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May 16, 2005

Commissioner George Becker
Commissioner June Teufel Dreyer
Co-Chairs of the Trade Lawyers Advisory Group
U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission
444 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Suite 602
Hall of the States
Washington, D.C. 20001

Re: Report of the Trade Lawyers Advisory Group to the Commission on China and the Importance of the U.S. Antidumping Law

Dear Commissioners Becker and Dreyer:

On behalf of the five trade lawyers assisting the Commission as part of the Trade Lawyers Advisory Group, I have the privilege of submitting a paper which reviews the growing importance of imports from China as a source of competition to U.S. agricultural and industrial producers in the U.S. market place and the critical need to maintain effective trade remedies, particularly the U.S. antidumping law, to address trade distortions that lead to distressed prices from China into the U.S. market and cause injury to domestic producers.

China, which is undertaking a wide range of economic modifications as part of its WTO obligations and evolving economy, still has significant distortions in its economy which frequently lead to exports to the U.S. at prices far lower than prices from anywhere else in the world. As an example, looking at just two of the two-digit HS categories (Chapters 84 and 85) for imports, U.S. import statistics show imports from China underselling on an average unit basis imports from all other countries by 50% or more in over 800 10-digit categories. For the entire HS, there are thousands of import categories where China is priced more than 50% below all competitors. This price underselling flows from many factors, including continued market distortions within China, currency manipulation, IP problems, and many others. So great has the underpricing of global competitors been during the last decade that China has been subject to more antidumping investigations around the world than any other country. While antidumping actions do not typically cover a significant percentage of bilateral trade flows, the remedy is critical to maintaining confidence in the trading system.



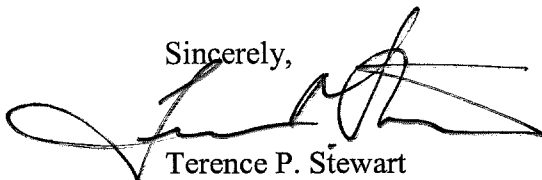
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Our paper reviews our collective concern that the continued viability of the U.S. antidumping law faces serious challenges both from the outside and from internal practices at the Department of Commerce. Externally, Congress has focused on a systemic problem in the WTO Dispute Settlement system where panels and the Appellate Body have, through filling gaps in the negotiated agreements or construing ambiguous language in a restrictive way, created obligations on the use of the antidumping (and countervailing duty) laws never envisioned or agreed to by the U.S. While creation of obligations by panels and the Appellate Body is prohibited by the Dispute Settlement Understanding, there is no effective check on the problem at present. This issue is not presently being aggressively pursued as part of the Doha negotiations or part of the ongoing Dispute Settlement Understanding Review/negotiations.

A second external challenge to the effectiveness of U.S. antidumping law is whether the U.S. will be able to achieve its principal negotiating objective for trade remedies in the Trade Act of 2002 or whether the interest of certain trading partners to reduce the effectiveness of the remedies will win out. To date, the U.S. has been pursuing the mandated negotiating objective but is far behind where it needs to be in terms of advancing issues already raised and in raising sufficient modifications to ensure that the agreement meets the Doha objective and U.S. negotiating objectives. Much more aggressive action is needed by the United States; the action is needed soon.

Finally, over a period of years, Department of Commerce practice in non-market economy antidumping cases has resulted in a series of constructions, not required by statute, that reduce the predictability of U.S. antidumping law in NME situations and result in a bipolar set of outcomes (either very high or very low margins) even though cases may seem comparable in terms of price aggression. While the U.S. courts have affirmed many of these practices as within the agency's discretion, Commerce needs to eliminate the biases that demonstrably exist in particular situations from its existing methodology if the law is to offer the conditions of fair trade repeatedly promised by Congress.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Terence P. Stewart", with a large, stylized flourish extending to the left and right.

Terence P. Stewart

**THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADE REMEDIES TO THE
U.S. TRADE RELATIONSHIP WITH CHINA**

**CHALLENGES FACING THE USE OF ANTIDUMPING LAW:
A CRITICAL PERIOD
FOR THE ADMINISTRATION
AND CONGRESSIONAL ACTION**

**A REPORT TO THE
U.S.-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION**

BY THE TRADE LAWYERS ADVISORY GROUP

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MAY 16, 2005

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE TRADE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE U.S. AND CHINA IS IMPORTANT, BUT MUST BE BALANCED BY THE USE OF LEGITIMATE TRADE REMEDIES TO ADDRESS TRADE DISTORTIONS.

The U.S.-China trade relationship has grown to be an important one for both countries over the past 25 years. China is now the U.S.' third largest trading partner (after Canada and Mexico) and the U.S. is China's second largest trading partner overall.

The most significant fact about U.S.-China trade, however, is that it is seriously out of balance and not sustainable at its present pace. The U.S. trade deficit with China has increased from \$600 million in 1985 to \$162 billion in 2004. While U.S. exports to China have increased in recent years, the U.S. export base is much smaller than imports from China so that growth in U.S. exports to China is dwarfed by the growth in U.S. imports from China.

The trade deficit with China is the result, in part, of various factors that are not market-driven, such as China's WTO compliance deficiencies, undervalued currency, and rampant infringement of intellectual property rights, among other reasons. The Chinese economy is still characterized to a significant degree by continued state control of economic factors, which result in false market signals and distorted trade flows.

In particular, China's undervalued currency encourages undervalued Chinese exports to the U.S. and discourages U.S. exports because U.S. exports are artificially overvalued. As a result, undervalued Chinese exports have been highly disruptive to the U.S. and to other countries as well, as evidenced by trade remedy statistics. In the past 10 years, China has been the number one target country of antidumping investigations brought by other countries.

Thus, it is important that the U.S. and other countries maintain the right to protect their economic interests consistent with WTO rules, including the right to use trade remedies such as antidumping laws. U.S. manufacturers need strong and effective trade remedies to address the trade distortions caused by undervalued Chinese exports and state control in China and to prevent the loss of jobs and industries due to such distortions.

EXISTING CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE TRADE REMEDIES VERSUS CHINESE DUMPING.

There are three major challenges to the effectiveness of trade remedy laws, particularly antidumping laws:

1. The erosion, in the WTO dispute settlement process, of the right to use trade remedies, and attacks respecting U.S. trade remedy practices in particular.
2. The ongoing Rules negotiations in the Doha Round, which are being used by many countries as an opportunity to attack and weaken trade remedies, in particular antidumping laws.

3. Practices developed by the U.S. Commerce Department (International Trade Administration) that have created disparity and uncertainty in the application of the antidumping law to non-market economy countries, such as China.

Overreaching by WTO Dispute Settlement Bodies.

The U.S. was a principal negotiator in the Uruguay Round and agreed to binding dispute settlement on the condition that obligations not otherwise agreed to would not be created by the dispute settlement process. In addition, following the Uruguay Round, the U.S. amended its trade remedy laws to be fully consistent with WTO obligations and believed that the Antidumping Agreement's special standard of review would preclude panels from second-guessing U.S. antidumping determinations and from rewriting the Antidumping Agreement under the guise of legal interpretation.

Nevertheless, over the last ten years, there have been a host of losses in WTO dispute settlement actions in which covered agreements have been interpreted in a manner that, in the view of many, has created new obligations for the U.S. and other WTO Members. This problem of "overreaching" by WTO dispute settlement bodies has been recognized and criticized by Congress and the Administration, other WTO Members, and legal commentators.

- In the Trade Act of 2002, Congress explicitly made correction of the problem a U.S. trade negotiating objective and called for an Executive Branch strategy report in December 2002 to address the issue of overreaching.
- In its report to Congress, the Administration recognized that "aspects of several recent reports by WTO panels and the Appellate Body have departed from" the clear requirements to "ground their analysis firmly in the agreement text and accept reasonable, permissible interpretations of the WTO agreements by the Members."
- In DSB meetings, the U.S. has objected to the problem of overreaching by WTO panels and the Appellate Body.
- Many other WTO Members, including Mexico, India, Chile, Argentina, Pakistan, Costa Rica, and Malaysia have objected to the problem of "overreaching" by WTO dispute settlement bodies.
- Many legal commentators have noted that the creation of implied obligations by panels and the Appellate Body has become a systemic problem of WTO dispute settlement.

In the context of the Doha Rules negotiations, the U.S. has made proposals aimed at modifying specific WTO agreements (*e.g.*, Antidumping; Subsidies and Countervailing Measures; Safeguards) in order to address aspects of adverse WTO panel or Appellate Body decisions where the panel or AB overreached.

While the initial U.S. DSU proposals have raised important systemic issues, and the Rules proposals have addressed specific problems created by WTO panel or AB decisions, the U.S. needs to submit follow-up proposals and to intensify its efforts to achieve the Congressionally-mandated negotiating objectives regarding dispute settlement.

The Doha Round Negotiations on Rules.

The Doha Ministerial Declaration mandated “negotiations aimed at clarifying and improving disciplines” under the Antidumping Agreement (AD) and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM), “while preserving the basic concepts, principles and effectiveness of these Agreements.”

In the Trade Act of 2002, Congress established as principal U.S. negotiating objectives the promotion of rigorous enforcement of trade remedy laws and the prevention of the lessening of the effectiveness of such laws.

To date, there have been 178 submissions in the Doha negotiations on Rules, the majority of which have not sought to “clarify” and “improve” disciplines but have actually sought to weaken the AD and SCM agreements.

To date, the U.S. has made a number of beneficial and useful submissions in the Rules negotiations which have explained the purpose of trade remedies, questioned various proposals made by other Members, and proposed changes that would enhance the Agreements’ effectiveness.

However, much more remains to be done to ensure that the U.S. achieves Congress’ stated negotiating objectives in the Rules negotiations. Time is critical. The U.S. still needs to present many second papers to follow-up and flesh out its initial submissions, to respond to submissions of other Members, and to put forward additional papers to ensure that the U.S. negotiating objectives are met.

Creation of Lack of Predictability by ITA Practices in NME Cases.

Another major challenge to the effectiveness of the antidumping remedy particularly regarding China is the lack of predictability in non-market economy (NME) cases administered by the International Trade Administration (ITA).

Under existing practice, ITA employs a number of methodologies or analytical approaches in NME cases that can artificially reduce the margin of dumping in favor of importers and against the interests of domestic producers. Over time, due to such practices and methodologies, a marked disparity and imbalance between the margins calculated in market economy cases and non-market economy cases has become evident.

While there is a level of predictability in market economy cases, non-market economy cases are characteristically unpredictable. Application of ITA’s practices have created systemic biases and led to a bipolar distribution of margins in NME cases, that is, ITA’s NME methodologies

commonly result in AD margins for individually-investigated companies that are either extremely high or extremely low.

Many of ITA's practices and methodologies in NME cases that contribute to imbalanced and unpredictable results are not required by statute, and can be modified by ITA.

STEPS THAT NEED TO BE TAKEN.

In the Doha Round, it is critical that the U.S. meet the trade negotiating objectives outlined by Congress in the Trade Act of 2002 with respect to redressing the overreaching of WTO dispute settlement bodies, preserving and improving the effectiveness of trade remedy laws, and addressing the prejudicial impact of border tax treatment.

In each of these areas, little progress has been achieved to date and the U.S. is behind in presenting adequate papers at the Doha Rules negotiations.

Time is of the essence. The U.S. needs to make significant progress in pushing forward Congress' trade negotiating objectives before the Hong Kong Ministerial in December 2005.

- The Administration needs to aggressively step up its Doha Rules and DSU negotiation efforts by (1) fleshing out its initial submissions, (2) expanding the range of issues already addressed by presenting additional papers on new issues, and (3) adequately addressing and responding to the issues raised by other Members' proposals.
- Congress should work with the Administration to push forward these issues and support achievement of its trade negotiating objectives in the Doha negotiations.
- In addition, with respect to the current lack of predictability in NME antidumping proceedings, ITA should reexamine and reevaluate its NME antidumping practices in order to ensure more predictable results.

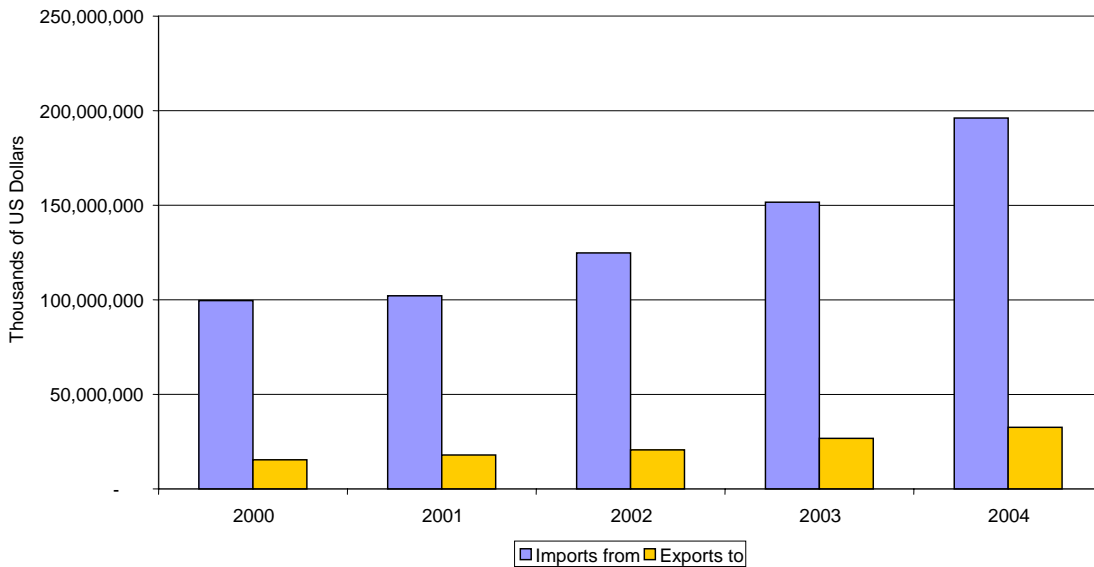
The U.S. needs successful outcomes to the Rules and DSU negotiations in the Doha Round. They are important not only to the continued use and efficacy of the trade remedy laws generally but they are also critical to maintaining usable, adequate, and effective trade remedies in order to address the challenges posed by China and to achieving a fair and balanced trade relationship with China in the future.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADE REMEDIES TO THE U.S. TRADE RELATIONSHIP WITH CHINA –
CHALLENGES FACING THE USE OF ANTIDUMPING LAW:
A CRITICAL PERIOD FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESSIONAL ACTION**

I. THE TRADE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE U.S. AND CHINA IS IMPORTANT, BUT MUST BE BALANCED BY THE USE OF LEGITIMATE TRADE REMEDIES TO ADDRESS TRADE DISTORTIONS.

The U.S.-China trade relationship has grown to be an important one for both countries over the past 25 years. China is now the U.S.' third largest trading partner (after Canada and Mexico) and the U.S. is China's second largest trading partner overall. The most significant fact about U.S.-China trade, however, is that it is seriously out of balance. From 1985 to 2004, the U.S. trade deficit with China has increased from \$600 million in 1985 to \$162 billion in 2004. Although U.S. exports to China have increased in recent years, the U.S. export base is much smaller than imports from China. This means that growth in U.S. exports to China have been dwarfed by the growth in U.S. imports from China, as shown by the chart below.

U.S. Trade with China

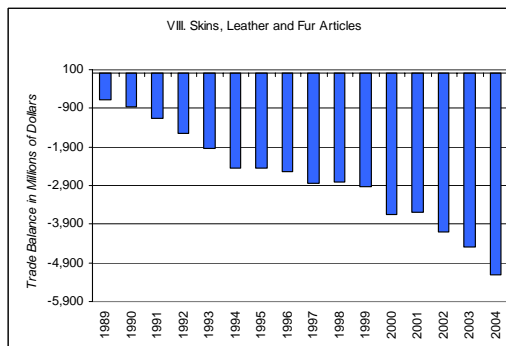
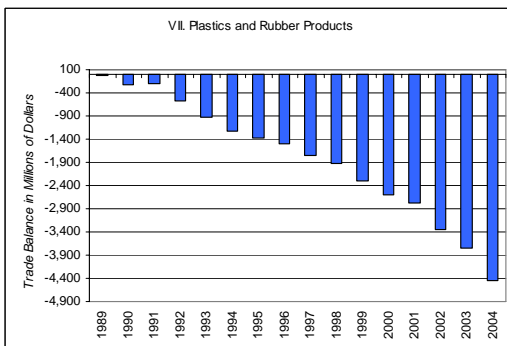
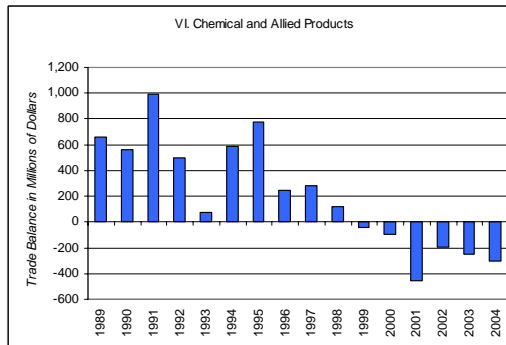
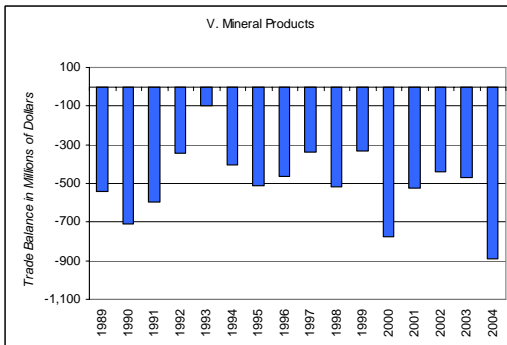
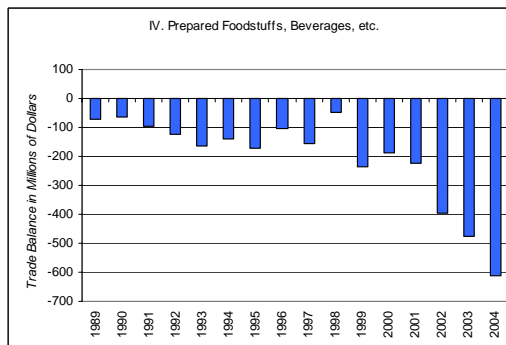
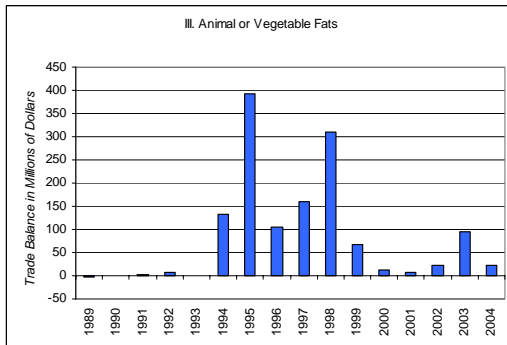
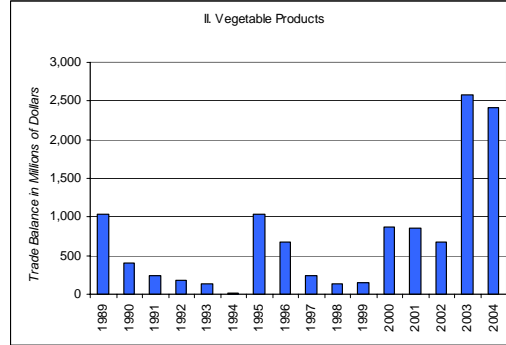
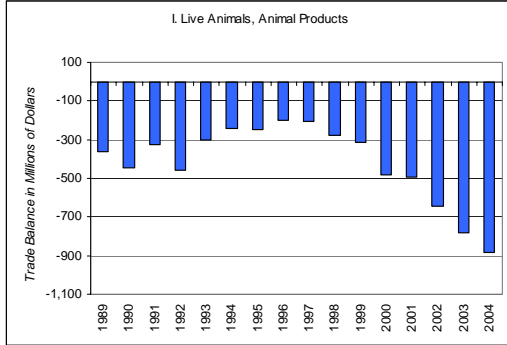


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, import and export statistics.

Since 1989, the U.S. trade balance with China, as measured by U.S. export data (fas) and U.S. import data (customs value), has declined substantially on a consistent basis. As the following charts show, the U.S. has a negative trade balance with China in 19 of the 22 product sections of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule, with a positive balance in only 3 HTS sections.

