBERA, enacted in title II of Public Law 98-67, implemented by Presidential Proclamation 5133 of November 30, 1983, and amended by the Customs and Trade Act of 1990, applies to merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1984. Indicated by the symbol "E" or "E*" in the special subcolumn, the CBERA provides duty-free entry to eligible articles, and reduced-duty treatment to certain other articles, which are the product of and imported directly from designated countries, as set forth in general note 7 to the HTS.

Free rates of duty in the special subcolumn followed by the symbol "IL" are applicable to products of Israel under the **United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act** of 1985 (IFTA), as provided in general note 8 to the HTS.

Preferential nonreciprocal duty-free or reduced-duty treatment in the special subcolumn followed by the symbol "J" or "J*" in parentheses is afforded to eligible articles the product of designated beneficiary countries under the **Andean Trade Preference Act** (ATPA), enacted as title II of Public Law 102-182 and implemented by

Presidential Proclamation 6455 of July 2, 1992 (effective July 22, 1992), as set forth in general note 11 to the HTS.

Preferential free rates of duty in the special subcolumn followed by the symbol "CA" are applicable to eligible goods of Canada, and rates followed by the symbol "MX" are applicable to eligible goods of Mexico, under the **North American Free Trade Agreement**, as provided in general note 12 to the HTS and implemented effective January 1, 1994 by Presidential Proclamation 6641 of December 15, 1993. Goods must originate in the NAFTA region under rules set forth in general note 12(t) and meet other requirements of the note and applicable regulations.

Other special tariff treatment applies to particular **products of insular possessions** (general note 3(a)(iv)), **products of the West Bank and Gaza Strip** (general note 3(a)(v)), goods covered by the **Automotive Products Trade Act** (APTA) (general note 5) and the **Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft** (ATCA) (general note 6), **articles imported from freely associated states** (general note 10), **pharmaceutical products** (general note 13), and **intermediate chemicals for dyes** (general note 14).

The **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994** (GATT 1994), pursuant to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, is based upon the earlier GATT 1947 (61 Stat. (pt. 5) A58; 8 UST (pt. 2) 1786) as the primary multilateral system of disciplines and principles governing international trade. Signatories' obligations under both the 1994 and 1947 agreements focus upon most-favored-nation treatment, the maintenance of scheduled concession rates of duty, and national treatment for imported products; the GATT also provides the legal framework for customs valuation standards, "escape clause" (emergency) actions, antidumping and countervailing duties, dispute settlement, and other measures. The results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral tariff negotiations are set forth by way of separate schedules of concessions for each participating contracting party, with the U.S. schedule designated as Schedule XX. Pursuant to the **Agreement on Textiles and Clothing** (ATC) of the GATT 1994, member countries are phasing out restrictions on imports under the prior "Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles" (known as the **Multifiber Arrangement** (MFA)). Under the MFA, which was a departure from GATT 1947 provisions, importing and exporting countries negotiated bilateral agreements limiting textile and apparel shipments, and importing countries could take unilateral action in the absence or violation of an agreement. Quantitative limits had been established on imported textiles and apparel of cotton, other vegetable fibers, wool, man-made fibers or silk blends in an effort to prevent or limit market disruption in the importing countries. The ATC establishes notification and safeguard procedures, along with other rules concerning the customs treatment of textile and apparel shipments, and calls for the eventual complete integration of this sector into the GATT 1994 over a ten-year period, or by Jan. 1, 2005.

Rev. 1/4/00

APPENDIX B

**SELECTED PORTIONS OF THE
HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES**

[Note: Appendix may not be included in the electronic version of this memorandum.]

APPENDIX C

STATEMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE PROPONENTS

[Note: Appendix C may not be included in the electronic version of this memorandum posted on the Commission's web site if an electronic copy of the statement was not received by the Commission.]

APPENDIX D

STATEMENTS SUBMITTED BY OTHER FIRMS/ORGANIZATIONS

[Note: Appendix D may not be included in the electronic version of this memorandum posted on the Commission's web site if an electronic copy of the statement was not received by the Commission.]

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2660

To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use
in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 25, 2000

Mr. COVERDELL introduced the following bill; which was read twice and
referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their
parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile
discs (DVDs).

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of
5 the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is
6 amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following
7 new heading:

“	9902.84.17	Gold sputter machines, whether imported as an entirety, or in components, or parts thereof, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs) (provided for in sub-heading 8479.89.97)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/03	”.
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1 (b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by
2 this section applies with respect to goods entered, or with-
3 drawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the
4 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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