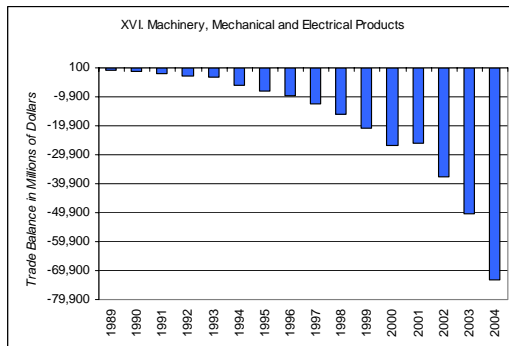
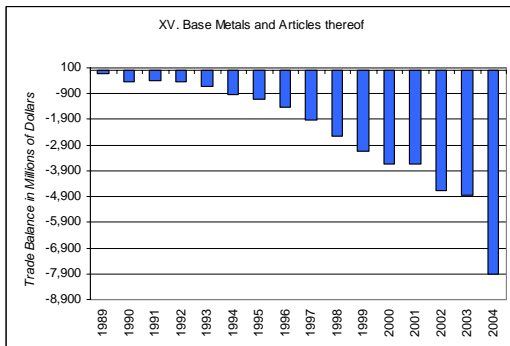
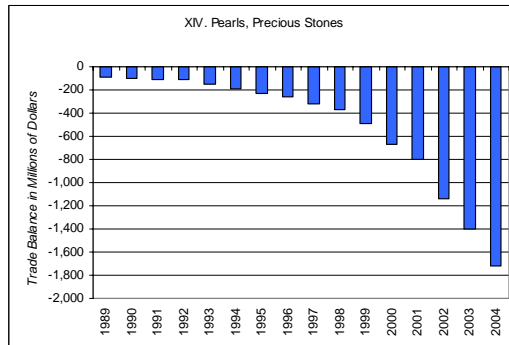
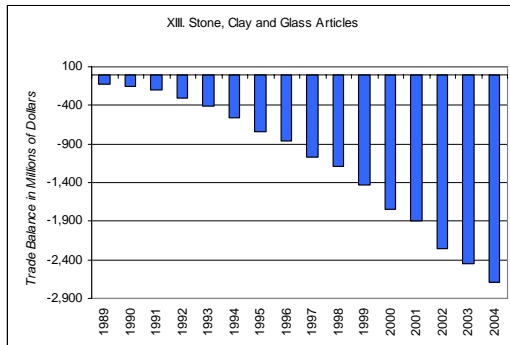
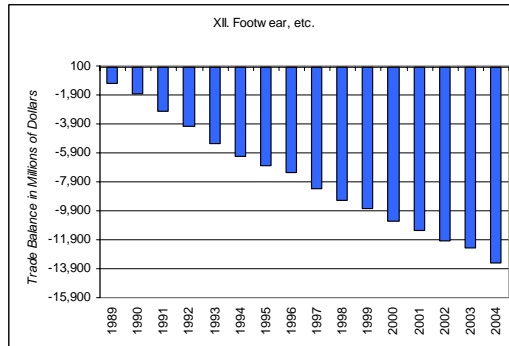
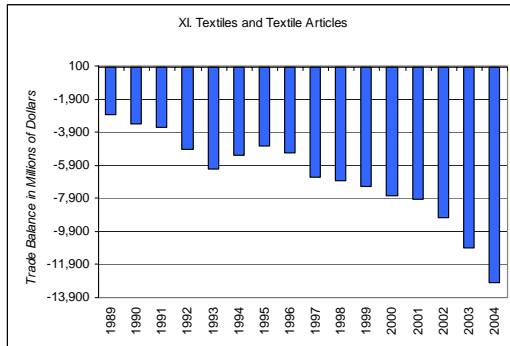
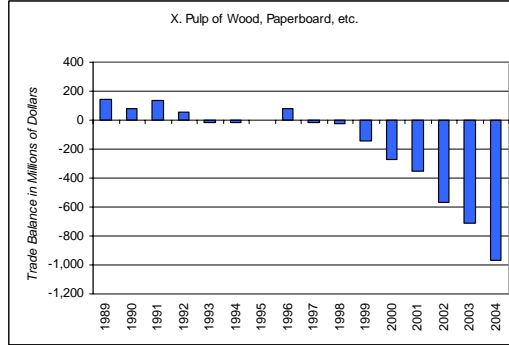
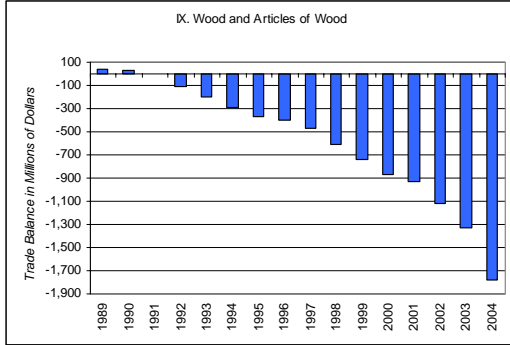
**THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADE REMEDIES TO THE U.S. TRADE RELATIONSHIP WITH CHINA –
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U.S. Trade Balance with China – by HS Section



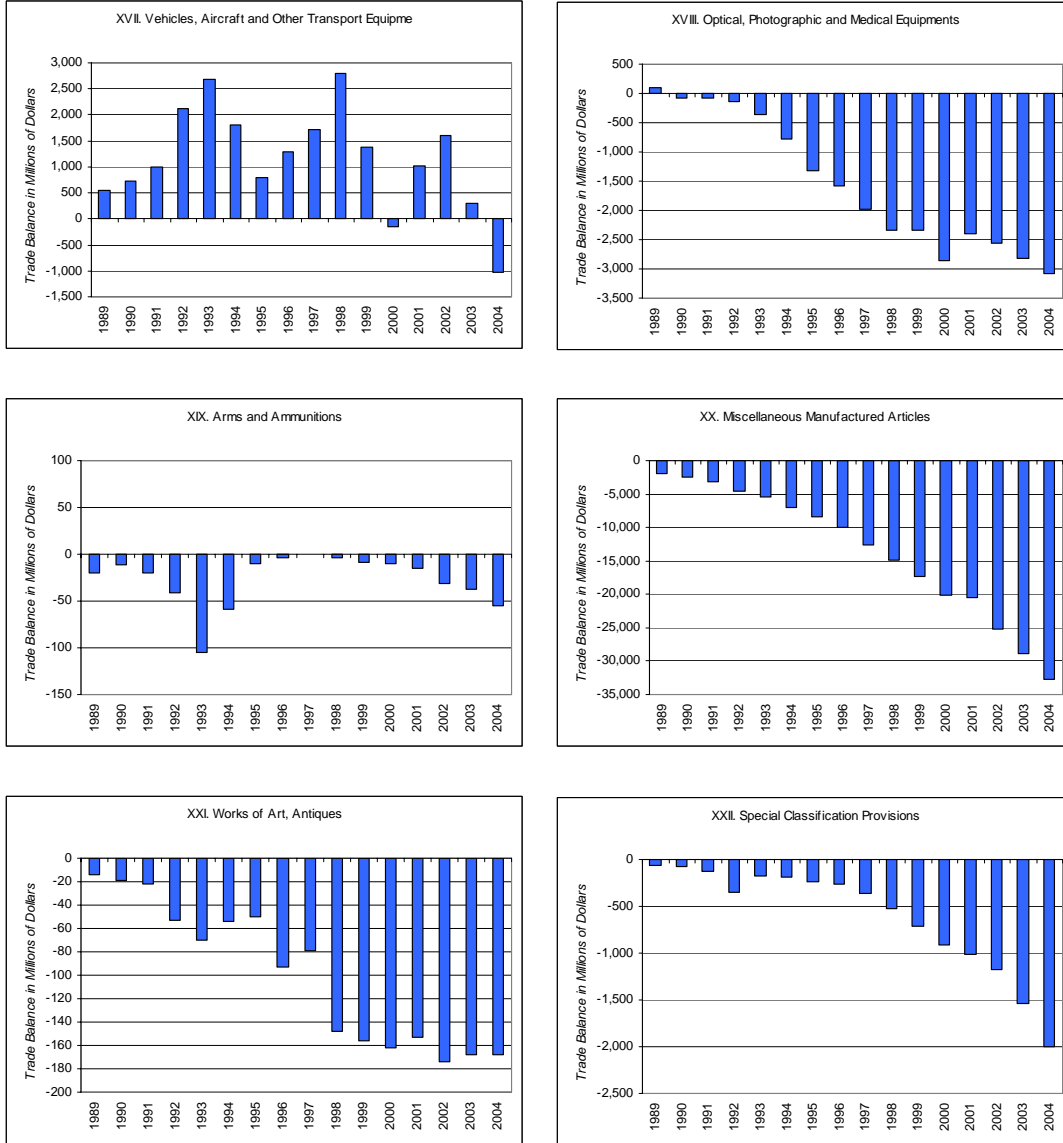
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U.S. Trade Balance with China – by HS Section



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U.S. Trade Balance with China – by HS Section



Continued growth of the U.S. trade deficit with China at its present pace is not sustainable. Because the trade deficit is the result, in part, of various factors that are not market-driven (e.g., China's WTO compliance deficiencies, undervalued currency, and rampant infringement of intellectual property rights, among others), it is important that the U.S. and other countries have the right to protect their economic interests consistent with the rights and obligations that China has assumed and the rights that other Members possess, including the right to use trade remedies such as antidumping laws.

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While it must be acknowledged that China has made a great number of changes to its trade regime as the result of its entry into the World Trade Organization, and has continued to make tremendous strides in its efforts to meet its WTO obligations, nevertheless, China has not yet achieved the status of a market economy country and still has a long way to go. The Chinese economy is still characterized to a significant degree by continued state control of economic factors, which result in false market signals and distorted trade flows. As former Secretary of Commerce Evans noted in June 2004:

Even today, far too many key assets and means of production within the Chinese economy are owned and operated by the state. We have seen too few “for sale” signs on the commanding heights of the Chinese economy. We need to see them.

We need to see them because market forces won’t control China’s economy until there is a substantial rollback of its control over raw materials, financial system, real estate, utilities, and large enterprises within China. When a government controls the means of production, it radically distorts economic conditions, undermines efficient capital usage, and compromises long-term potential and stability.

* * *

When markets operate with accurate information, they send price signals about risk and reward in a marketplace.

* * *

China’s state-run banks have routinely extended loans to state-owned-enterprises that are not expected to be repaid. And right now, the big four state banks in China are, for all practical purposes, insolvent.

* * *

Under state control, many Chinese state-owned manufacturers are operating with the benefit of state sponsored subsidies, including: rent, utilities, raw materials, transportation, and telecommunications services. That is not how we define a level playing field.¹

China’s continued state control of its economy and undervaluation of its currency have created false market signals which have fueled trade distortions. In particular, China’s undervalued currency encourages undervalued Chinese exports to the U.S. and discourages U.S.

¹ Remarks by Commerce Secretary Donald L. Evans to the President’s Export Council - American Chamber Of Commerce in Beijing, China, June 23, 2004. The full text is available at the website of the U.S. Department of Commerce: http://www.commerce.gov/opa/speeches/Evans/2004/June_23_Evans_ChinaBeijingAmcham.htm.

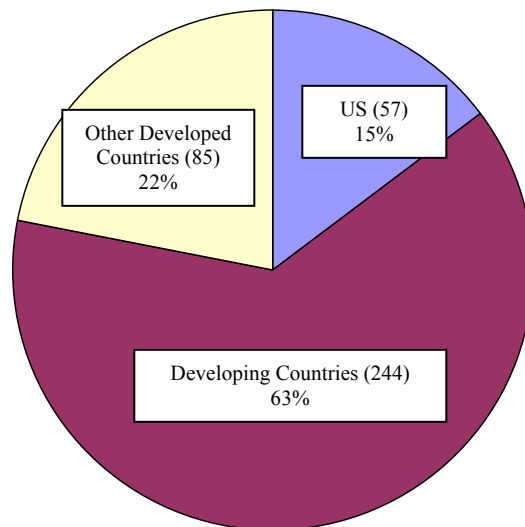
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exports because U.S. exports are artificially overvalued. As a result, Chinese exports have been disruptive to the U.S. and to other countries as well.

The highly disruptive effect of Chinese exports on the U.S. and other countries is evident in trade remedy statistics. Even though trade remedy cases affect a small percentage of total world trade, because of the effect of China's trade distortions, a significant number of trade remedy cases have been brought against China by the U.S. and other countries. Indeed, over the past 10 years, China was the number one target country of antidumping investigations brought by other countries. Between January 1, 1995 and June 30, 2004, 386 antidumping investigations were initiated by other countries against Chinese exports. This number far exceeds the number of antidumping investigations brought against any other individual country over the same period (second to China, Korea was the target of 194 antidumping investigations). *See Appendix 1.* What is surprising, however, is not that there have been so many antidumping investigations of Chinese exports over this period but that there have been so few, given the massive increase in Chinese exports and the significantly undervalued prices that have fueled these exports.

Over the January 1, 1995 through June 30, 2004 period, the U.S. brought only 15 percent of all the antidumping investigations initiated against China. The majority (63%) of antidumping investigations initiated against Chinese exports have been brought by developing countries.

**Antidumping Investigations Initiated Against China
01/01/1995 – 06/30/2004
Total: 386**



Source: WTO; http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/adp_e/adp_stattab1_e.pdf

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Moreover, a review of the 2004 customs value of selected product imports from China into the U.S. illustrates consistent undervaluation by Chinese imports. Taking HTS Chapters 84 and 85 (each of which contain over 1,000 tariff lines) for illustration purposes, it is evident that the average unit price of Chinese imports was more than 50% less than the average unit price for All Other countries in 615 out of 1,010 instances in Chapter 84 and 243 out of 719 instances in Chapter 85. *See* Appendix 2 for complete line-item data.

**Illustration of Chinese Underselling – HTS Chapters 84 and 85:
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price
is less than the All Other Price**

| China Price vs. All Other Price | Chapter 84 | | Chapter 85 | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| | # of HS 10-digit Items | % of HS Items with QTY Data | # of HS 10-digit Items | % of HS Items with QTY Data |
| 10% less | 24 | 2% | 83 | 12% |
| 10-20%less | 30 | 3% | 62 | 9% |
| 20-30% less | 51 | 5% | 40 | 6% |
| 30-40%less | 50 | 5% | 74 | 10% |
| 40-50% less | 55 | 5% | 62 | 9% |
| > 50% less | 615 | 61% | 243 | 34% |
| > All Other | 185 | 18% | 155 | 22% |
| | 1010 | | 719 | |
| No Qty Data | 890 | | 508 | |
| Total Line Items | 1900 | | 1227 | |

In order to address and deal with the trade distortions occasioned by undervalued Chinese exports and state control in China, and to prevent loss of jobs and industries due to such distortions, it is critical to the interests of U.S. manufacturers, as well as other countries, that strong and effective trade remedies be both viable and available for use when necessary.

In February 2005, the U.S. Economic and Security Review Commission held hearings addressing China's compliance with its WTO obligations and commitments. As a result of those hearings, the USCC issued a series of recommendations to Congress to encourage and improve China's WTO compliance as well as to make more effective the use of U.S. trade remedies to address unfair trade practices by China. In summary, the USCC recommended that Congress take action to address the following issues:

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- **China’s Currency Manipulation**
 - Press the Administration to file a WTO dispute regarding China’s exchange rate practices.
 - Consider imposing an immediate, across-the-board tariff on Chinese imports.
 - Reduce the ability of the Treasury Department to use technical definitions to avoid classifying China as a currency manipulator.
- **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Violations**
 - Urge USTR to file one or more WTO disputes pertaining to China’s violation of its WTO IPR obligations (particularly China’s failure to provide effective enforcement).
- **China’s Status as a Nonmarket Economy**
 - Require that Commerce obtain Congressional approval before implementing any determination that a nonmarket economy such as China has achieved market economy status, and ensure that China continues to be treated as a NME in the application of antidumping and countervailing duties through 2016.
- **WTO Dispute Resolution**
 - Establish a review body of distinguished, retired U.S. jurists and legal experts to evaluate the WTO dispute resolution mechanism, in particular to review decisions contrary to U.S. positions and to make findings whether the WTO ruling exceeded the WTO’s authority by placing new international obligations on the U.S. that it did not assent to in joining the WTO.
- **Enhancing the Effectiveness of U.S. Trade Remedies**
 - Authorize compensation to Section 421 petitioners for legal fees incurred in cases where the ITC finds market disruption but the President has denied relief. Consider eliminating presidential discretion in the application of Section 421 relief or limiting discretion to the consideration of non-economic national security factors.
 - Maintain the Continued Dumping and Subsidies Offset Act of 2000 (CDSOA or the “Byrd Amendment”) and press the Administration to seek explicit recognition during the Doha Round negotiations of the right of WTO Members to distribute monies collected from antidumping and countervailing duties to injured parties.
 - Clarify the authority of the Committee on the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) to consider threat-based petitions for use of the China-specific textile safeguard.
 - Direct Commerce to make countervailing duties applicable to NMEs to provide an additional tool to combat China’s use of government subsidies for its exporters.
 - Repeal the “new shipper bonding privilege” that has allowed many importers of Chinese goods to avoid payment of anti-dumping duties.
- **Countering China’s Government Subsidies**
 - Direct USTR and Commerce to investigate China’s system of government subsidies for manufacturing, including tax incentives, preferential access to credit and capital from financial institutions owned or influenced by the state, subsidized utilities, and investment conditions requiring technology transfers.²

The Trade Lawyers Advisory Group agrees with and supports each of the USCC’s recommendations.

² Source: http://www.uscc.gov/pressreleases/2005/05_03_25pr.htm.

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The focus of the following sections of this paper, however, is on the current problems faced by the U.S. in maintaining the effectiveness of antidumping laws (and countervailing duty laws) to be used against imports from China (and other countries). These problems flow from three sources: a series of decisions from the WTO that have been viewed by many as creating obligations for Members not agreed to in the WTO Agreements; the need for the U.S. to achieve its principal negotiating objectives in the Doha rules negotiations by maintaining and improving the effectiveness of trade remedy laws; and the need to correct existing administrative practices by the Department of Commerce in non-market economy (NME) cases that create uncertainty. The Administration and Congress need to urgently address and take effective action on these issues.

II. EXISTING CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE TRADE REMEDIES VERSUS CHINESE DUMPING.

There are currently three major challenges to the effectiveness of trade remedy laws, particularly antidumping laws:

1. The erosion, in the WTO dispute settlement process, of the right to use trade remedies, and attacks respecting U.S. trade remedy practices in particular.
2. The ongoing Rules negotiations in the Doha Round, which are being used by many countries as an opportunity to attack and weaken trade remedies, in particular antidumping laws.
3. Practices developed by the U.S. Commerce Department (International Trade Administration) that have created disparity and uncertainty in the application of the antidumping law to non-market economy countries, such as China.

A. Overreaching by WTO Dispute Settlement Bodies.

The United States was a principal negotiator in the Uruguay Round. A significant part of the Uruguay Round Agreements to which the U.S. agreed is the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU). In the DSU, the U.S. accepted binding dispute settlement but did so on the condition and based on the understanding that obligations not otherwise agreed to would not be created by the dispute settlement process. Indeed, the DSU itself prohibits the creation of new rights and obligations. DSU Articles 3.2 and 19.2 explicitly prohibit panels, the Appellate Body, and the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) from making findings or recommendations that “add to

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or diminish the rights and obligations provided in the covered agreements.”³ Instead, WTO Members have the exclusive authority to amend or adopt interpretations of the WTO Agreement pursuant to Article IX and X of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the WTO.

Following the Uruguay Round, the U.S. amended its trade remedy laws to be fully consistent with WTO obligations.⁴ Moreover, the U.S. believed that the Antidumping Agreement’s “special standard of review to be applied by WTO panels in resolving antidumping disputes” would “preclude panels from second-guessing U.S. antidumping determinations and from rewriting the terms of the Antidumping Agreement under the guise of legal interpretation.”⁵ Despite the U.S. belief that it had conformed its trade remedy laws to be fully WTO-consistent and that the Antidumping Agreement would not be rewritten by the dispute settlement process, over the last ten years, since the DSU came into force in 1995, there have been a host of losses in WTO dispute settlement actions in which covered agreements have been interpreted in a manner that, in the view of many, has created new obligations for the U.S. and other WTO Members. The following table presents a list of some of the WTO dispute settlement losses concerning U.S. trade remedy laws.⁶

| Case | Issue |
|---|---|
| United States – Preliminary Determinations with Respect to Certain Softwood Lumber from Canada , WT/DS236/R (Sept. 27, 2002) | Benchmark for testing "adequate remuneration" |
| United States – Countervailing Measures Concerning Certain Products from the EC , WT/DS212/AB/R (Dec. 9, 2002) | Countervailability of preprivatization subsidies |
| United States – Countervailing Duties on Certain Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Germany , WT/DS213/AB/R (Nov. 28, 2002) | Agency determination of likelihood of continuation or recurrence of subsidy |
| United States – Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Steel Plate from India , WT/DS206/R (June 28, 2002) | Use of "facts available" |

³ Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes, Apr. 15, 1994, arts. 3.2 & 19.2, *in* WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION, THE RESULTS OF THE URUGUAY ROUND OF MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS 354 (2001).

⁴ *See generally* Statement of Administrative Action to the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, H. Doc. 103-316, Vol. 1, 103d Cong., 2d Sess. 656 (1994) (“The bill approves and makes statutory changes required or appropriate to implement the Uruguay Round agreements ...”).

⁵ Statement of Administrative Action to the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, H. Doc. 103-316, Vol. 1, 103d Cong., 2d Sess. 807 (1994).

⁶ The Table presents examples of overreaching by WTO dispute settlement bodies involving U.S. trade remedy laws. A fuller list of cases of overreaching involving both trade remedy and non-trade remedy agreements is presented in Appendix 3.

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| Case | Issue |
|--|---|
| United States – Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Japan , WT/DS184/AB/R (July 24, 2001) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causation analysis in injury determinations • Calculation of "all others" dumping margin • Standard for disregarding sales to affiliated companies in dumping cases |
| United States – Anti-Dumping Measures on Stainless Steel Plate in Coils and Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip from Korea , WT/DS179/R (Dec. 22, 2000) | Dumping analysis in periods featuring sharp currency fluctuations |
| United States – Anti-Dumping Duty on Dynamic Random Access Memory Semiconductors ("DRAMs") of One Megabit or Above from Korea , WT/DS99/R (Jan. 29, 1999) | Standard for revocation of AD orders following temporary cessation of dumping |
| United States – Anti-Dumping Act of 1916 , WT/DS136/AB/R, WT/DS162/AB/R (Aug. 28, 2000) | Antidumping Act of 1916 |
| United States – Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe from Korea , WT/DS202/AB/R (Feb. 15, 2002) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of safeguard measures • Application of safeguard measures to FTA partners • Causation standard in safeguard determinations |
| United States – Safeguard Measures on Imports of Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Lamb Meat from New Zealand and Australia , WT/DS177/AB/R, WT/DS178/AB/R (May 1, 2001) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unforeseen developments requirement in safeguard cases • Definition of domestic industry in safeguard cases • Causation standard in safeguard determinations |
| United States – Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Wheat Gluten from the European Communities , WT/DS166/AB/R (Dec. 20, 2000) | Causation standard in safeguard determinations |
| United States – Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000 , WT/DS217/AB/R, WT/DS234/AB/R (Jan. 16, 2003) | "Byrd Amendment" |

This problem of “overreaching” by WTO dispute settlement panels and the Appellate Body has been recognized and criticized by Congress and the Administration, other WTO Members, and legal commentators. Yet, the problem has continued to date.

The pattern of decisions imposing new obligations in the trade remedy area raised such a degree of concern that, in the Trade Act of 2002, Congress explicitly called for correction of the

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problem and called for an Executive Branch strategy report in December 2002 to address the issue of overreaching.⁷

In the Trade Act of 2002, Congress made the following findings:

Support for continued trade expansion requires that dispute settlement procedures under international trade agreements not add to or diminish the rights and obligations provided in such agreements. Therefore—

(A) the recent pattern of decisions by dispute settlement panels of the WTO and the Appellate Body to impose obligations and restrictions on the use of antidumping, countervailing, and safeguard measures by WTO members under the Antidumping Agreement, the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and the Agreement on Safeguards has raised concerns; and

(B) the Congress is concerned that dispute settlement panels of the WTO and the Appellate Body appropriately apply the standard of review contained in Article 17.6 of the Antidumping Agreement, to provide deference to a permissible interpretation by a WTO member of provisions of that Agreement, and to the evaluation by a WTO member of the facts where that evaluation is unbiased and objective and the establishment of the facts is proper.⁸

Congress stated that the “overall trade negotiating objective” of the U.S. concerning dispute settlement was “to further strengthen the system of international trading disciplines and procedures, including dispute settlement”⁹ and then identified seven “principal trade negotiating objectives” respecting dispute settlement and the enforcement of trade agreements:

- (1) to seek provisions for the resolution of disputes between governments “in an effective, timely, transparent, equitable, and reasoned manner, requiring determinations based on facts and the principles of the agreements, with the goal of increasing compliance with the agreements”;
- (2) to seek to strengthen the capacity of the Trade Policy Review Mechanism to review compliance;

⁷ See 19 U.S.C. § 3805(b)(3); *Executive Branch Strategy Regarding WTO Dispute Settlement Panels and the Appellate Body: Report to Congress Transmitted by the Secretary of Commerce* (Dec. 30, 2002).

⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 3801(b)(3).

⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 3802(a)(3).

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- (3) to seek adherence by panels and the Appellate Body to the applicable standard of review, “including greater deference, where appropriate, to the fact-finding and technical expertise of national investigating authorities”;
- (4) to seek early identification and settlement of disputes through consultation;
- (5) to seek provisions to encourage trade-expanding compensation absent compliance;
- (6) to seek provisions to impose a penalty that encourages compliance, is appropriate, and does not adversely affect parties or non-parties; and
- (7) to seek provisions treating U.S. principal negotiating objectives equally by providing equivalent dispute settlement and enforcement tools.¹⁰

In its report to Congress in December 2002, the Administration recognized that “aspects of several recent reports by WTO panels and the Appellate Body have departed from” the clear requirements to “ground their analysis firmly in the agreement text and accept reasonable, permissible interpretations of the WTO agreements by the Members.”¹¹ The Administration also recognized that public support for future trade liberalization depends on confidence that the WTO dispute process will not create new non-negotiated obligations.

[T]he United States does not agree with the approach that WTO panels and the Appellate Body have sometimes taken in disputes, and is concerned about the potential systemic implications. In particular, the executive branch views with concern the manner in which WTO panels and the Appellate Body have applied the applicable standard of review in disputes involving U.S. trade remedy and safeguard matters, and instances in which they have found obligations and restrictions on WTO Members concerning trade remedies and safeguards that are not supported by the texts of the WTO agreements....

If the perception develops that WTO panels and the Appellate Body are substituting their own policy judgment for a negotiated balance of rights and obligations, then it will be difficult to maintain the support and confidence of Members and the public in the value of future negotiations. It is essential, therefore, that WTO dispute settlement not alter the negotiated balance by creating limitations or obligations to which Members did not agree.¹²

¹⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 3802(b)(12).

¹¹ *Executive Branch Strategy Regarding WTO Dispute Settlement Panels and the Appellate Body – Report to the Congress Transmitted by the Secretary of Commerce* (Dec. 30, 2002).

¹² *Id.* at page 7 (emphasis added).

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In DSB meetings, the United States has been vocal in objecting to the problem of overreaching by WTO panels and the Appellate Body. For example, in the following cases, the U.S. expressly objected to problematic interpretations or decisions concerning a range of WTO agreements (antidumping; subsidies; safeguards; etc.).

Examples of U.S. Concerns Regarding Overreaching by DSU Panels

| Short Title | U.S. Statements at DSB Meetings |
|--|--|
| US – FSC WT/DS/108 | “[T]he Appellate Body appeared to have unjustifiably expanded the scope of action that might be taken.... At a minimum, the Appellate Body had managed to confuse the distinction between an authoritative interpretation under Article IX and an amendment under Article X in a manner that was not helpful to the WTO system.” (WT/DSB/M/77, para. 56 (April 17, 2000)) |
| US – Wheat Gluten WT/DS/166 | “[P]anels and the Appellate Body had overstepped their bounds when they had arrogated to themselves the right to censure particular Members for any reason....” (WT/DSB/M/97, para. 5 (Feb. 27, 2001)) |
| US – Lamb WT/DS/177/178 | “[T]he Appellate Body’s findings ... verged on an interpretation of a WTO agreement, even though such interpretations could be made only by Members....” (WT/DSB/M/105, para. 42 (June 19, 2001)) “This was a new obligation, not found in the WTO Agreements.” (WT/DSB/M/105, para. 42 (June 19, 2001)) |
| US – Hot Rolled Steel (Japan) WT/DS/184 | “The United States was concerned that the Appellate Body’s discussion of Article 17.6 had given entirely insufficient emphasis to the distinct nature of the review provided for in the Anti-Dumping Agreement.” (WT/DSB/M/108, para. 69 (Oct. 2, 2001)) |
| US – Export Restraints WT/DS/194 | “[T]he Panel had not limited its analysis to the measures before it. The United States believed that Members would find this other portion of the Panel Report – and the remarkable judicial activism it represented – extremely disturbing.” (WT/DSB/M/108, para. 43 (Oct. 2, 2001)) “[T]he Panel had disregarded this structure and had breached the fundamental constraint provided for in the DSU....” (WT/DSB/M/108, para. 44 (Oct. 2, 2001)) “[T]he Panel had effectively offered opinions not related to the actual measure in question....” (WT/DSB/M/108, para. 47 (Oct. 2, 2001)) “[T]he Panel had not applied or clarified the SCM Agreement. Instead, it had provided an interpretation of the SCM Agreement, a function ... reserved for the Ministerial Conference and the General Council.” (WT/DSB/M/108, para. 49 (Oct. 2, 2001)) “[A]ll Members, regardless of their views on the substantive subsidy issue, should be concerned about this Panel’s usurpation of an authority reserved to Members.” (WT/DSB/M/108, para. 50 (Oct. 2, 2001)) |
| US – Section 211 Appropriations Act WT/DS/176 | “[T]he Appellate Body Report had not sufficiently distinguished between these factual and legal findings of a panel and thus risked encroaching on a panel’s fact-finding role.” (WT/DSB/M/119, para. 27 (March 6, 2002)) |
| US – Line Pipe WT/DS/202 | “There were many instances in which the Appellate Body Report had disregarded the language of the covered agreements and applied standards of its own devising to evaluate the claims against the United States.... The greatest concern ... was the Appellate Body’s growing habit of creating its own rules.” (WT/DSB/M/121, para. 35 (April 3, 2002)) |
| US – CVD Measures on EC Products WT/DS/212 | “[T]he Appellate Body’s approach rested on certain general, unsupported assertions by the Appellate Body....” (WT/DSB/M/140, para. 9 (Feb. 6, 2003)) |
| US – CDSOA WT/DS/217/234 | “The Appellate Body had created a new category of prohibited subsidies that had neither been negotiated nor agreed to by WTO Members.” (WT/DSB/M/142, para. 55 (March 6, 2003)) “A finding that a Member had not acted in ‘good faith’ would clearly and unambiguously exceed the mandate of dispute settlement panels and the Appellate Body....” (WT/DSB/M/142, para. 57 (March 6, 2003)) |
| US – Steel Safeguards WT/DS/248-49/ 251-54/258-59 | “Such an exaltation of form over substance should be of concern to all Members.” (WT/DSB/M/160, para. 32 (Jan. 27, 2004)) |

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| Short Title | U.S. Statements at DSB Meetings |
|---|---|
| Argentina – Poultry WT/DS/241 | <p>“It was difficult to conceive of a scenario which more clearly implicated the prohibition in Articles 3.2 and 19.2 of the DSU....” (<i>WT/DSB/M/150, para. 44 (July 22, 2003)</i>)</p> <p>“Not only had the Appellate Body gone beyond what was said in those reports, but the phrase ‘adopted panel and Appellate Body reports’ was not even found in the list of covered agreements set forth in Appendix 1 to the DSU.” (<i>WT/DSB/M/150, para. 45 (July 22, 2003)</i>)</p> |

Other cases in which the U.S. has voiced objections to overreaching by dispute settlement bodies include **US–Softwood Lumber III (Prelim. CVD)** (WT/DSB/M/135, paras. 5-7); **US–Corrosion Resistant Steel Sunset** (WT/DSB/M/162, para. 21); **US–Final Softwood Lumber V (AD)** (WT/DSB/M/175, para. 36); **US–Cotton** (USTR Press Release (9/8/04)); **US–Gambling** (USTR Press Release (11/10/04)).

In addition to the U.S., many other WTO Members, including Mexico, India, Chile, Argentina, Pakistan, Costa Rica, and Malaysia have objected to the problem of “overreaching” by WTO dispute settlement bodies with respect to a wide range of WTO agreements. The following provides a sampling of these broad-based objections.

Examples of Other WTO Members’ Concerns Regarding Overreaching by DSU Panels

| Short Title | WTO Member Statements at DSB Meetings |
|--|--|
| US – Wool Shirts & Blouses WT/DS/33 | <i>Costa Rica</i> : “The observations of the Panel and the Appellate Body had diverged from past practice and had modified the balance of rights and obligations which they claimed to be seeking to protect.” (<i>WT/DSB/M/33, p. 12 (June 25, 1997)</i>) |
| US – Shrimp WT/DS/58 | <p><i>Pakistan</i>: “[T]he Appellate Body had exceeded its authority.... [B]y giving a new interpretation to certain DSU provisions had overstepped the bounds of its authority by undermining the balance of rights and obligations of Members.” (<i>WT/DSB/M/50, p. 5 (Dec. 14, 1998)</i>)</p> <p><i>Pakistan</i>: “The Appellate Body had encroached upon the authority of both Members and negotiators of the WTO Agreement.” (<i>WT/DSB/M/50, p. 5 (Dec. 14, 1998)</i>)</p> <p><i>India</i>: “The Appellate Body had an important role, but if it exceeded its mandate and authority under the DSU, like in this case, this would have the effect of adding to or diminishing the rights and obligations of Members under the various Agreements.” (<i>WT/DSB/M/50, p. 10 (Dec. 14, 1998)</i>)</p> <p><i>Mexico</i>: “[T]he Appellate Body had overstepped its authority in a manner that was damaging to the dispute settlement system.” (<i>WT/DSB/M/50, p. 13 (Dec. 14, 1998)</i>)</p> |
| Guatemala – Cement WT/DS/60 | <p><i>Mexico</i>: “The Appellate Body had added new obligations on Members....” (<i>WT/DSB/M/51, p. 17, (Jan. 22, 1999)</i>)</p> <p><i>Mexico</i>: “The Appellate Body had contravened the provisions of Article 19.2 of the DSU, because its findings had diminished and added to the rights and obligations provided in the covered agreements.” (<i>WT/DSB/M/51, p. 18, (Jan. 22, 1999)</i>)</p> |
| Canada – Aircraft WT/DS/70 | <i>Canada</i> : “[T]he Appellate Body had disregarded the general practice of international tribunals, which had been extensively argued by both parties.” (<i>WT/DSB/M/67, p. 4 (Sept. 30, 1999)</i>) |
| India – Quantitative Restrictions WT/DS/90 | <i>Malaysia</i> : “[T]he Appellate Body had gone beyond its jurisdiction.... [T]he Appellate Body had modified significantly the rights and obligations of Members contrary to Article 3.2 of the DSU.” (<i>WT/DSB/M/68, p. 22 (Oct. 20, 1999)</i>) |
| Argentina – Footwear WT/DS/121 | <p><i>Argentina</i>: “Such expansive jurisdiction of panels, which had been endorsed by the Appellate Body, looked more like a ‘police power’ and had never been provided for in the negotiations.” (<i>WT/DSB/M/73, p. 6 (Feb. 4, 2000)</i>)</p> <p><i>Argentina</i>: “The Appellate Body’s interpretation ... had altered the balance of rights and obligations resulting from the Uruguay Round Agreement. It had gone beyond the political agreement reached in this area during the Uruguay Round negotiations.... In other words, the Appellate Body would seem to be legislating rather than verifying the application of law in the case at hand.” (<i>WT/DSB/M/73, p. 7 (Feb. 4, 2000)</i>)</p> |

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| Short Title | WTO Member Statements at DSB Meetings |
|--|---|
| US – Lead and Bismuth II WT/DS/138 | <i>Argentina</i> : “[T]he interpretation made by the Appellate Body exceeded its authority to establish working procedures for Appellate Review.” (WT/DSB/M/83, para. 14 (July 7, 2000)) |
| Korea – Procurement WT/DS/163 | <i>India</i> : “[The Panel] seemed to have assumed that it had a right to correct errors in the WTO Agreement.” (WT/DSB/M/84, para. 69 (July 24, 2000)) |
| India – Autos WT/DS/146/175 | <i>India</i> : “The Panel ... had made rulings on matters outside its mandate, beyond the request submitted by the parties and without the required legal and factual basis.” (WT/DSB/M/122, para. 17 (April 23, 2002)) |
| Chile – PBS WT/DS/207 | <i>Chile</i> : “[T]he Appellate Body was reconstructing the history in its conclusions.... Indeed, the conclusions of the Appellate Body and the Panel had rewritten the results of the negotiations and had altered the balance of rights and obligations.” (WT/DSB/M/134, para. 13 (Jan. 29, 2003)) <i>Chile</i> : “[A]s a result of the Reports such as those at the present meeting, Members would be faced with new obligations which had never been negotiated and which would lead, as in this case, to a transformation of the bases and legal effects of the most fundamental rules of GATT 1994.” (WT/DSB/M/134, para. 14 (Jan. 29, 2003)) |
| EC – Sardines WT/DS/231 | <i>Chile</i> : “The Appellate Body’s decision created a new category of Members, giving them rights and obligations that had not been negotiated and, furthermore, had not been recognized in the WTO Agreements.” (WT/DSB/M/134, para. 42 (Jan. 29, 2003)) |
| Japan – Apples WT/DS/245 | <i>Japan</i> : “[T]he Panel had prematurely shifted the burden of proof to Japan, and the Appellate Body had upheld this ruling.” (WT/DSB/M/160, para. 10, (Jan. 27, 2004)) |
| EC – Tariff Preferences WT/DS/246 | <i>India</i> : “[T]he findings of the Appellate Body had effectively transferred the prerogatives and powers of WTO Members to panels and the Appellate Body.” (WT/DSB/M/167, para. 52 (May 27, 2004)) |
| Mexico – Telecom WT/DS/204 | <i>Mexico</i> : “[T]he Panel imposed on Mexico obligations that Mexico had not undertaken during the negotiations.” (WT/DSB/M/170, para. 11 (July 6, 2004)) |

Moreover, legal commentators have noted the systemic problem of WTO dispute settlement panels and the Appellate Body creating implied obligations and overstepping the bounds of their authority. The following papers and articles are illustrative.

- Terence P. Stewart, Amy S. Dwyer, Elizabeth M. Hein, *Proposals For DSU Reform That Address, Directly Or Indirectly, The Limitations On Panels And The Appellate Body Not To Create Rights And Obligations* (October 29, 2004); prepared for “Essays on the Reform of the WTO Dispute Settlement System” (Cameron/May, forthcoming).
- Terence P. Stewart, *Developments in DSU Negotiations to Address WTO Panel and Appellate Body “Overreaching”*, published in ABA Section of International Law, *International Law News*, Vol. 34, No. 2 (Spring 2005).
- John Greenwald, *WTO Dispute Settlement: An Exercise in Trade Law Legislation?*, *Journal of International Economic Law*, 113-124 (2003).
- John Ragosta, Navin Joneja and Mikhail Zeldovich, *WTO Dispute Settlement: The System is Flawed and Must be Fixed*, *The International Lawyer*, Vol. 37, No. 3, 697-752 (Fall 2003).
- John Magnus, Navin Joneja and David Yocis, *What Do All These Adverse WTO Decisions Mean?*, Paper presented at Georgetown University Law Center’s Trade Law Update, January 30, 2003.
- Daniel K. Tarullo, *The Hidden Costs of International Dispute Settlement: WTO Review of Domestic Anti-Dumping Decisions*, *Law and Policy in International Business*, Vol. 34, No.1, 109-181 (2002).

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- Paul C. Rosenthal, Jeffrey S. Beckington, *Dispute Settlement Before the World Trade Organization in Antidumping, Countervailing and Safeguard Actions: Effective Interpretation or Unauthorized Legislation*, Paper presented at Developments in World Trade Organization Law, Geneva, Switzerland, March 20-21, 2003.

A significant number of WTO Members have identified overreaching by WTO dispute settlement bodies as a serious systemic problem. Given that there is no built-in mechanism in the WTO dispute settlement system to correct instances of overreaching, it is imperative that the problem of overreaching be addressed in the context of the Doha negotiations on DSU reform.

The U.S. has made initial proposals at Doha to reform the DSU and to address some of the issues decided by adverse WTO dispute settlement decisions. In the DSU negotiations, the U.S. has submitted the following proposals:

| U.S. Proposals | Issues Addressed |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication from the United States of August 9, 2002, TN/DS/W/13 (Aug. 22, 2002) • Communication from the United States of February 10, 2003, TN/DS/W/46 (Feb. 11, 2003) • Contribution by Chile and the United States of December 17, 2002, TN/DS/W/28 (Dec. 23, 2002) • Textual Contribution by Chile and the United States of March 11, 2003, TN/DS/W/52 (March 14, 2003). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend the DSU by providing additional guidance to WTO adjudicative bodies • Enhance Member control over the dispute settlement process • Improve transparency • Ensure panel expertise |

In the context of the Doha Rules negotiations, the U.S. has made proposals aimed at modifying specific WTO agreements (*e.g.*, Antidumping; Subsidies and Countervailing Measures; Safeguards) in order to address aspects of adverse WTO panel or Appellate Body decisions, including the following:

| U.S. Proposal | Issue Addressed | Adverse WTO Panel or AB Decision |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--|
| TN/RL/W/72 | All others rate | <i>US – Hot-Rolled Steel (Japan)</i> , WT/DS 184 |
| TN/RL/W/78 | Taxation | <i>US – FSC</i> , WT/DS 108 |
| TN/RL/W/78 | Indirect subsidies | <i>US – Export Restraints</i> , WT/DS 194 |
| TN/RL/W/98 TN/RL/W/130 | Causation | <i>US – Hot-Rolled Steel (Japan)</i> , WT/DS 184 |
| TN/RL/W/130 | Privatization | <i>US – Lead and Bismuth II</i> , WT/DS 138 |
| TN/RL/W/130 | Privatization | <i>US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products</i> , WT/DS 212 |
| TN/RL/W/130 | Sales to affiliates | <i>US – Hot-Rolled Steel (Japan)</i> , WT/DS 184 |
| TN/RL/W/153 | Facts available | <i>US – Hot-Rolled Steel (Japan)</i> , WT/DS 184 |

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| U.S. Proposal | Issue Addressed | Adverse WTO Panel or AB Decision |
|----------------------|------------------------|---|
| TN/RL/W/153 | Facts available | <i>US – Steel Plate (India)</i> , WT/DS 206 |
| TN/RL/W/153 | Specific action | <i>US – Offset Act</i> , WT/DS 217/234 |

While the initial U.S. DSU proposals have raised important systemic issues, and the Rules proposals have addressed specific problems created by WTO panel or AB decisions, the U.S. needs to submit follow-up proposals and to intensify its efforts to achieve the Congressionally-mandated negotiating objectives regarding dispute settlement.

B. The Doha Round Negotiations on Rules.

In the Ministerial Declaration setting out the Doha Round agenda, WTO Members agreed to “negotiations aimed at clarifying and improving disciplines” under the Antidumping Agreement (AD) and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM), “while preserving the basic concepts, principles and effectiveness of these Agreements.”¹³

In the Trade Act of 2002, Congress established that one of the “principal negotiating objectives of the United States” was the promotion of rigorous enforcement of trade remedy laws and prevention of the lessening of the effectiveness of such laws:

The principal negotiating objectives of the United States with respect to trade remedy laws are ---

(A) to preserve the ability of the United States to enforce rigorously its trade laws, including the antidumping, countervailing duty, and safeguard laws, and avoid agreements that lessen the effectiveness of domestic and international disciplines on unfair trade, especially dumping and subsidies, or that lessen the effectiveness of domestic and international safeguard provisions, in order to ensure that United States workers, agricultural producers, and firms can compete fully on fair terms and enjoy the benefits of reciprocal trade concessions; and

(B) to address and remedy market distortions that lead to dumping and subsidization, including overcapacity, cartelization, and market-access barriers.¹⁴

¹³ *Ministerial Declaration*, Ministerial Conference, Fourth Session, Doha, 9-14 November 2001, WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1, para. 28 (Nov. 20, 2001).

¹⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 3802(b)(14).

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To date, there have been 178 submissions in the Doha negotiations on Rules. The majority of these submissions, contrary to the Doha mandate to “clarify” and “improve” disciplines while “preserving” the effectiveness of the AD and SCM agreements, actually seek to weaken the AD and SCM agreements. Of the 178 submissions so far, participants have proposed more than 100 specific changes to the AD Agreement, and more than half of these proposals would weaken the effectiveness of the agreement. The following table provides examples of Doha proposals that would weaken the antidumping trade remedy.

| Proposals to Weaken AD Agreement | Consequences |
|---|---|
| Use more below cost sales for normal value | Lower antidumping duties |
| Offset dumping margins with “negative” margins (i.e., prohibit “zeroing”) | Lower antidumping duties |
| Restrict determination of injury from several countries together | More negative injury determinations and fewer antidumping orders |
| Require increased evidence that dumping is a cause of injury | More negative injury determinations and fewer antidumping orders |
| Tighten rules on finding threat of injury | More negative injury determinations and fewer antidumping orders |
| Increase “ <i>de minimis</i> ” dumping levels | Fewer antidumping orders |
| Increase “negligible” volume levels | Fewer antidumping orders |
| Require a “Public Interest” test of orders | Politicization and fewer orders |
| Mandatory Lesser Duty Rule | Lower antidumping duties |
| Automatic “Sunset” of orders at 5 years | Shorter relief from unfair trade |
| Define “product under investigation” | More difficult initiation, more negative injury determinations and fewer orders |
| Impose a “ <i>de minimis</i> ” margin on reviews | Allowance of more dumping without remedy |
| Dispute panels on initiations | Make initiations more difficult and less certain, delay investigations |
| Increase minimum participation of domestic industry | More difficult initiations, fewer investigations and orders |
| Higher standards to consider companies related | More use of non-market prices, lower dumping duties |
| Use investigation standards in “sunset” reviews | Shorter relief from unfair trade |
| Allow more below cost sales for perishable products | Lower dumping duties on agricultural products |
| Restrict choices for constructed value profit | Lower antidumping duties |
| Verification of petitions for investigation | More difficult initiations, fewer investigations and orders |

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| Proposals to Weaken AD Agreement | Consequences |
|--|--|
| Include “de minimis” margins in all other rate | Lower dumping duties |
| Automatic use of costs calculated in accordance with local standards, without review for reflection of full costs | Lower dumping duties |
| Prohibit investigations within one year of an investigation of the same product or broader product range with a negative outcome | Reduces ability to obtain relief from dumping of specific products or take into account changed market conditions or declining health of domestic industry |
| Add “reasonability” test to Constructed Value profits | Lower antidumping duties |
| Separate and distinguish non dumping injury factors | More negative injury determinations and increased difficulty of obtaining relief from dumping |
| Restrict authority to decline offers of price undertakings | Fewer orders with defined duty in favor of unenforceable suspensions of investigations |
| Prohibit concurrent antidumping and Safeguards measures | Less relief available from surging or dumped imports |
| Apply minimum allowable domestic market rules on each model of a product | Increased use of export prices as benchmark for export prices to U.S. Lower dumping duties |
| Apply lesser price rule to Price Undertakings | Less protection from Price undertakings (Suspension Agreements in U.S.) |
| Make adjustments for indirect selling expenses in normal value is it is done in calculating a Constructed Export Price | Lower antidumping duties |
| Measure cost recovery over longer than one year | More use of below cost sales, lower dumping duties |
| Provide specific benefits to developing countries in Antidumping Investigations | Lower dumping duties for unfair imports from developing countries |
| Require refund of duties to implement dispute panel decisions | Reduction or termination of relief from dumped imports |

Source: Law Offices of Stewart and Stewart, *U.S. Trade Laws: Current Challenges in the World Trade Organization* (April 2003).

To date, the U.S. has made a number of beneficial and useful submissions in the Rules negotiations. These submissions have explained the purpose of trade remedies, questioned various proposals made by other Members, and proposed changes that would enhance the Agreements’ effectiveness. The following list identifies some of the significant antidumping and subsidies issues and topics that the U.S. has raised in the Doha Rules negotiations to date. The U.S. submissions seek discussion, clarification, and improvement in these issues.

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| U.S. Submission | Subject | Proposal |
|---|--|---|
| TN/RL/W/130 (06-30-04) | Article 17.6 – Standard of Review in Antidumping Disputes | Members should “consider whether Article 17.6 should be addressed to ensure that panels and the Appellate Body properly apply it.” Members should consider whether a similar provision should be included in the SCM Agreement. |
| TN/RL/W/153 (04-26-04) | Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act (CDSOA) | Group should address the right of Members to distribute monies collected from antidumping and countervailing duties. |
| TN/RL/W/72 (03-19-03) | Establishment of Overall Weighted-Average Dumping Margins (The Offset or “Zeroing” Issue) | Group should clarify obligations of Members respecting the manner in which the overall weighted average margins are to be calculated. |
| TN/RL/W/98 (05-06-03) | Alternative Causes of Injury (“Separate and Distinguish”) | Group should consider whether “the ADA needs to be clarified to provide authorities practical guidance in implementing the negative obligation of non-attribution and on how this obligation should relate to the examination of the effect of dumped imports, while ensuring that any affirmative obligations are clearly set forth in the Agreement and are workable for authorities to implement.” |
| TN/RL/W/50 (02-04-03) | Circumvention | Raised the issue of circumvention, noting the incomplete work of the Uruguay Round in this area, and said the U.S. would submit a proposal in the future. |
| TN/RL/W/130 (06-20-03) | Related Party Test | ADA should be clarified to address situations where one party is in a position to exercise <i>de facto</i> control over another, even where there is no equity ownership or other legal control, or where two parties are in such a position that they may be expected to act in concert. |
| TN/RL/W/72 (03-19-03) | Calculation of All Others Rate Using Margins Based Partly on Facts Available | Group should clarify Article 9.4 to ensure that the “all-others” rate can be calculated using appropriate and reasonable methods, and should consider whether margins based, in part, on facts available may be included in the calculation of the all-others rate. |
| TN/RL/W/153 (04-26-04) | Use of Facts Available | Members should consider whether the ADA provisions governing the use of facts available need to be clarified to ensure that responding parties have an incentive to provide all necessary information. |
| TN/RL/W/72 (03-19-03) TN/RL/W/156/Rev.1 (07-14-04) | New Shipper Reviews | Group should examine new shipper review process to determine whether the ADA and ASCM needs clarification to prevent abuse of the new shipper review process. |
| TN/RL/W/34 (12-02-02) TN/RL/W/103 (05-06-03) | Lesser Duty Rule/Public Interest Test | Submissions addressed questions to other Members concerning proposals for a mandatory “lesser duty rule”/“injury margin” and “public interest test.” |

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| U.S. Submission | Subject | Proposal |
|--|--|--|
| TN/RL/W/35 (12-03-02) TN/RL/W/71 (03-18-03) TN/RL/W/98 (05-06-03) TN/RL/W/130 (06-20-03) TN/RL/W/162/Rev.1 (07-14-04) | Due Process and Transparency Improvements | U.S. submitted a variety of proposals to improve due process and transparency under the ADA and ASCM. |
| TN/RL/W/72 (03-19-03) | Perishable, Seasonal and Cyclical Agricultural Products | Group should clarify and improve the rules pertaining to issues particular to AD and CVD investigations of perishable, seasonal and cyclical products. |
| TN/RL/W/130 (06-20-03) | Privatization | Members should “examine whether the ASCM should be clarified” with respect to “the impact of privatization on the benefit from prior subsidies” in situations not covered by Article 27.13. |
| TN/RL/W/78 (03-19-03) | Indirect Subsidies | Determination of “government control” should be developed. Definition of “public body” (art. 1 ASCM) should be discussed. The term “entrusts or directs” (art. 1.1(a)(1)(iv) ASCM) should be examined. Terms of ASCM Article 14(b) regarding government loans should be clarified and improved. Notification/transparency requirements should be clarified and improved. |
| TN/RL/W/78 (03-19-03) | Prohibited Subsidies | The ASCM should also prohibit: large domestic subsidies, subsidies to cover operating losses, and direct forgiveness of debt. Existing remedies for prohibited subsidies should be discussed and strengthened. |

Overall, however, the proposals tabled by Members so far are unbalanced. Much more remains to be done to ensure that the U.S. achieves Congress’ stated negotiating objectives in the Rules negotiations. Time is critical. While the U.S. initial submissions have been beneficial, the U.S. still needs to present many second papers to follow-up and flesh out its initial submissions, as well as to respond to submissions of other Members. Moreover, the U.S. has still not put forward a full list of papers necessary to ensure that the U.S. negotiating objectives are met.

To meet its negotiating objectives, the U.S. should make further submissions proposing additional modifications to the ADA and ASCM to enhance their effectiveness. Such proposals should include the following:

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| Issues | Suggested Proposal |
|---|---|
| De Minimis and Negligibility Thresholds | Modify ADA Article 5.8 to change the <i>de minimis</i> (and therefore non-actionable) level of dumping from 2% to 0.5% during investigations to increase the effectiveness of the remedy. The level which denotes “negligible” imports in ADA Article 5.8 should also be changed from 3% of total imports from one country and 7% from all countries with less than a 3% share to 2% and 5%, respectively. |
| Sunset Reviews | ADA Article 11.3 and ASCM Article 21.3 should be modified to include a presumption of continuation of CVD/AD orders. Alternatively, these articles should simply be deleted. |
| Distinction Between Investigations and Reviews | Language should be added to the ADA and ASCM clarifying that provisions applicable to investigations do not apply to reviews unless the text of the Agreements expressly state that such rules are applicable to reviews. |
| Dispute Settlement Challenges of Provisional Measures and Preliminary Determinations | U.S. should propose that the ADA and ASCM be modified to allow challenges of provisional measures and preliminary determinations only after final action has been taken by the administering authority. |
| Deadlines for Challenges in Trade Remedy Disputes | ADA Article 17.4 and ASCM Article 30 should be modified to include a deadline to challenge final determinations in AD/CVD cases. |
| Self-Initiation of Investigations | ADA Article 5.1 and ASCM Article 11.1 should be amended to provide that “Unless self-initiated by a competent authority under paragraph 6....” This change will place investigations initiated pursuant to industry petition and investigations self-initiated by authorities on equal footing. |
| Standing | ADA Article 5.4 and ASCM Article 11.4 should be revised to allow initiation unless there is substantial opposition expressed to authorities by the domestic industry. |
| Unwarranted Confidentiality Claims | The last clauses of ADA Article 6.5.2 and ASCM Article 12.4.2, which allow respondents to escape the consequences of making unwarranted claims of confidentiality by demonstrating the correctness of the disputed information, should be deleted. |
| Multiple Averaging Periods | ADA Article 2 should be amended to include a provision defining the term “period of investigation” as normally one year, but not less than six months. ADA Article 2.4.2 should be amended to specify that separate average normal values, export prices or constructed export prices may be calculated for discrete periods within the POI when the administering authorities determine there are distinct differences in patterns and terms of trade for those periods, including, <i>inter alia</i> , significant fluctuation in currency values. |
| “Fair Comparison” | The first sentence of ADA Article 2.4 should be modified to replace the words “a fair comparison” with “the price comparison.” This would clarify the obligations set out in Article 2.4. |

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| Issues | Suggested Proposal |
|---|--|
| Documentation of Claims for Adjustments Under ADA Article 2.4 | <p>ADA Article 2.4 should be amended by adding a footnote placing the burden of proof on those parties making a claim for favorable adjustments to fully document the claim with material that demonstrates the correctness of the claim.</p> <p>ADA Article 2.4 should be amended to add a paragraph allowing the administering authority to take an adverse inference if the party claiming the adjustment is unable to comply with a reasonable request for substantiation.</p> |
| Payment of Additional AD Duties Where Definitive Duties are Higher than Provisional Duties | ADA Article 10.3 should be modified to provide for the payment, as well as the refund of the difference between provisional and definitive antidumping duties. |
| “Special Care” Threshold for Threat Determinations | ADA Article 3.8, and ASCM Article 15.8, which require determinations of threat of injury to be made with “special care,” should be deleted. |
| Verification | Amend Article 6.7 and paragraph 2 of Annex I of the ADA and Article 12.6 and paragraph 2 of Annex VI of the ASCM to permit parties with APO access to attend verifications of foreign producer questionnaire information. |
| Circumvention Based on Upstream Dumping | Develop effective mechanisms for incorporation into the ADA to address upstream dumping. |
| Circumvention Based on Input Products | Provide that the inclusion of a dumped or subsidized product on or into a further advanced product will not preclude coverage of the importation of the originally dumped or subsidized product under an antidumping or countervailing duty order. |
| Presumption of Injury for Repeat Offenders | Amend the ADA to add a presumption of injury and causation in any new investigation where dumping has been found to have occurred in the same SIC category twice in the last five years. |
| Effective Action Against Fill-In Countries | Establish a presumption of injury and causation for cases brought within 3 years of an AD/CVD order, in a supplier- or country-shift position. |
| Elimination of Injury Test | Eliminate the injury test for AD/CVD cases where a margin for any respondent is greater than 20%. |
| Privatization | The presumption created by the Appellate Body should be eliminated by adding a footnote to ASCM Article 1.1(b) providing that the amount of benefit conferred is not affected by a change in ownership of the recipient or a change in the ownership of the recipient’s productive assets. |
| Indirect Subsidies | <p>Amend Article 1.1(a)(1) of the ASCM to clarify that an export restraint can be a financial contribution.</p> <p>Amend ASCM Article 1.1(a)(1)(iv) or add a footnote to clarify that government direction may include changes in the terms of loans, imposition of export taxes or restraints, and direction of activities of private parties.</p> <p>Clarify that the government is presumed to direct private parties it owns in whole or in part.</p> |

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| Issues | Suggested Proposal |
|---|--|
| Serious Prejudice | Amend ASCM Article 6.4 to apply to Article 6.3(a) claims. Add to the end of ASCM Article 6.4: “For the purpose of paragraphs 3(a) and (b), the displacement or impeding of imports or exports shall include any case in which, subject to the provisions of paragraph 7, it has been demonstrated that there is a relative lack of imports or exports of a like product of another Member in the market compared to other markets.” |
| Limit Challenges to Final Measures | Amend ADA and ASCM to limit challenges to final measures only (as opposed to preliminary or provisional measures). |
| Prohibit Members from Challenging Practices Engaged in by Member | Amend ADA and ASCM to prohibit Members from challenging practices or methods that the challenging Member itself engages in. |
| Require Evidence of Adverse Trade Effects Before Challenge | Amend ADA and ASCM to limit dispute challenges to cases where there are existing adverse trade effects. |

In addition to the trade remedy law negotiating objectives, Congress also directed its attention to certain institutional biases that prejudice U.S. interests, such as the disparity in treatment of border taxes. Thus, the Trade Act of 2002 established that:

The principal negotiating objective of the United States regarding border taxes is to obtain a revision of the WTO rules with respect to the treatment of border adjustments for internal taxes to redress the disadvantage to countries relying primarily on direct taxes for revenue rather than indirect taxes.¹⁵

One primary example of a border tax adjustment is the refund or remission of internal taxes paid on goods that are exported rather than domestically consumed. Typically, such refunded internal taxes are indirect taxes (*e.g.*, sales taxes and value-added taxes) but do not include direct taxes (*e.g.*, income taxes paid by a company). The GATT 1994 (Articles VI and XVI) permits border adjustments for indirect taxes but not for direct taxes. Because the U.S. has a direct tax system, U.S. companies that export have not received the advantage of border tax adjustments that exporters from other countries that use an indirect tax system receive.

The U.S. has attempted to eliminate the prejudicial effect of disparate treatment of border taxes by raising the issue in the context of the Doha Rules negotiations and discussions about subsidy disciplines.¹⁶ To date, however, there has been no agreement at Doha to address this problem. The U.S. should submit further proposals on this issue, in particular proposing: (1) that paragraph (e) of Annex I of the ASCM be modified to add “indirect taxes,” after “direct taxes” and that footnote 1 of the ASCM be modified accordingly; (2) that ASCM Article 1.1(a) be

¹⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 3802(b)(15).

¹⁶ TN/RL/W/78 (March 19, 2003).

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modified to include the assessment of indirect taxes upon imported products and that ASCM Article 3.1 be modified to prohibit their assessment.

C. Creation of Lack of Predictability by the International Trade Administration in Regulatory Decision Making in NME Cases.

Another major challenge to the effectiveness of the antidumping remedy, and one that particularly affects the effectiveness of the antidumping remedy as applied to China, is the lack of predictability in non-market economy (NME) cases administered by the Department of Commerce’s International Trade Administration (ITA). Under existing practice, ITA employs a number of methodologies or analytical approaches to the calculation of dumping margins in NME cases that can artificially reduce the margin of dumping in favor of importers and against the interests of domestic producers.

Over time, due to such practices and methodologies, a marked disparity and imbalance between the margins calculated in market economy cases and non-market economy cases has become evident. While there is a level of predictability in market economy cases, non-market economy cases are characteristically unpredictable. In effect, application of the NME statute and practices developed by ITA have created systemic biases and led to a bipolar distribution of margins in NME cases, especially cases involving China, in contrast with the outcomes in market economy cases. That is, ITA’s NME methodologies commonly result in AD margins for individually-investigated companies that are either extremely high or extremely low. The following table illustrates the type of bipolar margin results that are seen in NME cases.

Examples of Bipolar Results in China AD Investigation Final Determinations

| Final Determinations with Range of High Calculated Margins | | Final Determinations with Range of Low Calculated Margins | |
|--|--|---|-------|
| Chlorinated Isocyanurates 70 FR 24502 (05-10-05) | 75.78 | Certain Color Television Receivers 69 FR 20594 (04-16-04) 69 FR 28879 (05-19-04) (amended) | 26.37 |
| | 137.69 | | 21.25 |
| | 285.63 | | 22.49 |
| Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol 69 FR 34130 (06-18-04) | 136.86 | Wooden Bedroom Furniture 69 FR 67313 (11-17-04) | 9.69 |
| | | | 5.22 |
| | | | 0.79 |
| | | | 2.22 |
| | | | 6.95 |
| Certain Frozen and Canned Warmwater Shrimp 69 FR 70997 (12-08-04) 70 FR 5149 (02-01-05) (amended) | 0.07 27.89 53.68 80.19 82.27 | Non-Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings 68 FR 7765 (02-18-03) | 5.07 |
| | | | 8.64 |
| | | | 15.24 |
| | | | 16.70 |
| | | | 7.08 |
| | | | 6.34 |

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| Final Determinations with Range of High Calculated Margins | | Final Determinations with Range of Low Calculated Margins | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Saccharin 68 FR 27530 (05-20-03) 68 FR 35383 (06-13-03) (amended) | 291.57 249.39 281.97 | Certain Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof 68 FR 10685 (03-06-03) | 7.22 7.80 8.33 10.59 |
| Certain Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products 67 FR 62107 (10-03-02) | 105.35 | Lawn and Garden Steel Fence Posts 68 FR 20373 (04-25-03) | 0.00 6.60 1.42 |
| Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars 66 FR 33522 (06-22-01) 66 FR 43573 (08-20-01) (amended) | 132.53 | Polyvinyl Alcohol 68 FR 47538 (08-11-03) 68 FR 52183 (09-02-03) (amended) | 6.91 |
| Foundry Coke Products 66 FR 39487 (07-31-01) 66 FR 45962 (08-31-01) (amended) 66 FR 48025 (09-17-01) (amended) | 48.55 75.58 101.62 105.91 | Certain Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings 68 FR 61395 (10-28-03) 68 FR 65873 (11-24-03) (amended) | 7.35 11.18 11.31 15.92 |
| Certain Preserved Mushrooms 63 FR 72255 (12-31-98) 64 FR 8308 (02-19-99) (amended) | 121.47 162.47 151.15 142.11 | Certain Automotive Replacement Glass Windshields 67 FR 6482 (02-12-02) 67 FR 11670 (03-15-02) (amended) | 3.71 9.84 11.80 |
| Freshwater Crawfish Tail Meat 62 FR 41347 (08-01-97) 62 FR 48218 (09-15-97) (amended) | 91.50 108.05 119.39 122.92 156.77 | Folding Metal Tables and Chairs 67 FR 20090 (04-24-02) 67 FR 34898 (05-16-02) (amended) | 00.00 13.72 |
| | | Structural Steel Beams 67 FR 35479 (05-20-02) 67 FR 41397 (06-18-02) (amended) | 15.23 |
| | | Certain Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe 67 FR 36570 (05-24-02) | 0.00 3.87 |
| | | Certain Folding Gift Boxes 66 FR 58115 (11-20-01) 66 FR 63216 (12-05-01) (amended) | 8.90 1.67 |
| | | Certain Non-Frozen Apple Juice Concentrate 65 FR 19873 (04-13-00) 65 FR 35606 (06-05-00) (amended) | 8.98 9.96 12.03 14.88 25.55 27.57 |
| | | Melamine Institutional Dinnerware Products 62 FR 1708 (01-13-97) 62 FR 8426 (02-25-97) (amended) | 0.04 0.46 0.47 2.74 |

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| Final Determinations with Range of High Calculated Margins | | Final Determinations with Range of Low Calculated Margins | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | | Brake Drums and Brake Rotors 62 FR 9160 (02-27-02) 62 FR 15655 (04-02-97) (amended) | Drums 0.00 17.20 Rotors 0.00 3.56 8.51 16.07 |
| | | Collated Roofing Nails 62 FR 51410 (10-01-97) | 0.00 |
| | | Bicycles 61 FR 19026 (04-30-96) 61 FR 33901 (07-01-96) (amended) | 0.00 0.37 0.67 1.83 2.02 2.27 2.95 |
| | | Disposable Pocket Lighters 60 FR 37047 (07-19-95) (amended) | 0.00 0.55 5.49 27.91 |
| | | Manganese Metal 60 FR 56045 (11-06-95) 60 FR 4415 (02-06-96) (amended) | 0.97 4.60 5.88 11.77 |

A number of the practices employed by ITA in NME cases that create uncertainty and lead to bipolar results are not required by statute but have been developed by ITA in practice over time. Although some of ITA's practices may have been affirmed by the courts, they are not statutorily-required and need to be modified to restore balance and predictability to the NME antidumping process.

Among ITA practices and methodologies in NME cases that are not required by statute, contribute to imbalanced and unpredictable results, and should be modified are the following:

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| ITA NME Practice | Problem |
|---|--|
| Ratios: Use of unadjusted ratios from annual reports that result in distorted calculations of normal values. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodology can result in understated ratios being used for FOH, GS&A and profit, which can result in dramatic understatement of normal value of product in NME cases. |
| Import values: Use of import values exclusive of import duties as surrogate values based on the view that the purpose of the NME methodology is to construct the costs of exports to the U.S. rather than a surrogate normal value. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By choosing to calculate the export price instead of the domestic price for a product in order to determine normal value, ITA artificially lowers the normal values it calculates by the amount of any import duties paid on the product. |
| COP: In ME cases, cost investigations (and CV calculations) look at the average cost of production of the item in all facilities in the country by the producer. However, in NME cases, ITA does not require the average number of labor hours and average amount of inputs for all facilities producing the product but just those engaged in producing for export. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs are understated because of the potential structuring of export transactions to use the most efficient equipment and less labor. Allows respondents opportunity to game the system. |
| Evidence of dumped prices: Failure to exclude dumped prices to the maximum extent possible. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department’s narrow reading of the statute substitutes a requirement for a finding of dumping in place of a reason to “believe or suspect” dumping. |
| “Unrepresentative” prices: ITA eliminates as “unrepresentative” prices which are above average while retaining “low” prices when determining surrogate values, creating a bias in factor values found. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ITA’s effort to remove “aberrational” or “distortive” values is not required by statute and is done in a manner that tends to understate surrogate values. |
| Fully-loaded labor rate: ITA uses labor rates taken from Chapter 5 (rather than Chapter 6) of the ILO’s <i>Yearbook of Labour Statistics</i> . | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 5 labor rates are not fully-loaded. They do not include such items as welfare fund payments, unemployment taxes, health care costs and other costs incurred by employers for employees. Chapter 6 includes significant expenses that are incurred by employers, including welfare fund payments, unemployment taxes, health care costs, and other costs. |
| Labor reporting: ITA limits labor reporting to the hours of workers directly or indirectly in the production of the subject merchandise. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The limitation of labor reporting to workers directly or indirectly involved in the production of the subject merchandise precludes ITA from capturing the full amount of labor NME producers employ in their operation and hence understates the calculation of normal value. |
| Market economy inputs: If a “meaningful amount” of an input is sourced from market economies, ITA will value 100% of the factor of production using the market price. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumes the NME respondent would be able to supply 100% of its needs for any given input from the market economy source, even where substantial amounts of an input are obtained from NME sources. |
| Respondent selection: ITA almost always selects the two or three largest exporters as mandatory respondents in an investigation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentially results in mandatory respondents who are not representative of the overall industry, potentially resulting in unrepresentative financial ratios. |

**THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADE REMEDIES TO THE U.S. TRADE RELATIONSHIP WITH CHINA –
CHALLENGES FACING THE USE OF ANTIDUMPING LAW:
A CRITICAL PERIOD FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESSIONAL ACTION**

| ITA NME Practice | Problem |
|---|--|
| <p>Circumstance of sales adjustments: ITA does not grant circumstance of sales adjustments in NME sales on the belief that circumstances of sales are reflected in the surrogate financial ratios.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This practice overlooks circumstances in NME countries that are not reflected in the surrogate experience (e.g., willingness of Chinese respondents to allow receivables to remain uncollected, or of Chinese banks to allow loans to remain unpaid, reflect circumstances that do not occur in market economies). |

III. STEPS THAT NEED TO BE TAKEN.

In the Doha Round, it is critical that the U.S. meet the trade negotiating objectives outlined by Congress in the Trade Act of 2002 with respect to redressing the overreaching of WTO dispute settlement bodies, preserving and improving the effectiveness of trade remedy laws, and addressing the prejudicial impact of border tax treatment. In each of these areas, little progress has been achieved to date and the U.S. is behind in presenting adequate papers at the Doha Rules negotiations.

Time is of the essence. The numbers of opportunities remaining for substantive Rules negotiations are limited. The Sixth Ministerial Conference will take place on December 13–18, 2005 in Hong Kong, China. The U.S. needs to make significant progress in pushing forward Congress’ trade negotiating objectives before that event. To that end, the following step should be taken.

- The Administration needs to aggressively step up its Doha Rules and DSU negotiation efforts by (1) fleshing out its initial submissions, (2) expanding the range of issues already addressed by presenting additional papers on new issues, and (3) adequately addressing and responding to the issues raised by other Members’ proposals.
- Congress should work with the Administration to push forward these issues and support achievement of its trade negotiating objectives in the Doha negotiations.
- In addition, with respect to the current lack of predictability in NME antidumping proceedings, Commerce should reexamine and reevaluate its NME antidumping practices in order to ensure more predictable results.

Successful outcomes to the Rules and DSU negotiations in the Doha Round are not only important to the continued use and efficacy of the trade remedy laws, particularly the antidumping remedy, but they are critical to maintaining usable, adequate, and effective trade remedies in order to address the challenges posed by China and to achieving a fair and balanced trade relationship with China in the future.

APPENDIX 1

**Antidumping Investigations Initiated Against Exporting Countries
January 1, 1995 to June 30, 2004**

| Exporting Country | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | Jan.- June 2004 | Totals: |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|------------|
| <i>Algeria</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Argentina</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 18 |
| <i>Australia</i> | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 17 |
| <i>Austria</i> | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| <i>Bahrain</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Bangladesh</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Belarus</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| <i>Belgium</i> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 19 |
| <i>Bosnia Herzegovina</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Brazil</i> | 8 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 74 |
| <i>Bulgaria</i> | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| <i>Canada</i> | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 27 |
| <i>Chile</i> | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| <i>China, P.R.</i> | 20 | 43 | 33 | 28 | 40 | 43 | 53 | 51 | 52 | 23 | 386 |
| <i>Chinese Taipei</i> | 4 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 22 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 138 |
| <i>Colombia</i> | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| <i>Costa Rica</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Croatia</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| <i>Cuba</i> | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Czech Republic</i> | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 18 |
| <i>Denmark</i> | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| <i>Dominican Republic</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Ecuador</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Egypt</i> | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| <i>Estonia</i> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| <i>European Community</i> | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 52 |
| <i>Faroe Islands</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Finland</i> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 9 |
| <i>France</i> | 0 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 35 |
| <i>Georgia</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Germany</i> | 7 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 73 |
| <i>Greece</i> | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| <i>Guatemala</i> | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Honduras</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

**Antidumping Investigations Initiated Against Exporting Countries
January 1, 1995 to June 30, 2004**

| Exporting Country | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | Jan.- June 2004 | Totals: |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|------------|
| <i>Hong Kong</i> | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| <i>Hungary</i> | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| <i>India</i> | 3 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 5 | 105 |
| <i>Indonesia</i> | 7 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 20 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 103 |
| <i>Iran</i> | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 13 |
| <i>Ireland</i> | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| <i>Israel</i> | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| <i>Italy</i> | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 43 |
| <i>Japan</i> | 5 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 22 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 4 | 113 |
| <i>Jordan</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Kazakstan</i> | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| <i>Korea, PDR</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Korea, Rep. of</i> | 14 | 11 | 15 | 24 | 34 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 17 | 11 | 194 |
| <i>Latvia</i> | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| <i>Libya</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Liechtenstein</i> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Lithuania</i> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| <i>Luxembourg</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Macau</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Macedonia</i> | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| <i>Malawi</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Malaysia</i> | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 50 |
| <i>Mexico</i> | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 34 |
| <i>Moldova</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| <i>Mozambique</i> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Nepal</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Netherlands</i> | 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| <i>New Zealand</i> | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| <i>Nicaragua</i> | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Nigeria</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Norway</i> | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| <i>Oman</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Pakistan</i> | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 9 |
| <i>Paraguay</i> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Peru</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Philippines</i> | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |

**Antidumping Investigations Initiated Against Exporting Countries
January 1, 1995 to June 30, 2004**

| Exporting Country | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | Jan.- June 2004 | Totals: |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| <i>Poland</i> | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| <i>Portugal</i> | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| <i>Qatar</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Romania</i> | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 32 |
| <i>Russia</i> | 2 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 6 | 92 |
| <i>Saudi Arabia</i> | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 13 |
| <i>Serbia and Montenegro</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Singapore</i> | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 34 |
| <i>Slovak Republic</i> | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| <i>Slovenia</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>South Africa</i> | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 50 |
| <i>Spain</i> | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 42 |
| <i>Sri Lanka</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Sweden</i> | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| <i>Switzerland</i> | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| <i>Thailand</i> | 8 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 13 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 96 |
| <i>Trinidad and Tobago</i> | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| <i>Turkey</i> | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 34 |
| <i>Ukraine</i> | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 51 |
| <i>United Arab Emirates</i> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| <i>United Kingdom</i> | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| <i>United States</i> | 12 | 21 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 21 | 8 | 146 |
| <i>Uruguay</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Uzbekistan</i> | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Venezuela</i> | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 18 |
| <i>Viet Nam</i> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| <i>Yugoslavia</i> | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| <i>Zimbabwe</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Totals | 157 | 224 | 243 | 256 | 355 | 294 | 366 | 310 | 231 | 101 | 2537 |

Source: WTO; http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/adp_e/adp_statabl_e.pdf

APPENDIX 2

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |

Chapter 84 Line Items

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|-------------|----------|-----------|-------|
| 8402190000 | Vapor Generating Boilers, Nesoi, Including Hybrid Boilers | metric tons | 2,076.00 | 27,963.23 | 92.6% |
| 8403100000 | Central Heating Boilers | number | 98.89 | 1,612.81 | 93.9% |
| 8406904000 | Parts Of Steam Turbines, Blades, Rotating Or Stationary | number | 499.70 | 2,300.83 | 78.3% |
| 8407100060 | Spark-Ignition Reciprocating Or Rotary Internal Combustion Piston Engines For Civil Aircraft, Used Or Rebuilt | number | 5,000.00 | 20,904.96 | 76.1% |
| 8407290010 | Spark-Ignition Reciprocating Or Rotary Internal Combustion Piston Engines For Marine Propulsion, Inboard Engines With Outboard Drive | number | 178.11 | 762.42 | 76.6% |
| 8407290040 | Spark-Ignition Reciprocating Or Rotary Internal Combustion Piston Engines For Marine Propulsion, Inboard Engines With Inboard Drive, Exceeding 18.65 Kw | number | 100.36 | 1,284.12 | 92.2% |
| 8407310080 | Spark-Ignition Reciprocating Piston Engines For The Propulsion Of Vehicles Of Chapter 87, Not Exceeding 50 Cc And Greater Than 746 W | number | 53.44 | 133.16 | 59.9% |
| 8407329040 | Spark-Ignition Reciprocating Piston Engines For Propulsion Of Vehicles Of Chapter 87, Nesoi, Exceeding 50 But Not Exceeding 250Cc And Not Exc 18.65 Kw | number | 159.58 | 815.25 | 80.4% |
| 8407329080 | Spark-Ignition Reciprocating Piston Engines For Propulsion Of Vehicles Of Chapter 87, Nesoi, Exceeding 50 But Not Exceeding 250Cc And Exceeding 18.65Kw | number | 542.92 | 1,174.89 | 53.8% |
| 8407333080 | Sprk-Ignition Reciprocating Piston Engines To Be Installed In Veh Travlng On Snow, Golf Carts, Non-Amphibious All-Terrain Vehicle & Burden Carriers, New. | number | 22.75 | 818.12 | 97.2% |
| 8407340590 | Spark-Ignition Reciprocating Piston Engines Except Air Cooled To Be Installed In Tractors For Agricultural Use, Not Exc 2,000 Cc, Exceeding 37.3Kw | number | 84.92 | 347.79 | 75.6% |
| 8407345500 | Spark-Ignition Reciprocating Piston Engines For The Propulsion Of Vehicles Of Chapter 87, Nesoi, Exceeding 2,000 Cc | number | 84.09 | 914.21 | 90.8% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8407901020 | Spark-Ignition Int Comb Piston Engines, Nesoi, To Be Installed In Agricultural Or Horticultural Mach, Not Exceeding 37.3Kw But > 4,476 W | number | 115.70 | 295.10 | 60.8% |
| 8407901060 | Spark-Ignition Int Comb Piston Type Air-Cooled Engines, Nesoi, To Be Installed In Agricultural Or Horticultural Machinery, Exceeding 37.3 Kw | number | 116.45 | 378.18 | 69.2% |
| 8407901080 | Spark-Ignition Int Comb Piston Engines, Except Air-Cooled, Nesoi, To Be Installed In Agricultural Or Horticultural Machinery, Exceeding 37.3 Kw | number | 137.84 | 589.11 | 76.6% |
| 8407909010 | Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Type Gas (Natural Or Lp) Engines | number | 104.43 | 954.85 | 89.1% |
| 8407909020 | Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Type Engines, Nesoi, Less Than 746 W | number | 31.29 | 144.26 | 78.3% |
| 8407909040 | Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Type Engines, Nesoi, 746 W Or Greater But Less Than 4,476 W | number | 54.88 | 144.19 | 61.9% |
| 8407909060 | Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Type Engines, Nesoi, 4,476W Or Greater But Not Exceeding 18.65 Kw | number | 91.09 | 229.36 | 60.3% |
| 8407909080 | Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Type Engines, Nesoi, Exceeding 18.65 Kw | number | 48.03 | 227.70 | 78.9% |
| 8408100005 | Compression-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engines For Marine Propulsion, Not Exceeding 111.9 Kw | number | 975.71 | 4,785.45 | 79.6% |
| 8408201040 | Compression-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engines For Propulsion Of Vehicles Of Chapter 87, To Be Installed In Tractors For Agri,Not Exc 37.3 Kw | number | 35.82 | 1,672.16 | 97.9% |
| 8408202000 | Compression-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engines For Propulsion Of Vehicles Of Chapter 87, To Be Installed In Road Tractors,Buses,Autos,Trucks | number | 104.76 | 6,681.58 | 98.4% |
| 8408209000 | Compression-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engines For Propulsion Of Vehiles Of Chapter 87, Nesoi | number | 143.02 | 2,218.93 | 93.6% |
| 8408901040 | Compression-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engines,Nesoi,To Be Installed In Agricultural Or Horticultural Mach Or Equipment Not Exceeding 37.3 Kw | number | 373.69 | 1,101.17 | 66.1% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8408901080 | Compression-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engines, Nesoi, To Be Installed In Agricultural Or Horticultural Mach Or Equipment, Exceeding 37.3 Kw | number | 293.32 | 5,431.11 | 94.6% |
| 8408909010 | Compression-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engines, Nesoi, Not Exceeding 149.2 Kw | number | 502.96 | 2,111.25 | 76.2% |
| 8408909040 | Compression-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engines, Nesoi, Exceeding 746 Kw But Not Exceeding 1,119 Kw | number | 762.03 | 17,102.43 | 95.5% |
| 8409911060 | Cast-Iron Parts, Not Advanced Beyond Cleaning, For Spark-Ignition (Inc Rotary) Internal Combustion Piston Engines For Marine Propulsion | kilograms | 4.67 | 19.64 | 76.2% |
| 8409915080 | Parts, Exc Conn Rods, For Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engines (Inc Rotary) For Road Tractors, Motor Buses, Automobiles Or Trucks | kilograms | 4.35 | 8.84 | 50.8% |
| 8409991080 | Cast-Iron Parts, Not Advanced Beyond Cleaning, For Compression-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engines, Nesoi | kilograms | 1.79 | 3.92 | 54.3% |
| 8409999290 | Parts, Except Connecting Rods, For Compression-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engines For Marine Propulsion | kilograms | 5.71 | 16.31 | 65.0% |
| 8410130000 | Hydraulic Turbines And Water Wheels Of A Power Exceeding 10,000 Kw | number | 11,666.67 | 606,992.00 | 98.1% |
| 8411911060 | Cast-Iron Parts, Not Advanced Beyond Cleaning, For Turbojet Or Turbopropeller Aircraft Engines For Civil-Aircraft | kilograms | 108.03 | 288.87 | 62.6% |
| 8411911090 | Cast-Iron Parts, Not Advanced Beyond Cleaning, For Turbojet Or Turbopropeller Aircraft Engines, Except Civil Aircraft | kilograms | 148.66 | 382.81 | 61.2% |
| 8412210015 | Linear Acting Hydraulic Motors With Tie-Rod Type Cylinders | number | 56.23 | 169.46 | 66.8% |
| 8412210045 | Linear Acting Hydraulic Motors With Telescoping Type Cylinders | number | 18.50 | 113.94 | 83.8% |
| 8412210075 | Linear Acting Hydraulic Motors (Cylinders), Nesoi | number | 20.98 | 76.61 | 72.6% |
| 8412294000 | Hydrojet Engines For Marine Propulsion | number | 44.32 | 241.23 | 81.6% |
| 8412298060 | Hydraulic Power Engines, Unlimited Rotary Acting, Nesoi | number | 85.00 | 656.91 | 87.1% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8412310040 | Linear Acting Pneumatic Motors (Cylinders), Tie-Rod Type | number | 34.33 | 120.17 | 71.4% |
| 8412310080 | Linear Acting Pneumatic Motors (Cylinders), Nesoi | number | 18.23 | 56.11 | 67.5% |
| 8412390080 | Pneumatic Power Engines And Motors, Nesoi | number | 68.10 | 153.01 | 55.5% |
| 8413110000 | Pumps For Dispensing Fuel Or Lubricants, Type Used In Filling-Stations Or Garages | number | 14.27 | 58.17 | 75.5% |
| 8413301000 | Fuel-Injection Pumps For Compression-Ignition Engines | number | 16.43 | 58.99 | 72.1% |
| 8413309030 | Fuel Pumps, Except Fuel-Injection, For Internal Combustion Piston Engines | number | 6.57 | 22.23 | 70.4% |
| 8413400000 | Concrete Pumps | number | 112.71 | 872.14 | 87.1% |
| 8413500010 | Oil Well And Oil Field Pumps, Reciprocating Positive Displacement | number | 3,617.44 | 16,019.33 | 77.4% |
| 8413500050 | Diaphragm Pumps, Reciprocating Positive Displacement | number | 34.42 | 154.12 | 77.7% |
| 8413500070 | Hydraulic Fluid Power Pumps, Radial Piston Type | number | 40.42 | 341.81 | 88.2% |
| 8413500080 | Hydraulic Fluid Power Pumps, Nesoi | number | 18.01 | 464.50 | 96.1% |
| 8413500090 | Reciprocating Positive Displacement Pumps, Nesoi | number | 37.79 | 199.85 | 81.1% |
| 8413600040 | Hydraulic Fluid Power Pumps, Rotary Positive Displacement, Nesoi | number | 29.52 | 120.13 | 75.4% |
| 8413600050 | Oil Well And Oil Field Pumps, Rotary Positive Displacement | number | 1,109.32 | 3,216.15 | 65.5% |
| 8413600070 | Roller Pumps, Rotary Positive Displacement | number | 31.78 | 595.88 | 94.7% |
| 8413600090 | Rotary Positive Displacement Pumps, Nesoi | number | 8.63 | 45.92 | 81.2% |
| 8413702004 | Submersible Pumps, Centrifugal | number | 11.85 | 89.07 | 86.7% |
| 8413702025 | Centrifugal Pumps For Liquids, Single-Stage, Single-Suction, Frame-Mounted, With Discharge Outlet 7.6 Cm Or Over In Diameter | number | 163.94 | 718.35 | 77.2% |
| 8413702090 | Centrifugal Pumps For Liquids, Nesoi | number | 10.90 | 30.94 | 64.8% |
| 8413810030 | Household Water Systems, Self-Contained | number | 6.02 | 58.91 | 89.8% |
| 8413810040 | Pumps For Liquids, Nesoi | number | 4.33 | 14.60 | 70.4% |
| 8414100000 | Vacuum Pumps | number | 5.88 | 90.50 | 93.5% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8414308060 | Compressors, Refrigerating And Air-Conditioning, Except Ammonia, Exceeding 1 Hp But Not Exceeding 3 Hp | number | 25.66 | 84.32 | 69.6% |
| 8414308080 | Compressors, Refrigerating And Air-Conditioning, Except Ammonia, Exceeding 10 Hp | number | 32.07 | 136.05 | 76.4% |
| 8414400000 | Air Compressors Mounted On A Wheeled Chassis For Towing | number | 43.37 | 112.36 | 61.4% |
| 8414591000 | Blowers For Pipe Organs | number | 12.58 | 179.59 | 93.0% |
| 8414593000 | Turbochargers And Superchargers Of Fans Nesoi | number | 35.51 | 469.16 | 92.4% |
| 8414596040 | Fans Nesoi Suitable For Use With Motor Vehicles | number | 6.68 | 21.02 | 68.2% |
| 8414596060 | Fans, Nesoi, Centrifugal | number | 7.91 | 42.96 | 81.6% |
| 8414596090 | Fans, Nesoi, Axial | number | 3.51 | 9.70 | 63.8% |
| 8414596095 | Fans, Nesoi | number | 3.86 | 9.87 | 60.9% |
| 8414600000 | Hoods Having A Maximum Horizontal Side Not Exceeding 120 Cm | number | 12.88 | 127.49 | 89.9% |
| 8414800500 | Air Compressors, Turbochargers And Superchargers | number | 61.30 | 282.26 | 78.3% |
| 8414801605 | Air Compressors, Other Than Turbochargers And Superchargers, Stationary, Reciprocating, Not Exceeding 746W | number | 22.36 | 61.21 | 63.5% |
| 8414801615 | Air Compressors, Other Than Turbochargers And Superchargers, Stationary, Reciprocating, Exceeding 746 W But Not Exceeding 4.48Kw | number | 52.45 | 187.67 | 72.1% |
| 8414801625 | Air Compressors, Nesoi, Stationary, Reciprocating, Exceeding 4.48 Kw But Not Exceeding 8.21 Kw | number | 234.83 | 722.74 | 67.5% |
| 8414801645 | Air Compressors, Nesoi, Stationary, Reciprocating, Exceeding 19.4 Kw But Not Exceeding 74.6 Kw | number | 108.00 | 747.94 | 85.6% |
| 8414801655 | Air Compressors, Other Than Turbochargers And Superchargers, Stationary, Reciprocating, Exceeding 74.6Kw | number | 113.91 | 1,092.47 | 89.6% |
| 8414801660 | Air Compressors, Other Than Turbochargers And Superchargers, Stationary, Rotary, Not Exceeding 11.19Kw | number | 11.39 | 152.19 | 92.5% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8414801680 | Air Compressors, Other Than Turbochargers And Superchargers, Stationary, Other Than Reciprocating And Rotary | number | 25.48 | 60.49 | 57.9% |
| 8414801685 | Air Compressors, Other Than Turbochargers And Superchargers, Portable,Lt 0.57 Cub Meter S Per Minute | number | 14.19 | 65.21 | 78.2% |
| 8414801690 | Air Compressors, Other Than Turbochargers And Superchargers, Portable, Nesoi | number | 25.45 | 135.95 | 81.3% |
| 8414802065 | Compressors, Nesoi, Including Reciprocating And Rotary, Exceeding 186.5 Kw But Not Exceeding 746 Kw | number | 16,847.50 | 48,282.09 | 65.1% |
| 8414802075 | Compressors, Nesoi, Including Reciprocating And Rotary, Exceeding 746 Kw | number | 3,104.74 | 118,657.30 | 97.4% |
| 8414809000 | Air Or Vacuum Pumps, Air Or Other Gas Compressors And Fans | number | 2.94 | 24.28 | 87.9% |
| 8415103080 | Air-Conditioners, Window Or Wall Type, Self-Contained, 4.98 Kw/Hr Or Greater (17000 Btu/Hr) | number | 125.34 | 255.35 | 50.9% |
| 8415200000 | Automotive Air Conditioners | number | 57.73 | 139.57 | 58.6% |
| 8415810110 | Air-Conditioners, Incorporating A Refrigerating Unit And A Valve For Reversal Of The Cooling/Heat Cycle,Self-Contain, Not Exceeding 17.58 Kw/Hr, Nesoi | number | 178.30 | 360.50 | 50.5% |
| 8415810120 | Air-Conditioners, Incorporating A Refrigerating Unit And A Valve For Reversal Of The Cooling/Heat Cycle, Self-Contained, Exceeding 17.58Kw/Hr, Nesoi | number | 160.00 | 2,949.90 | 94.6% |
| 8415810130 | Air-Conditioners, Incorporating A Refrigerating Unit And A Valve For Reversal Of The Cooling/Heat Cycle, Except Self-Contained, Nesoi | number | 182.75 | 569.28 | 67.9% |
| 8415820105 | Air-Conditioners, Self-Contained Machines And Remote Condenser Type, Other Than Year-Round Units, Not Exceeding 17.58 Kw/Hr (60000 Btu/Hr), Nesoi | number | 184.96 | 420.09 | 56.0% |
| 8415820110 | Air-Conditioners, Self-Contained Machines And Remote Condenser Type, Other Than Year-Round Units, Exceeding 17.58 Kw/Hr (60000 Btu/Hr), Nesoi | number | 144.01 | 1,379.00 | 89.6% |
| 8415820135 | Central Station Air Handlers For Use With Water Chillers | number | 425.33 | 10,239.56 | 95.8% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8415820155 | Dehumidifiers Incorporating A Refrigerating Unit, Water Removal Capacity Less Than 35 Liters Over A 24 Hour Period | number | 84.21 | 202.06 | 58.3% |
| 8415820160 | Dehumidifiers Incorporating A Refrigerating Unit, Water Removal Capacity Of 35 Liters And More Over A 24 Hour Period | number | 74.62 | 2,137.89 | 96.5% |
| 8415820170 | Air Conditioning Machines Incorporating A Refrigerating Unit, Nesoi | number | 175.06 | 613.32 | 71.5% |
| 8415830050 | Condensing Units Not Exceeding 17.58 Kw/Hr, Not Incorporating A Refrigerating Unit | number | 66.72 | 163.62 | 59.2% |
| 8415830070 | Heat Exchangers, Not Incorporating A Refrigerating Unit, Nesoi | number | 23.21 | 560.89 | 95.9% |
| 8415830090 | Air Conditioning Machines Not Incorporating A Refrigerating Unit, Nesoi | number | 200.76 | 839.77 | 76.1% |
| 8415908025 | Air Conditioning Evaporator Coils Incorporating A Refrigerating Unit | number | 28.89 | 70.09 | 58.8% |
| 8417100000 | Furnaces & Ovens For Roasting, Melting Or Other Heat Treatment Of Ores, Pyrites Or Of Metals, Industrial Or Laboratory, Nonelectric | number | 161.09 | 1,893.67 | 91.5% |
| 8417800000 | Industrial Or Laboratory Furnaces And Ovens, Including Incinerators, Nonelectric, Nesoi | number | 456.35 | 8,493.62 | 94.6% |
| 8418100010 | Refrigerator-Freezers Combined, Fitted With Seperate External Doors, Compression Type, Volume Under 184 Liters | number | 104.69 | 247.80 | 57.8% |
| 8418100020 | Refrigerator-Freezers Combined, Fitted With Seperate External Doors, Compression Type, Volume Of 184 Liters And Over But Under 269 Liters | number | 107.87 | 228.74 | 52.8% |
| 8418100040 | Refrigerator-Freezers Combined, Fitted With Seperate External Doors, Compression Type, Volume Of 382 Liters And Over | number | 190.15 | 469.40 | 59.5% |
| 8418100090 | Refrigerator-Freezers Combined, Fitted With Seperate External Doors, Except Compression Type | number | 111.50 | 459.36 | 75.7% |
| 8418210090 | Refrigerators, Household, Compression Type, Volume Of 382 Liters And Over | number | 179.29 | 459.53 | 61.0% |
| 8418220000 | Refrigerators, Household, Absorption Type, Electrical | number | 63.88 | 272.50 | 76.6% |
| 8418290000 | Refrigerators, Household Type, Nesoi | number | 26.08 | 434.13 | 94.0% |
| 8418300000 | Freezers, Chest Type, Capacity Not Exceeding 800 Liters | number | 80.58 | 217.72 | 63.0% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8418400000 | Freezers, Upright Type, Capacity Not Exceeding 900 Liters | number | 110.17 | 248.61 | 55.7% |
| 8418500040 | Freezing Display Counters, Cabinets, Showcases And The Like | number | 126.74 | 599.97 | 78.9% |
| 8418500080 | Refrigerating Display Counters, Cabinets, Showcases And The Like | number | 143.81 | 419.91 | 65.8% |
| 8418610010 | Compression Type Self-Contained Cube And Flake Ice-Making Makings With A Capacity Not Exceeding 227 Kg | number | 170.59 | 743.47 | 77.1% |
| 8418610025 | Compression Type Soda Fountain And Beer Dispensing Refrigerating Equipment | number | 184.10 | 672.97 | 72.6% |
| 8418610075 | Compression Type Refrigerating Or Freezing Equipment, Except Household, Nesoi | number | 39.93 | 1,213.62 | 96.7% |
| 8418690055 | Absorption Liquid Chilling Units | number | 2,142.98 | 6,522.09 | 67.1% |
| 8418690085 | Refrigerating Or Freezing Equipment, Except Household, Nesoi | number | 28.46 | 812.67 | 96.5% |
| 8419110000 | Instantaneous Gas Water Heaters | number | 66.45 | 169.37 | 60.8% |
| 8419190040 | Solar Water Heaters | number | 194.25 | 479.84 | 59.5% |
| 8419200000 | Medical, Surgical Or Laboratory Sterilizers | number | 52.33 | 3,323.92 | 98.4% |
| 8419390180 | Dryers For The Treatment Of Materials By A Process Involving A Change In Temperature, Nesoi | number | 341.98 | 1,388.82 | 75.4% |
| 8419505000 | Heat Exchange Units, Nesoi | number | 69.21 | 415.98 | 83.4% |
| 8419605000 | Machinery For Liquefying Air Or Gas, Nesoi | number | 519.61 | 1,986.14 | 73.8% |
| 8419815080 | Industrial Cooking Stoves, Ranges And Ovens For Cooking Or Heating Food, Nesoi | number | 16.08 | 572.37 | 97.2% |
| 8419819040 | Industrial Machinery Or Equipment Of A Type Used In Restaurants, Hotels Or Similar Locations For Making Hot Drinks Or For Cooking, Heating Food, Nesoi | number | 14.83 | 381.67 | 96.1% |
| 8419819080 | Industrial Machinery Or Equipment For Making Hot Drinks Or For Cooking Or Heating Food, Nesoi | number | 34.28 | 95.19 | 64.0% |
| 8419891000 | Industrial Machinery, Plant Or Equipment For Making Paper Pulp, Paper Or Paperboard, Nesoi, Involving A Change In Temperature | number | 829.59 | 5,019.08 | 83.5% |
| 8419899520 | Industrial Machinery, Plant Or Equipment Designed For Cooling Food And Beverages | number | 20.98 | 604.82 | 96.5% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8419899560 | Industrial Machinery, Plant Or Equipment For The Treatment Of Food And Beverages, Involving A Change In Temperature, Nesoi | number | 22.89 | 3,485.30 | 99.3% |
| 8419899580 | Parts Of Machinery, Plant Or Laboratory Equipment For The Treatment Of Materials By A Process Involving A Change Of Temperature, Nesoi | number | 216.31 | 578.47 | 62.6% |
| 8419899585 | Industrial Machinery, Plant Or Equipment For The Treatment Of Materials, Involving A Change In Temperature, Nesoi | number | 11.49 | 329.06 | 96.5% |
| 8420102000 | Calendering Or Similar Rolling Machines For Making Paper Pulp, Paper Or Paperboard | number | 29,640.00 | 220,224.49 | 86.5% |
| 8420109040 | Calendering Or Other Rolling Machines For Rubber And Plastics | number | 3,671.96 | 10,734.32 | 65.8% |
| 8420919000 | Cylinders, Nesoi, For Rolling Machines, Other Than For Metals Or Glass | number | 118.57 | 602.98 | 80.3% |
| 8421110000 | Cream Separators | number | 95.63 | 1,322.56 | 92.8% |
| 8421120000 | Clothes-Dryers, Centrifugal | number | 141.49 | 303.90 | 53.4% |
| 8421199000 | Centrifuges, Other, Incl Dryer | number | 176.79 | 1,566.11 | 88.7% |
| 8421210000 | Water Filtering Or Purifying Machinery And Apparatus | number | 4.43 | 21.96 | 79.8% |
| 8421220000 | Beverage Filtering Or Purifying Machinery And Apparatus | number | 16.66 | 81.06 | 79.4% |
| 8421290015 | Oil-Separation Equipment For Filtering Or Purifying Liquid | number | 6.94 | 33.60 | 79.4% |
| 8422110000 | Dishwashing Machines, Household Type | number | 122.20 | 425.43 | 71.3% |
| 8422190000 | Dishwashing Machines, Except Household Type | number | 556.47 | 1,752.94 | 68.3% |
| 8422309120 | Container Labeling Machines | number | 51.68 | 2,847.09 | 98.2% |
| 8422309130 | Vacuum Or Gas Packaging Machines For Filling, Whether Or Not Capable Of Performing Other Operations | number | 3,455.11 | 73,556.58 | 95.3% |
| 8422309150 | Vacuum Or Gas Packaging Machines Which Perform Only Operations Of Capping, Lidding, Sealing Or Closing | number | 22.10 | 477.62 | 95.4% |
| 8422309170 | Machines For Filling, Closing, Sealing, Capsuling Or Labeling Bottles, Cans Or Similar Containers, Nesoi | number | 87.31 | 1,877.95 | 95.4% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8422309180 | Machines For Opening, Filling And Closing Bags | number | 19.55 | 219.23 | 91.1% |
| 8422309190 | Machinery For Filling, Closing, Sealing, Capsuling Or Labeling Boxes, Bags Or Similar Containers, Nesoi | number | 1.81 | 97.56 | 98.1% |
| 8422401110 | Machines For Wrapping Candy | number | 636.47 | 9,079.30 | 93.0% |
| 8422401190 | Machines For Packaging Pipe Tobacco, Wrapping Cigarette Packages And Combination Candy Cutting And Wrapping Machines | number | 982.60 | 56,392.76 | 98.3% |
| 8422409140 | Strapping Machines | number | 205.05 | 865.98 | 76.3% |
| 8422409180 | Packing Or Wrapping Machinery, Nesoi | number | 2,573.91 | 6,849.81 | 62.4% |
| 8423100010 | Digital Electronic Type Personal Weighing Machines, Including Baby And Household Scales | number | 9.98 | 36.63 | 72.7% |
| 8423100060 | Personal Weighing Machines, Including Baby And Household Scales, Nesoi | number | 3.77 | 17.14 | 78.0% |
| 8423200000 | Scales For Continuous Weighing Of Goods On Conveyors | number | 41.04 | 500.90 | 91.8% |
| 8423300000 | Constant-Weight Scales And Scales For Discharging A Predetermined Weight Of Material Into A Bag Or Container, Including Hopper Scales | number | 37.74 | 1,051.84 | 96.4% |
| 8423810020 | Digital Electronic Type Retail Scales, Non-Computing, Having A Maximum Weighing Capacity Not Exceeding 30 Kg | number | 25.56 | 100.81 | 74.6% |
| 8423810030 | Digital Electronic Type Retail Scales, Computing, Having A Maximum Weighing Capacity Not Exceeding 30 Kg | number | 109.78 | 422.30 | 74.0% |
| 8423810040 | Digital Electronic Type Scales, Having A Maximum Weighing Capacity Not Exceeding 30 Kg, Nesoi | number | 18.28 | 69.85 | 73.8% |
| 8423810050 | Weighing Machines Having A Maximum Weight Capacity Not Exceeding 30 Kg, Except Digital, Nesoi | number | 7.92 | 29.65 | 73.3% |
| 8423890010 | Digital Electronic Type Weighing Machines, Nesoi | number | 56.37 | 810.86 | 93.0% |
| 8423890050 | Weighing Machines, Nesoi | number | 69.35 | 1,051.31 | 93.4% |
| 8423900040 | Digital Weight Indicators | number | 21.89 | 46.08 | 52.5% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8424301000 | Sand Blasting Machines | number | 63.77 | 1,843.24 | 96.5% |
| 8424819010 | Self-Propelled, Center Pivot, Irrigation Equipment | number | 1,706.74 | 4,805.03 | 64.5% |
| 8424819040 | Agricultural Or Horticultural, Sprayers Self Contained, Having A Capacity Not Over 20 Liters | number | 1.95 | 26.15 | 92.6% |
| 8424893000 | Spraying Appliances Designed For Etching, Striping Or Cleaning Semiconductor Wafers | number | 8,000.00 | 35,197.64 | 77.3% |
| 8424895000 | Spraying Apps F/Dvlp Semi Wfrs | number | 13.36 | 53.89 | 75.2% |
| 8425110000 | Pulley Tackle And Hoists, Other Than Skip Hoists Or Hoists Of A Kind Used For Raising Vehicles, Powered By Electric Motor | number | 43.40 | 165.91 | 73.8% |
| 8425190000 | Pulley Tackle And Hoists, Other Than Skip Hoists Or Hoists Of A Kind Used For Raising Vehicles, Not Powered By Electric Motor | number | 5.23 | 35.62 | 85.3% |
| 8425310000 | Winches And Capstans Powered By Electric Motors | number | 50.56 | 207.88 | 75.7% |
| 8425390000 | Winches And Capstans Not Powered By Electric Motors | number | 7.07 | 21.28 | 66.8% |
| 8425410000 | Built-In Jacking Systems Of A Type Used In Garages | number | 56.17 | 188.47 | 70.2% |
| 8425420000 | Jacks And Hoists, Hydraulic, Except Built-In Jacking Systems Used In Garages | number | 22.12 | 83.19 | 73.4% |
| 8426190000 | Overhead Traveling Cranes, Transporter Cranes, Gantry And Bridge Cranes, Mobile Lifting Frames And Straddle Carries, Nesoi | number | 136.36 | 68,950.30 | 99.8% |
| 8426200000 | Tower Cranes | number | 642.88 | 20,259.18 | 96.8% |
| 8426910000 | Lifting Machinery Designed For Mounting On Road Vehicles | number | 5,785.00 | 18,290.53 | 68.4% |
| 8426990000 | Lifting Machinery, Nesoi | number | 64.38 | 3,713.58 | 98.3% |
| 8427108090 | Self-Propelled Fork-Lift And Other Works Trucks Fitted With Lifting Equipment, Powered By An Electric Motor, Nesoi | number | 2,301.30 | 5,019.50 | 54.2% |
| 8427204000 | Rider-Type, Counterbalanced Fork-Filt Trucks Of Other Self-Propelled Trucks | number | 9,943.20 | 21,563.13 | 53.9% |
| 8427208000 | Other Self-Propelled Trucks, Other Than Rider-Type | number | 4,401.16 | 33,413.44 | 86.8% |
| 8427900000 | Fork-Lift And Other Works Trucks Fitted With Lifting Equip, Nesoi | number | 122.95 | 574.91 | 78.6% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8428200010 | Conveyors, Pneumatic | number | 1,383.03 | 7,042.16 | 80.4% |
| 8428200050 | Elevators, Pneumatic | number | 1,426.27 | 8,311.02 | 82.8% |
| 8428390000 | Continuous-Action Elevators And Conveyors, For Goods Or Materials, Nesoi | number | 38.72 | 1,278.38 | 97.0% |
| 8428900010 | Industrial Robots For Lifting, Handling, Loading Or Unloading | number | 121.95 | 18,082.34 | 99.3% |
| 8428900020 | Oil And Gas Field Machinery For Lifting, Handling, Loading Or Unloading | number | 1,367.04 | 2,881.54 | 52.6% |
| 8428900090 | Machinery For Lifting, Handling, Loading Or Unloading, Nesoi | number | 27.22 | 252.21 | 89.2% |
| 8429110010 | Bulldozers And Angledozer, Self-Propelled, Track Laying, New | number | 7,146.11 | 89,877.82 | 92.0% |
| 8429190010 | Bulldozers And Angledozer, Self-Propelled, New, Except Track Laying | number | 6,522.44 | 60,142.76 | 89.2% |
| 8429400020 | Tamping Machines And Road Rollers, Vibratory, New | number | 2,244.35 | 9,632.76 | 76.7% |
| 8429511005 | Integral Tractor Shovel Loaders, Rear Engine Mounted, 2 Wheel Drive, New | number | 1,914.11 | 11,400.74 | 83.2% |
| 8429511015 | Integral Tractor Shovel Loaders, Rear Engine Mounted, 4 Wheel Drive With A Bucket Capacity Of Under 1.5 M3, New | number | 2,700.00 | 42,479.88 | 93.6% |
| 8429511025 | Integral Tractor Shovel Loaders, Rear Engine Mounted, 4 Wheel Drive With A Bucket Capacity Of 1.5 M3 But Under 2.2 M3 | number | 12,992.00 | 46,048.02 | 71.8% |
| 8429511060 | Front-End Shovel Loaders, Wheel Type, New, Nesoi | number | 1,714.12 | 32,083.59 | 94.7% |
| 8429511065 | Front-End Shovel Loaders, Wheel Type, Used Or Rebuilt | number | 12,794.00 | 46,800.77 | 72.7% |
| 8429515010 | Front-End Shovel Loaders, Less Than 44.7 Kw, New, Except Wheel Type | number | 8,500.00 | 28,023.00 | 69.7% |
| 8429521030 | Backhoes, Shovels, Clamshells And Draglines With A 360 Degree Revolving Superstructure, Hydraulic, Except Crawler Mounted, New | number | 8,301.17 | 100,161.18 | 91.7% |
| 8429521050 | Backhoes, Shovels, Clamshells And Draglines With A 360 Degree Revolving Superstructure, Used Or Rebuilt | number | 1,850.00 | 28,762.23 | 93.6% |
| 8429525010 | Mechanical Shovels, Excavators And Shovel Loaders With A 360 Degree Rvolving Superstructure, New, Nesoi | number | 2,579.11 | 28,387.40 | 90.9% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8429591030 | Backhoes, New, Except 360 Degree Revolving Superstructure | number | 1,982.65 | 32,239.11 | 93.9% |
| 8429591060 | Shovels, Clamshells And Draglines, New, Except 360 Degree Revolving Superstructures | number | 204.41 | 24,988.88 | 99.2% |
| 8429591090 | Used Or Rebuilt Excavating Machines | number | 1,850.00 | 16,915.63 | 89.1% |
| 8429595060 | Mechanical Shovels, Excavators And Shovel Loaders, Except 360 Degree Revolving Superstructures, New, Nesoi | number | 4,246.10 | 27,481.17 | 84.5% |
| 8430390040 | Rock Breaking Machines, Except Self-Propelled | number | 2,795.00 | 8,757.30 | 68.1% |
| 8430410000 | Boring Or Sinking Machinery, Self-Propelled | number | 823.02 | 153,367.29 | 99.5% |
| 8430494000 | Offshore Oil And Natural Gas Drilling And Production Platforms | kilograms | 4.39 | 17.99 | 75.6% |
| 8430498020 | Boring Or Sinking Machinery For Oil Well And Gas Field Drilling, Nesoi | number | 267.44 | 12,983.80 | 97.9% |
| 8430498050 | Boring Or Sinking Machinery, Nesoi | number | 1,119.52 | 20,481.55 | 94.5% |
| 8430505000 | Moving, Grading, Leveling, Scraping, Excavating, Extracting Machinery For Earth, Minerals Or Ores, Self-Propelled, Nesoi | number | 14,673.31 | 54,965.15 | 73.3% |
| 8430690100 | Moving, Grading, Leveling, Scraping, Excavating, Extracting Machinery For Earth, Minerals Or Ores, Not Self-Propelled, Nesoi | number | 205.22 | 5,130.35 | 96.0% |
| 8431410020 | Shovel Attachments | number | 67.62 | 412.09 | 83.6% |
| 8431410060 | Dragline Buckets | number | 102.81 | 1,312.93 | 92.2% |
| 8431410080 | Buckets, Shovels, Grabs And Grips, Nesoi | number | 28.86 | 248.31 | 88.4% |
| 8431420000 | Bulldozer Or Angledozer Blades | number | 63.74 | 1,709.92 | 96.3% |
| 8431438020 | Prts Oil/ Gas Mach. | number | 10.38 | 146.69 | 92.9% |
| 8431499005 | Backhoe Attachments For Mounting On Machinery | number | 486.66 | 1,214.79 | 59.9% |
| 8431499015 | Rippers And Rooters For Mounting On Machinery | number | 62.60 | 1,716.11 | 96.4% |
| 8432100060 | Plows, Nesoi | number | 203.51 | 3,046.48 | 93.3% |
| 8432290040 | Cultivators, Tractor Drawn Or For Tractor Mounting | number | 37.07 | 802.84 | 95.4% |
| 8432290080 | Cultivators, Weeders And Hoes, Nesoi | number | | | 79.8% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| | | | 112.57 | 558.49 | |
| 8432290090 | Harrows And Scarifiers, Nesoi | number | 113.86 | 615.91 | 81.5% |
| 8432300010 | Planters And Transplanters | number | 78.68 | 12,754.98 | 99.4% |
| 8432400000 | Manure Spreaders And Fertilizer Distributors | number | 10.32 | 314.45 | 96.7% |
| 8432800000 | Agricultural, Horticultural Or Forestry Machinery For Soil Preparation Or Cultivation | number | 32.96 | 1,909.00 | 98.3% |
| 8433110010 | Electric Mowers, Including Battery Operated, Powered, With The Cutting Device Rotating In A Horizontal Plane | number | 52.88 | 126.64 | 58.2% |
| 8433110050 | Lawnmowers, Other Than Riding, Under 7.5 Kw | number | 28.00 | 204.40 | 86.3% |
| 8433190010 | Greens Mowers | number | 19.75 | 1,763.02 | 98.9% |
| 8433190020 | Mowers, Gang Cutting Units | number | 82.50 | 12,394.07 | 99.3% |
| 8433190040 | Mowers, Non Riding, Gasoline Powered, For Lawns, Parks, Or Sports Grounds, Nesoi | number | 223.57 | 807.86 | 72.3% |
| 8433190050 | Mowers For Lawn, Parks Or Sports Grounds, Nesoi Vice Rotating In A Horizontal Plane, Under 3.7 Kw, Nesoi | number | 36.32 | 513.96 | 92.9% |
| 8433200020 | Mowers, Rotary Cutter Type, Tractor Drawn Or For Tractor Mounting | number | 521.60 | 2,267.10 | 77.0% |
| 8433200040 | Mowers, Tractor Drawn Or For Tractor Mounting, Except Rotary Cutter Type | number | 296.99 | 3,344.28 | 91.1% |
| 8433400000 | Straw Or Fodder Balers, Including Pick-Up Balers | number | 1,078.38 | 8,375.13 | 87.1% |
| 8433590090 | Harvesting Machinery Or Threshing Machinery, Nesoi | number | 81.53 | 13,518.92 | 99.4% |
| 8433600090 | Machines For Cleaning, Sorting Or Grading Fruit Or Other Agricultural Produce | number | 11,100.00 | 61,371.47 | 81.9% |
| 8434100000 | Milking Machines | number | 2.58 | 30.62 | 91.6% |
| 8435100000 | Presses, Crushers And Similar Machinery, Used In The Manufacture Of Wines Cider, Fruit Juices Or Similar Beverages | number | 38.71 | 331.50 | 88.3% |
| 8436290000 | Poultry-Keeping Machinery | number | 2.04 | 65.28 | 96.9% |
| 8436800090 | Agricultural, Horticultural Machinery, Including Germination Plant Fitted With Mechanical Or Thermal Equipment, Nesoi | number | 20.95 | 150.90 | 86.1% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8437100000 | Machines For Cleaning, Sorting Or Grading Seed, Grain Or Dried Leguminous Vegetables | number | 91.43 | 217.27 | 57.9% |
| 8438100010 | Bakery Machinery | number | 469.93 | 1,548.50 | 69.7% |
| 8438100090 | Machinery For The Manufacture Of Macaroni Or Similar Products | number | 13.43 | 447.68 | 97.0% |
| 8438500010 | Meat-And Poultry-Packing Plant Machinery | number | 132.45 | 366.99 | 63.9% |
| 8438500090 | Machinery For The Preparation Of Meat Or Poultry, Nesoi | number | 38.42 | 182.30 | 78.9% |
| 8438800000 | Mach For Indust Preparation Or Manuf Of Food Or Drink, Other Than Mach For The Extract Or Preparat Of Animal Or Fixed Veg Fats Or Oils, Nesoi | number | 86.65 | 1,264.39 | 93.1% |
| 8439100010 | Machinery For Making Pulp Of Fibrous Cellulosic Material, New | number | 31,666.67 | 67,312.59 | 53.0% |
| 8440100000 | Bookbinding Machinery, Including Book-Sewing Machines | number | 87.47 | 816.76 | 89.3% |
| 8441100000 | Cutting Machines For Paper Products | number | 7.71 | 696.01 | 98.9% |
| 8441200000 | Machines For Making Bags, Sacks Or Envelopes | number | 14,140.00 | 100,442.21 | 85.9% |
| 8441300000 | Machines For Making Cartons, Boxes, Cases, Tubes, Drums Or Similar Containers, Other Than By Molding | number | 28,842.02 | 140,852.18 | 79.5% |
| 8441400000 | Machines For Molding Articles In Paper Pulp, Paper Or Paperboard | number | 2,801.57 | 12,356.39 | 77.3% |
| 8442200000 | Machinery, Apparatus And Equipment For Typesetting Or Composing By Other Processes, With Or Without Founding Devices | number | 66.13 | 11,309.17 | 99.4% |
| 8442300000 | Machinery,Apparatus And Equipment,Nesoi,For Preparing Or Making Printing Blocks, Plates, Cylinders Or Other Printing Components | number | 640.72 | 17,155.67 | 96.3% |
| 8442501010 | Printing Plates, Planed, Grained, Polished Or Othwise Prepared For Engraving Or Impressing | number | 1.24 | 6.07 | 79.5% |
| 8442509010 | Printing Blocks, Cylinders And Other Printing Components,Except Plates, Planed, Grained, Polished Or Otherwise Prepared For Engraving Or Impressing | number | 186.67 | 1,699.35 | 89.0% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8442509090 | Printing Blocks, Cylinders And Other Printing Components, Prepared For Printing, Nesoi | number | 44.41 | 109.36 | 59.4% |
| 8443115000 | Reel-Fed Offset Printing Machinery, Nesoi | number | 81,317.04 | 163,365.22 | 50.2% |
| 8443120000 | Sheet-Fed, Office Type (Sheet Size Not Exceeding 22X36 Cm), Offset Printing Machinery | number | 7,500.00 | 50,051.06 | 85.0% |
| 8443191000 | Offset Printing Machinery, Except Reel-Fed And Sheet-Fed, Weighing 900 Kg Or Less | number | 1,579.63 | 11,131.15 | 85.8% |
| 8443199000 | Offset Printing Machinery, Weighing 1600 Kg Or More, Nesoi | number | 50,833.33 | 506,767.45 | 90.0% |
| 8443300000 | Flexographic Printing Machinery | number | 6,782.92 | 145,928.03 | 95.4% |
| 8445130000 | Drawing Or Roving Machines For Preparing Textile Fibers | number | 18.20 | 35,295.71 | 99.9% |
| 8445190040 | Cotton Gins | number | 7.31 | 45,350.00 | 100.0% |
| 8445200000 | Textile Spinning Machines | number | 800.00 | 6,637.11 | 87.9% |
| 8446100010 | Power Looms For Weaving Fabrics Of A Width Not Exceeding 30 Cm | number | 2.53 | 27,167.47 | 100.0% |
| 8446100090 | Weaving Machines (Looms) For Weaving Fabrics Of A Width Not Exceeding 30 Cm, Nesoi | number | 1,368.09 | 3,474.19 | 60.6% |
| 8446305030 | Weaving Machines For Weaving Fabrics Of A Width Exceeding 30 Cm, Shuttleless Type, Except Power Looms, Nesoi | number | 2,154.77 | 43,857.36 | 95.1% |
| 8447119020 | Cylinder And Dial Knitting Machines, Circular, With Cylinder Diameter Not Exceeding 165 Mm, Nesoi | number | 3,675.00 | 43,885.57 | 91.6% |
| 8447119090 | Circular Knitting Machines, With Cylinder Diameter Not Exceeding 165 Mm, Nesoi | number | 4,000.00 | 27,616.27 | 85.5% |
| 8447129090 | Circular Knitting Machines, With A Cylinder Diameter Exceeding 165 Mm, Nesoi | number | 6,700.00 | 18,707.05 | 64.2% |
| 8447202000 | V-Bed Flat Knitting Machines, Power Driven Flat Knitting Machines Over 50.8 Cm In Width | number | 156.46 | 69,858.42 | 99.8% |
| 8447203000 | V-Bed Flat Knitting Machines, Nesoi | number | 166.99 | 11,445.04 | 98.5% |
| 8447206000 | Flat Knitting Machines, Nesoi | number | 229.17 | 2,143.14 | 89.3% |
| 8447909000 | Knitting Machines, And Mach For Making Gimped Yarn, Tulle, Lace, Trimmings, Or Net And Machines For TuftIng, Nesoi | number | 83.91 | 389.16 | 78.4% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8448511000 | Latch Needles For Knitting Machines | thousand units | 51.31 | 299.31 | 82.9% |
| 8450110040 | Washing Machines, Except Coin Operated, Fully Automatic, Dry Linen Capacity Not Exceeding 10 Kg, Household Or Laundry Type, Top Loading | number | 114.18 | 285.54 | 60.0% |
| 8450110080 | Washing Machines, Except Coin Operated, Fully Automatic, Dry Linen Capacity Not Exceeding 10 Kg, Household Or Laundry Type Other Than Top Load | number | 207.71 | 420.36 | 50.6% |
| 8450190000 | Washing Machines, Dry Linen Capacity Not Exceeding 10 Kg, Household Or Laundry-Type, Nesoi | number | 31.35 | 91.54 | 65.8% |
| 8451290090 | Drying Machines, Nesoi | number | 12.78 | 395.43 | 96.8% |
| 8451300000 | Ironing Machines And Presses (Including Fusing Presses) | number | 20.53 | 275.37 | 92.5% |
| 8451500000 | Machines For Reeling, Unreeling, Folding, Cutting Or Pinking Textile Fabrics | number | 923.80 | 8,262.86 | 88.8% |
| 8451800000 | Machinery Of Heading 8451, Nesoi | number | 2,941.23 | 13,034.84 | 77.4% |
| 8452100010 | Sewing Machines, Household Type, Valued Not Over \$20 Each | number | 1.97 | 17.03 | 88.4% |
| 8452100090 | Sewing Machines, Household Type, Valued Over \$20 Each | number | 70.10 | 194.98 | 64.0% |
| 8452211000 | Sewing Machines, Automatic Units, Specially Designed To Join Footwear Soles To Uppers | number | 179.43 | 3,817.88 | 95.3% |
| 8452219000 | Sewing Machines, Automatic Units, Nesoi | number | 469.75 | 1,485.97 | 68.4% |
| 8452291000 | Sewing Machines, Except Automatic Units, Specially Designed To Join Footwear Soles To Uppers | number | 350.77 | 1,326.16 | 73.5% |
| 8452299000 | Sewing Machines, Nesoi | number | 89.59 | 447.40 | 80.0% |
| 8452300000 | Sewing Machine Needles | thousand units | 32.73 | 138.08 | 76.3% |
| 8454200010 | Ingot Molds For Steel Ingots | number | 948.42 | 3,967.16 | 76.1% |
| 8454300010 | Die Casting Machines | number | 2,381.37 | 40,053.75 | 94.1% |
| 8454300090 | Casting Machines Except Die Casting | number | 229.07 | 3,388.01 | 93.2% |
| 8455210000 | Hot Or Combination Hot And Cold Rolling Mills Except Tube Rolling | number | 3,229.66 | 18,711.18 | 82.7% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8455300035 | Cast Steel Rolls For Rolling Mills Not Exceeding 2,268 Kg | number | 2,190.12 | 5,371.43 | 59.2% |
| 8455300085 | Rolls For Rolling Mills Exceeding 6,803.9 Kg, Nesoi | number | 8,817.00 | 20,215.79 | 56.4% |
| 8455904000 | Castings Or Weldments, Individually Weighing Less Than 90 Tons, For The Machines Of Heading 8455 | kilograms | 1.48 | 6.72 | 78.0% |
| 8456101020 | Machine Tools For Working Metal, By Laser Or Other Light Or Photon Beam Processes, Except Numerically Controlled | number | 27,775.00 | 74,953.34 | 62.9% |
| 8456106000 | Mch Tl,Oth,Lsr,Prd Smcndr Wfr | number | 20,120.00 | 255,573.86 | 92.1% |
| 8456108000 | Mach Tool Oth, Laser Operated | number | 20,484.75 | 55,824.61 | 63.3% |
| 8456993040 | Machine Tools For Working Metal, By Electro Beam Or Plasma Arc Process, Numerically Controlled | number | 2,962.00 | 67,992.94 | 95.6% |
| 8456997000 | Mch Tl Oth,F/Strip/Cln Smi Wfr | number | 20,500.00 | 66,288.58 | 69.1% |
| 8457100070 | Machining Centers With Automatic Tool Changers, Other Than Horizontal-Spindle And Vertical-Spindle | number | 29,634.00 | 295,995.50 | 90.0% |
| 8457100075 | Machining Centers, Without Automatic Tool Changers | number | 6.12 | 250,106.34 | 100.0% |
| 8458110030 | Horizontal Lathes, Except Multiple Spindle, Metal Removing, With A Power Rating Of Less Than 18.65 Kw, Numerically Controlled, New | number | 11,851.50 | 79,083.55 | 85.0% |
| 8458110050 | Horizontal Lathes, Except Multiple Spindle, Metal Removing, With A Power Rating Of 18.65 Kw Or Greater But Not Exceeding 37.3 Kw, N/C, New | number | 22,750.00 | 128,621.21 | 82.3% |
| 8458110090 | Horizontal Lathes, Except Multiple Spindle, Metal Removing, With A Power Rating Exceeding 37.3 Kw, Numerically Controlled, New | number | 22,660.00 | 160,521.48 | 85.9% |
| 8458190050 | Horizontal Lathes, Metal Removing, Except Numerically Controlled, Automatic Bar And/Or Chucking Machines, Single Spindle, Valued \$3,025 And Over | number | 7,429.00 | 58,839.60 | 87.4% |
| 8458190090 | Horizontal Lathes, Metal Removing, Except Numerically Controlled, Valued \$3,025 And Over, New, Nesoi | number | 5,362.59 | 46,558.66 | 88.5% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8458915070 | Lathes For Removing Metal, Numerically Controlled, Except Multiple Spindle, New, Nesoi | number | 48,552.00 | 165,933.33 | 70.7% |
| 8458991050 | Vertical Turret Lathes, Metal Removing, Except Numerically Controlled, New | number | 2,739.71 | 42,934.41 | 93.6% |
| 8458995030 | Lathes For Removing Metal, Except Numerically Controlled, Used Or Rebuilt, Nesoi | number | 2,312.50 | 12,077.28 | 80.9% |
| 8458995060 | Lathes For Removing Metal, Except Numerically Controlled, Valued Under \$3,025 Each, New, Nesoi | number | 286.51 | 1,921.36 | 85.1% |
| 8458995090 | Lathes For Removing Metal, Except Numerically Controlled, Valued Over \$3,025 And Over Each, New, Nesoi | number | 8,169.71 | 62,306.01 | 86.9% |
| 8459210080 | Drilling Machines, Metal Removing, Numerically Controlled, New | number | 10,550.00 | 54,450.43 | 80.6% |
| 8459290010 | Drilling Machines, Metal Removing, Except Numerically Controlled, Used Or Rebuilt | number | 2,834.88 | 21,806.15 | 87.0% |
| 8459290020 | Drilling Machines, Metal Removing, Except Numerically Controlled, Valued Under \$3,025 Each, New | number | 59.50 | 243.80 | 75.6% |
| 8459310070 | Combination Boring-Milling Machines, Except Horizontal Spindle, Numerically Controlled, New, Metal Removing | number | 17,280.00 | 137,873.49 | 87.5% |
| 8459390020 | Combination Boring-Milling Machines, Metal Removing, Except Numerically Controlled, Valued Under \$3,025 Each, New | number | 250.07 | 1,184.18 | 78.9% |
| 8459400020 | Boring Machines, Metal Removing, Valued Under \$3,025 Each, New | number | 112.55 | 758.76 | 85.2% |
| 8459610080 | Milling Machines, Except Knee Type, Metal Removing, Numerically Controlled, New | number | 1,789.74 | 58,314.42 | 96.9% |
| 8459690090 | Milling Machines, Metal Removing, Except Numerically Controlled, Valued \$3,025 And Over New, Nesoi | number | 5,075.03 | 13,208.68 | 61.6% |
| 8459708060 | Threading Or Tapping Machines, Metal Removing, Except Numerically Controlled, Valued Under \$3,025 Each, New | number | 231.18 | 836.79 | 72.4% |
| 8459708080 | Threading Or Tapping Machines, Metal Removing, Except Numerically Controlled, Valued \$3,025 And Over Each, New, Nesoi | number | 4,500.00 | 48,526.96 | 90.7% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8460190010 | Flat-Surface Grinding Machines, Reciprocating-Table Type, Metal Removing, Accuracy Of At Least 0.01 Mm, Except Numerically Controlled, New | number | 2,716.00 | 10,775.29 | 74.8% |
| 8460190050 | Flat-Surface Grinding Machines, Metal Removing, Accuracy Of At Least 0.01 Mm, Except Numerically Controlled, Nesoi | number | 3,828.13 | 21,529.89 | 82.2% |
| 8460210080 | Grinding Machines Except Flat Surface, Metal Removing, Accuracy At Least 0.01 Mm, Numerically Controlled, New | number | 16,970.33 | 178,649.89 | 90.5% |
| 8460290010 | Grinding Machines, External Cylindrical, Including Universal, Metal Removing, Accuracy At Least 0.01 Mm, Except Numerically Controlled, New | number | 11,924.22 | 35,998.17 | 66.9% |
| 8460290050 | Grinding Machines, Metal Removing, Accuracy At Least 0.01 Mm, Nesoi | number | 7,830.42 | 28,932.63 | 72.9% |
| 8460390020 | Sharpening (Tool Or Cutter Grinding) Machines, Metal Removing, Except Numerically Controlled, Valued Under \$3,025 Each, New | number | 21.80 | 143.57 | 84.8% |
| 8460408080 | Honing Or Lapping Machines, Except Numerically Controlled, Valued \$3,025 And Over, New | number | 5,145.00 | 65,212.14 | 92.1% |
| 8460904060 | Machine Tools For Finishing Metal By Removing Metal Using Grinding Stones, Abrasives Or Polishing Products, Nesoi, N/C, Valued \$3,025 & Over Each, New | number | 37,121.67 | 89,129.10 | 58.4% |
| 8460908020 | Machine Tools For Finishing Metal By Removing Metal Using Grinding Stones, Abrasives Or Polishing Products, Nesoi, Valued Under \$3,025 Each, New | number | 24.56 | 84.90 | 71.1% |
| 8461204000 | Shaping Or Slotting Machines, Metal Removing, Numerically Controlled | number | 12,097.00 | 79,179.89 | 84.7% |
| 8461208070 | Shaping Or Slotting Machines, Metal Removing, Except Numerically Controlled, Valued Under \$3,025 Each, New | number | 230.54 | 1,212.72 | 81.0% |
| 8461401060 | Gear Cutting Machines, Metal Removing, Except Gear Hobbers Or Shapers And Bevel Gears, New | number | 3,707.00 | 16,475.20 | 77.5% |
| 8461504050 | Sawing Or Cutting-Off Machines, Metal Removing, Numerically Controlled, New | number | 7,112.33 | 23,682.32 | 70.0% |
| 8461508020 | Sawing Or Cutting-Off Machines, Metal Removing, Valued Under \$3,025 Each, New | number | 67.69 | 146.31 | 53.7% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8461508090 | Sawing Or Cutting-Off Machines, Metal Removing, Except Numerically Controlled, Valued \$3,025 Over, New | number | 4,787.50 | 14,424.27 | 66.8% |
| 8462100010 | Forging Or Die-Stamping Machines (Including Presses) And Hammers, Metal Forming, Used Or Rebuilt | number | 3,000.00 | 12,736.97 | 76.4% |
| 8462100055 | Forging Or Die-Stamping Machines (Including Presses) And Hammers, Except Headers, Upsetters Or Transfer Presses, Metal Forming, New | number | 4,588.87 | 60,541.77 | 92.4% |
| 8462214085 | Bending Tools Etc,Num Con,Othr | number | 19,000.00 | 43,112.18 | 55.9% |
| 8462218085 | Fltning Mach TI,Num Con,Othr | number | 17,470.89 | 61,649.88 | 71.7% |
| 8462294085 | Bending Tools Etc,Not Num,Othr | number | 36.57 | 10,283.09 | 99.6% |
| 8462298015 | Bending,Etc,Mach Tool Oth,Used | number | 244.83 | 9,984.78 | 97.5% |
| 8462298025 | Bending Etc Mch Tool,Ot,U/3025 | number | 48.28 | 848.67 | 94.3% |
| 8462298035 | Press Brakes, Machine Tools Ot | number | 11,675.75 | 40,523.64 | 71.2% |
| 8462298055 | Bending, Etc, Mach Tools, Nspf | number | 15,939.43 | 41,610.69 | 61.7% |
| 8462310080 | Shearing Machines (Inc Presses), Other Than Combined Punching & Shearing Machines, Metal Forming, Numerically Controlled, New | number | 12,190.55 | 50,190.42 | 75.7% |
| 8462390020 | Shearing Machines (Inc Presses), Other Than Combined Punching & Shearing Machines, Metal Forming, Except N/C, Valued Under \$3,025 Each, New | number | 207.23 | 631.86 | 67.2% |
| 8462410080 | Punching Or Notching Machines (Inc Presses), Including Combined Punching And Shearing Machines, Metal Removing, Numerically Controlled, New | number | 11,500.00 | 109,383.35 | 89.5% |
| 8462490020 | Punching Or Notching Machines (Inc Presses), Including Combined Punching And Shearing Machines, Metal Forming, Except N/C, Valued Under \$3,025, New | number | 39.32 | 547.93 | 92.8% |
| 8462490050 | Punching Or Notching Machines (Inc Presses), Including Combined Punching And Shearing Machines, Metal Forming, Except N/C, Valued \$3,025 And Over, New | number | 5,221.33 | 26,714.43 | 80.5% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8462918090 | Hydraulic Presses, Metal Forming, Except Numerically Controlled, New | number | 87.36 | 23,687.43 | 99.6% |
| 8462994010 | Machine Tools (Including Presses) Working By Forming Metal, Nesoi, Not Hydraulic Presses, Numerically Controlled, Used Or Rebuilt | number | 5,200.00 | 30,527.19 | 83.0% |
| 8462998045 | Mechanical Presses Other Than Mechanical Transfer Presses,New,Not Numerically Controlled Valued \$3,025 And Over | number | 23,711.00 | 146,663.68 | 83.8% |
| 8462998060 | Metal Working Presses, Nesoi, Valued \$3,025 And Over | number | 7,902.38 | 28,791.18 | 72.6% |
| 8463300040 | Machines For Working Wire, Metal Forming, Used Or Rebuilt | number | 2,375.00 | 24,303.39 | 90.2% |
| 8463300080 | Machines For Working Wire, Metal Forming, Valued \$3,025 And Over, New | number | 21,931.86 | 53,341.53 | 58.9% |
| 8463900080 | Machine Tools For Working Metal Without Removing Material, Nesoi, Valued \$3,025 And Over Each, New | number | 10,580.00 | 39,980.67 | 73.5% |
| 8464100040 | Sawing Machines Designed To Saw (Slice) Blank Semiconductor Wafers From Crystal Boules Of Semiconductor Grade Materials | number | 14,550.00 | 237,674.15 | 93.9% |
| 8464100080 | Sawing Machines For Working Stone, Ceramics, Concrete, Asbestos Or Like Materials Or For Cold Working Glass | number | 51.65 | 474.11 | 89.1% |
| 8464201000 | Grinding Or Polishing Machines, Designed For Use In The Manufacture Of Electric Devices On Semiconductor Wafers | number | 635.71 | 41,154.55 | 98.5% |
| 8464205010 | Glass-Working Grinding Or Polishing Machines | number | 127.17 | 12,603.10 | 99.0% |
| 8464205090 | Grinding Or Polishing Machines For Working Stone, Ceramics, Concrete, Asbestos-Cement Or Like Mineral Materials | number | 36.62 | 1,215.14 | 97.0% |
| 8464901040 | Machine Tools Designed To Scribe Or Score Semiconductor Wafers Into Finished Chips Or Die | number | 96.00 | 578.02 | 83.4% |
| 8464909010 | Grind/Pol Mach,Glass,Oth,N/Scb | number | 6,045.87 | 20,453.35 | 70.4% |
| 8464909090 | Grind/Polishing Mach,Oth,N/Scb | number | 12.15 | 322.99 | 96.2% |
| 8465100045 | Woodworking Machines, New, Except Tenoners, Which Carry Out Different Types Of Machining Operations Without Tool Change Between Operations | number | 525.39 | 22,352.69 | 97.6% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8465100050 | Mach Tools For Working Cork, Bone, Hard Rubber, Hard Plastics Or Similar Hard Materials Which Use Different Machining Operations W/Out Tool Change | number | | | |
| | | | 1,190.00 | 7,088.15 | 83.2% |
| 8465910012 | Band Saws, Used Or Rebuilt, Woodworking Machines | number | 176.62 | 1,246.24 | 85.8% |
| 8465910022 | Sawing Machines, Used Or Rebuilt, Woodworking, Nesoi | number | 51.78 | 849.17 | 93.9% |
| 8465910027 | Sawmill Machines | number | 1,000.00 | 13,174.01 | 92.4% |
| 8465910032 | Radial Arm Saws, Woodworking, Valued Under \$3,025 Each | number | 203.75 | 449.24 | 54.6% |
| 8465910041 | Rip Saws, Woodworking Machines | number | 61.80 | 2,873.23 | 97.8% |
| 8465910058 | Panel Saws, New, Woodworking Valued \$3,000. Each Aad Over | number | 13,334.56 | 30,438.09 | 56.2% |
| 8465910064 | Band Saws, New, Woodworking, Valued Under \$1,000 Each | number | 84.57 | 231.81 | 63.5% |
| 8465910074 | Cross-Cut And Optimizing Saws, New, Woodworking | number | 50.97 | 7,270.93 | 99.3% |
| 8465910078 | Sawing Machines, Woodworking, Nesoi | number | 72.91 | 343.19 | 78.8% |
| 8465910090 | Sawing Machines For Cork, Bone, Hard Rubber, Hard Plastics Or Similar Hard Materials | number | 98.26 | 2,076.99 | 95.3% |
| 8465920026 | Planing, Milling Or Molding (By Cutting) Machines, Woodworking, Valued Under \$3,025 Each | number | 19.49 | 217.04 | 91.0% |
| 8465920037 | Planers, New, Woodworking Machines, Valued \$1,000 Each And Over | number | 1,225.72 | 3,518.11 | 65.2% |
| 8465920051 | Routers, New, Woodworking, Valued Under \$3,000 Each | number | 64.99 | 184.03 | 64.7% |
| 8465920062 | Shapers And Profilers, New, Woodworking Machines, Valued Under \$1,000 Each | number | 63.83 | 308.28 | 79.3% |
| 8465920066 | Shapers And Profilerss, New, Woodworking Machines, Valued \$1,000 Each And Over | number | 1,255.71 | 4,912.85 | 74.4% |
| 8465920072 | Planing, Milling Or Molding (By Cutting) Machines, Woodworking, Nesoi | number | 315.91 | 2,260.70 | 86.0% |
| 8465920090 | Planing, Milling Or Molding (By Cutting) Machines, For Cork,Bone, Hard Rubber, Hard Plastics Or Similar Hard Materials | number | 515.79 | 5,031.65 | 89.7% |
| 8465930004 | Belt Sanders, Used Or Rebuilt, Woodworking, For A Belt Width 60 Cm Or Wider | number | 33.18 | 4,299.67 | 99.2% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8465930012 | Grinding Sanding Or Polishing Machines, Except Wide Belt Sanders, Woodworking, Used Or Rebuilt | number | 25.82 | 1,469.02 | 98.2% |
| 8465930075 | Grinding, Sanding Or Polishing Machines, Woodworking, New, Nesoi | number | 53.20 | 300.26 | 82.3% |
| 8465930090 | Grinding, Sanding Or Polishing Machines For Cork, Bone, Hard Rubber, Hard Plastics Or Similar Hard Aterials | number | 35.50 | 942.29 | 96.2% |
| 8465940055 | Presses (Except Cold), Woodworking, New | number | 12,540.00 | 75,195.23 | 83.3% |
| 8465950010 | Drilling Or Mortising Machines (Except Numerically Controlled Boring Machines) Woodworking, Used Or Rebuilt | number | 15.95 | 1,061.39 | 98.5% |
| 8465950035 | Boring Machines (Except Numerically Controlled) WOODworking, New, Valued Under \$3,000 Each | number | 19.01 | 704.21 | 97.3% |
| 8465950065 | Drilling Or Mortising Machines, Woodworking, New Nesoi | number | 67.14 | 929.38 | 92.8% |
| 8465950090 | Drilling Or Mortising Machines For Cork, Bone, Hard Rubber, Hard Plastics Or Similar Hard Materials | number | 63.53 | 2,920.52 | 97.8% |
| 8465960015 | Log Splitters, Woodworking | number | 180.77 | 414.49 | 56.4% |
| 8465960025 | Chippers, Woodworking | number | 602.61 | 5,387.61 | 88.8% |
| 8465960050 | Splitting, Slicing Or Paring Machines For Cork, Bone, Hard Rubber, Hard Plastics Or Similar Hard Materials | number | 196.73 | 9,298.27 | 97.9% |
| 8465998020 | Woodwk Mchs,Lathes,U/\$1000,Oth | number | 77.32 | 268.73 | 71.2% |
| 8465998070 | Woodworking Mach Tools, Other | number | 60.65 | 1,188.68 | 94.9% |
| 8465998095 | Mch TI F/Wdworking,Other,Nspf | number | 4.57 | 50.03 | 90.9% |
| 8466104000 | Tool Holder,Add Us Nte 3,Ch 84 | number | 49.45 | 168.33 | 70.6% |
| 8466931530 | Cast-Iron Parts Not Advanced & Machined Only For The Removal Of Fins, Gates, Etc, For Metalworking Machine Tools For Cut, Grind Or Finishing Gears | kilograms | 3.91 | 12.38 | 68.4% |
| 8466936030 | Cast-Iron Parts Not Advanced & Machined Only For The Removal Of Fins, Gates,Etc,For Metlworking Machtools For Cut, Grind Or Finishing Gears, Nesoi | kilograms | 1.48 | 23.68 | 93.7% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8466936060 | Cast-Iron Parts Not Advanced & Machined Only For Removal Of Fins, Gates,Etc, For Machines Of Heading 8456 To 8461,Nesoi,Exc Cut,Grind, Or Finishing | kilograms | 1.33 | 3.08 | 56.8% |
| 8466938500 | Oth Mch Pts,8456/1060,91,99/70 | number | 151.51 | 1,359.82 | 88.9% |
| 8466947500 | Mch Pts,N/Irn,Oth84622140/2940 | number | 43.38 | 293.35 | 85.2% |
| 8467111040 | Grinders, Polishers And Sanders, Suitable For Metal Working, Rotary Type (Inc Combined Rotary-Percussion) Pneumatic Tools For Working In The Hand | number | 10.28 | 21.59 | 52.4% |
| 8467111080 | Rotary Type Pneumatic Hand-Directed Tools For Metalworking, Nesoi | number | 5.87 | 34.05 | 82.8% |
| 8467115010 | Rock Drills, Rotary Type, Pneumatic Hand-Directed, Nesoi | number | 24.45 | 234.66 | 89.6% |
| 8467115020 | Drills, Except Rock, Screwdrivers And Nut Runners, Rotary Type, Pneumatic Hand-Directed, Nesoi | number | 11.65 | 60.40 | 80.7% |
| 8467115040 | Wrenches, Rotary Type, Pneumatic Hand-Directed Tools, Nesoi | number | 15.83 | 44.33 | 64.3% |
| 8467115090 | Rotary Type Pneumatic Hand-Directed Tools, Nesoi | number | 14.50 | 42.30 | 65.7% |
| 8467195030 | Pneumatic, Hand-Held Force Feed Lubricating Equipment | number | 6.26 | 47.96 | 86.9% |
| 8467195060 | Pneumatic Tools Designed For Use In Construction Or Mining, Hand-Directed | number | 36.47 | 74.58 | 51.1% |
| 8467195090 | Pneumatic Tools, Hand-Directed, Nesoi | number | 16.99 | 39.59 | 57.1% |
| 8467210070 | Electric Hand Drills Other Than Rotary, Including Hammer Drills | number | 29.43 | 99.35 | 70.4% |
| 8467220040 | Electric Hand Saws, Chain Type | number | 40.04 | 139.87 | 71.4% |
| 8467290010 | Electric Hand Angle Grinders, Sanders & Polishers | number | 14.83 | 49.85 | 70.3% |
| 8467290025 | Electric Hand Belt Sanders | number | 28.53 | 79.52 | 64.1% |
| 8467290035 | Electric Hand Grinders, Polishers, Sanders, Nesoi | number | 20.03 | 59.15 | 66.1% |
| 8467290040 | Electric Hand Screwdrivers, Nut-Runners, Impact Wrenches | number | 12.54 | 62.63 | 80.0% |
| 8467290055 | Electric Hand Routers | number | 38.34 | 86.34 | 55.6% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8467290080 | Electropneumatic Hand Rotary & Percussion Hammers | number | 41.27 | 187.47 | 78.0% |
| 8467290085 | Electric Hand Scissors | number | 1.48 | 5.62 | 73.6% |
| 8467810000 | Chain Saws, Self-Contained Nonelectric Motor, Hand-Directed | number | 53.74 | 190.39 | 71.8% |
| 8467891000 | Hand Tools With Self-Contained Nonelectric Motors, Suitable For Metalworking, Nesoi | number | 21.66 | 228.21 | 90.5% |
| 8467895060 | Hand-Directed Tools Designed For Use In Agricultural Or Horticultural, Nesoi | number | 3.77 | 174.27 | 97.8% |
| 8467895090 | Hand-Directed Or Controlled Tools, With Self Contained Nonelectric Motor, Nesoi | number | 4.47 | 84.61 | 94.7% |
| 8468100000 | Hand-Held Blow Torches | number | 5.96 | 21.18 | 71.9% |
| 8468201000 | Gas-Operated Machinery And Apparatus For Soldering, Brazing, Welding Or Surface Tempering, Hand-Directed Or Controlled | number | 21.13 | 43.84 | 51.8% |
| 8468205000 | Gas-Operated Machinery And Apparatus For Soldering, Brazing, Welding Or Surface Tempering, Except Hand-Directed Or Controlled | number | 20.39 | 109.48 | 81.4% |
| 8468805000 | Machinery & Apparatus For Soldering, Brazing, Welding Or Surface Tempering, Exc Gas Operated And Other Than Those Of Heading 8515, Not Hand-Directed | number | 43.74 | 1,080.85 | 96.0% |
| 8469110000 | Word Processing Machines | number | 42.91 | 246.22 | 82.6% |
| 8469200020 | Electric Typewriters, Nesoi, Weighing Not More Than 12 Kg, Excluding Case | number | 47.31 | 151.03 | 68.7% |
| 8469200040 | Electric Typewriters, Nesoi, Weighing More Than 12 Kg | number | 22.88 | 215.74 | 89.4% |
| 8469300020 | Nonelectric Typewriters, Weighing Not More Than 12 Kg, Excluding Case | number | 30.11 | 308.71 | 90.2% |
| 8469300040 | Nonelectric Typewriters, Nesoi, Weighing More Than 12 Kg | number | 20.77 | 126.08 | 83.5% |
| 8470100060 | Electronic Calculators Capable Of Operation Without An External Source Of Power, Except Display Only Type | number | 4.76 | 25.06 | 81.0% |
| 8470290000 | Electronic Calculating Machines, Nesoi, Not Incorporating A Printing Device | number | 4.54 | 12.23 | 62.9% |
| 8470900090 | Ticket-Issuing And Similar Machines, Nesoi, Incorporating A Calculating Device | number | 46.85 | 1,249.22 | 96.2% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8471410065 | Digital Adp Mach Containing In Same Housing At Least A Cpu And An Input And Output Unit, Whether Or Not Combined, With Crt Other Than Color | number | 379.29 | 2,081.07 | 81.8% |
| 8471410095 | Digital Adp Mach Containing In Same Housing At Least A Cpu And An Input And Output Unit, Whether Or Not Combined, Without Crt | number | 358.47 | 895.77 | 60.0% |
| 8471491035 | Digital Processing Unit Which May Contain In Same Housing 1 Or 2 Of The Following Units: Storage, Input Or Output, With Color Crt, Entered With System | number | 513.01 | 4,980.78 | 89.7% |
| 8471491065 | Digital Processing Unit Which May Contain In Same Housing 1 Or 2 Of The Following Units: Storage, Input Or Output, With Crt Other Than Color, W/System | number | 380.63 | 1,314.56 | 71.0% |
| 8471491095 | Digital Processing Unit Which May Contain In Same Housing 1 Or 2 Of The Following Units: Storage, Input Or Output, Without Crt, Entered W/ The System | number | 442.52 | 970.54 | 54.4% |
| 8471492100 | Keyboard Units Entered With The Rest Of The System | number | 5.01 | 23.13 | 78.3% |
| 8471492900 | Display Units, Nesoi, Not Incorporating A Crt, Entered With The Rest Of The System | number | 191.98 | 440.58 | 56.4% |
| 8471493200 | Printers, Nesoi, Laser, Capable Of Producing < 20 Pages Per Minute, Entered In Form Of Systems | number | 346.03 | 2,002.36 | 82.7% |
| 8471493400 | Printers, Nesoi, Ink Jet, Entered In Form Of Systems | number | 189.96 | 1,575.62 | 87.9% |
| 8471493500 | Printers, Nesoi, Thermal Transfer, Entered In Form Of Systems | number | 26.78 | 251.72 | 89.4% |
| 8471493760 | Printers, Nesoi, Dot Matrix, Entered In Form Of Systems | number | 106.69 | 458.96 | 76.8% |
| 8471494200 | Optical Scanners And Magnetic Ink Recognition Devices, Entered In The Form Of Systems | number | 24.24 | 120.66 | 79.9% |
| 8471494875 | Adp Output Devices, Nesoi, Entered In The For Of Systems | number | 54.80 | 288.31 | 81.0% |
| 8471494895 | Adp Input Units, Nesoi, Entered In The Form Of Systems | number | 7.05 | 42.06 | 83.2% |
| 8471495010 | Magnetic Disk Drive Units With A Disk Diameter >=21 Cm, Entered With The Rest Of A System | number | 12.80 | 1,298.11 | 99.0% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8471496000 | Control Or Adapter Units For Automatic Data Processing Machines, Entered With The Rest Of A System | number | 25.96 | 52.78 | 50.8% |
| 8471497000 | Power Supplies For Automatic Data Processing Machines Or Units Thereof, Nesoi, Entered With The Rest Of A System | number | 11.59 | 53.70 | 78.4% |
| 8471498500 | Units, Nesoi, Suitable For Physical Incorporation Into Automatic Data Processing Machines Or Units Thereof, Entered In The Form Of Systems | number | 19.43 | 71.35 | 72.8% |
| 8471499500 | Units, Nesoi, For Automatic Data Processing Machines Or Units Thereof, Entered In The Form Of Systems | number | 7.76 | 101.06 | 92.3% |
| 8471500035 | Dgtprcss Unt Clr Crt,847141/49 | number | 210.80 | 3,469.84 | 93.9% |
| 8471500065 | Dgtprcss Unt Oth Crt,847141/49 | number | 99.67 | 583.70 | 82.9% |
| 8471500085 | Dgtprcss Unt No Crt,847141/49 | number | 389.12 | 780.86 | 50.2% |
| 8471601095 | Combination Input/Output Units Without A Crt,Whether Or Not Containing Storage Units In The Same Housing | number | 128.93 | 614.47 | 79.0% |
| 8471602000 | Keyboard Units | number | 6.05 | 20.19 | 70.0% |
| 8471604540 | Display Units, With Cathode-Ray Tube, Other Than Color | number | 146.91 | 340.76 | 56.9% |
| 8471605100 | Laser Printer Units Incorporating At Least The Media Transport, Control And Print Mechanisms, Producing More Than 20 Pages Per Minute | number | 342.06 | 1,600.78 | 78.6% |
| 8471605300 | Printer Units, Light Bar Electronic Type, With Control And Print Mechanisms | number | 270.95 | 923.34 | 70.7% |
| 8471605500 | Printer Units, Thermal Transfer, With Control And Print Mechanisms | number | 108.58 | 283.91 | 61.8% |
| 8471605790 | Printer Units, Nesoi, Incorporating At Least The Media Transport, Control And Print Mechanisms | number | 88.16 | 572.93 | 84.6% |
| 8471606100 | Printers, Nesoi, Laser Capable Of Producing More Than 20 Pages Per Minute | number | 640.16 | 1,467.76 | 56.4% |
| 8471606200 | Printers, Nesoi, Capable Of Producing < 20 Pages Per Minute | number | 188.54 | 553.04 | 65.9% |
| 8471606500 | Printers, Nesoi, Thermal Transfer | number | 114.76 | 404.25 | 71.6% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8471608000 | Optical Scanners And Magnetic Ink Recognition Devices | number | 62.51 | 147.42 | 57.6% |
| 8471609030 | Card Key And Magnetic Media Entry Devices | number | 3.71 | 30.17 | 87.7% |
| 8471609070 | Adp Output Devices, Nesoi | number | 23.29 | 263.98 | 91.2% |
| 8471609090 | Adp Input Units, Nesoi | number | 4.98 | 26.19 | 81.0% |
| 8471703000 | Magnetic Disk Drive Units, Nesoi, With A Disk Diameter >=21 Cm | number | 40.27 | 304.20 | 86.8% |
| 8471705065 | Hard Magnetic Disk Drive Units, Nesoi | number | 80.52 | 569.94 | 85.9% |
| 8471705095 | Disk Drive Units, Nesoi | number | 62.23 | 326.76 | 81.0% |
| 8471706000 | Other Storage Units, Nesoi, Not Assembled In Cabinets For Placing On A Table, Desk, Wall Floor Or Similar Place | number | 31.02 | 65.71 | 52.8% |
| 8471709000 | Other Storage Units, Nesoi | number | 44.33 | 249.59 | 82.2% |
| 8471801000 | Control Or Adapter Units For Automatic Data Processing Machines | number | 28.57 | 85.90 | 66.7% |
| 8471804000 | Units, Nesoi, Suitable For Physical Incorporation Into Automatic Data Processing Machines Or Units Thereof | number | 5.23 | 83.65 | 93.8% |
| 8471809000 | Other Units For Automatic Data Processing Machines, Nesoi | number | 87.29 | 175.11 | 50.1% |
| 8471900000 | Machines And Units Thereof For Processing Data, Nesoi | number | 15.05 | 79.79 | 81.1% |
| 8472300000 | Machines For Sorting Or Folding Mail, For Inserting Mail In Envelopes, Postage Affixing Or Canceling Machines, Machines For Opening Or Sealing Mail | number | 10.04 | 23.56 | 57.4% |
| 8472901000 | Automated Teller Machines | number | 90.17 | 3,776.43 | 97.6% |
| 8472909040 | Desktop Note Counters And Note Scanners | number | 130.94 | 466.18 | 71.9% |
| 8472909060 | Other Currency And Coin Handling Machines | number | 57.41 | 1,314.64 | 95.6% |
| 8474100010 | Sorting, Screening, Separating Or Washing Machines For Earth, Stone, Ores, Or Other Mineral Substances In Solid Form, Portable | number | 2,361.78 | 12,471.02 | 81.1% |
| 8474100090 | Sorting, Screening, Separating Or Washing Machines For Earth, Stone, Ores, Or Other Mineral Substances In Solid Form, Stationary | number | 4,948.70 | 10,591.14 | 53.3% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8474200010 | Crushing Or Grinding Machines For Earth, Stone, Ores, Or Other Mineral Substances In Solid Form, Portable | number | 194.19 | 20,184.67 | 99.0% |
| 8474200050 | Crushing Machines For Earth, Stone, Ores, Or Other Mineral Substances In Solid Form, Stationary | number | 24,137.35 | 49,945.42 | 51.7% |
| 8474310000 | Concrete Or Mortar Mixers | number | 121.44 | 812.36 | 85.1% |
| 8475100000 | Machines For Assembling Electric Or Electronic Lamps, Tubes Or Flashbulbs, In Glass Envelopes | number | 12,243.00 | 83,568.66 | 85.3% |
| 8475210000 | Machines For Making Optical Fibers And Preforms Thereof | number | 2,121.80 | 21,398.79 | 90.1% |
| 8475290000 | Machines For Manufacturing Or Hot Working Glass Or Glassware, Nesoi | number | 10,188.33 | 22,823.56 | 55.4% |
| 8476210000 | Automatic Vending Machines Incorporating Heating Or Refrigerating Devices | number | 229.86 | 971.98 | 76.4% |
| 8476290000 | Automatic Vending Machines Not Incorporating Heating Or Refrigerating Devices | number | 41.78 | 222.24 | 81.2% |
| 8476810000 | Other Vending Machines, Not Automatic, Incorporating Heating Or Refrigerating Devices | number | 75.19 | 1,608.45 | 95.3% |
| 8476890000 | Other Vending Machines Not Incorporating Heating Or Refrigerating Devices, Nesoi | number | 25.59 | 156.52 | 83.6% |
| 8477109015 | Inj-Mld Mach F/Rub,Oth Ther.Ma | number | 38,586.03 | 89,155.06 | 56.7% |
| 8477109030 | Other Injection Molding Machines Of A Type Used For Processing Thermoplastics With A Clamp Force Less Than 50 Tons | number | 4,668.89 | 69,910.87 | 93.3% |
| 8477109040 | Other Injection Molding Machines Of A Type Used For Processing Thermoplastics With A Clamp Force Equal To Or Greater Than 50 Tons & Less Than 300 Tons | number | 22,044.05 | 88,935.59 | 75.2% |
| 8477109050 | Other Injection Molding Machines Of A Type Used For Processing Thermoplastics With A Clamp Force Equal To Or Greater Than 300 Tons & Less Than 750Tons | number | 71,035.00 | 203,112.78 | 65.0% |
| 8477109060 | Other Injection Molding Machines Of A Type Used For Processing Thermoplastics With A Clamp Force Equal To Or Greater Than 750 Tons | number | 66,225.50 | 181,143.75 | 63.4% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8477200015 | Extruders, Other Than Single Screw, Of A Type Used For Processing Rubber Or Other Thermosetting Materials | number | 9,880.00 | 129,783.08 | 92.4% |
| 8477200045 | Extruders,Single Screw,With A Screw Size 6.4Cm Or Greater, Of A Type Used For Processing Thermoplastics | number | 72,996.00 | 279,019.89 | 73.8% |
| 8477200065 | Extruders, Except Single Screw,With A Screw Size 6.4Cm Or Greater, Of A Type Used For Processing Thermoplastics | number | 37,550.00 | 190,256.06 | 80.3% |
| 8477300000 | Blow-Molding Machines | number | 33,114.43 | 283,796.92 | 88.3% |
| 8477408000 | Vacuum-Molding,Thermoform Mach | number | 9,282.00 | 24,758.64 | 62.5% |
| 8477800000 | Machinery, Nesoi, For Working Rubber Or Plastics Or For The Manufacture Of Products Form These Materials | number | 950.77 | 11,217.02 | 91.5% |
| 8478100010 | Industrial Cigarette-Making Machines | number | 16,574.63 | 324,820.85 | 94.9% |
| 8478100090 | Machinery For Preparing Or Making Up Tobacco, Not Specified Or Included Elsewhere In Chapter 84 | number | 2.21 | 27.45 | 92.0% |
| 8479100040 | Pavers, Finishers And Spreaders For Concrete,For Public Works, Building Or Similar Use | number | 191.71 | 831.37 | 76.9% |
| 8479100080 | Machinery For Public Works, Building Or The Like, Except Concrete And Bituminous Pavers, Finishers And Spreaders | number | 278.94 | 6,209.58 | 95.5% |
| 8479810000 | Machines And Mechanical Appliances For Treating Metal, Including Electric Wire Coil-Winders | number | 50.20 | 2,025.99 | 97.5% |
| 8479820040 | Mixing, Kneading Or Stirring Machines, Nesoi | number | 2.68 | 123.25 | 97.8% |
| 8479820080 | Crushing, Grinding, Screening, Sifting, Homogenizing Or Emulsifying Machines, Nesoi | number | 24.64 | 929.33 | 97.3% |
| 8479891000 | Air Humidifiers Or Dehumidifiers, Not Incorporating A Refrigerating Unit | number | 71.52 | 147.94 | 51.7% |
| 8479892000 | Industrial Floor Polishers | number | 252.97 | 922.36 | 72.6% |
| 8479893040 | Industrial Vacuum Cleaners | number | 60.36 | 207.04 | 70.8% |
| 8479893080 | Vacuum Cleaners And Floor Polishers, Except Industrial Type, Nesoi | number | 11.81 | 85.41 | 86.2% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8479898490 | Machines Nesoi For Production And Assembly (Except Testing) Of Diodes, Transistors And Similar Semiconductor Devices Andelectronic Integrated Circuits | number | | | |
| | | | 13,188.86 | 123,021.20 | 89.3% |
| 8479899850 | Oil And Gas Field Wire Line And Downhole Equipment | number | 328.37 | 1,682.29 | 80.5% |
| 8479899860 | Automotive Maintenance Machines, Nesoi | number | 48.46 | 969.99 | 95.0% |
| 8479899885 | Ultrasonic Cleaning Devices | number | 15.16 | 373.92 | 95.9% |
| 8479899895 | Industrial Vibrators | number | 28.29 | 414.72 | 93.2% |
| 8479899897 | Other Machines And Mechanical Appliances Having Individual Functions, Not Specified Or Included Elsewhere In Chapter 84 | number | 2.58 | 32.36 | 92.0% |
| 8480410000 | Molds For Metal Or Metal Carbides, Injection Or Compression Type | number | 93.55 | 266.45 | 64.9% |
| 8480490000 | Molds For Metal Or Metal Carbides, Other Than Injection Or Compression Type | number | 13.49 | 57.30 | 76.5% |
| 8480500090 | Molds For Glass, Other Than Injection Or Compression Type | number | 8.87 | 132.97 | 93.3% |
| 8480714000 | Injct/Cmprs Mld,F/Smcndctr Dvc | number | 23.13 | 145.08 | 84.1% |
| 8480718045 | Injection Type Molds, Other | number | 211.26 | 1,846.56 | 88.6% |
| 8480799020 | Bladder Operated Molds For Rubber Or Plastics | number | 1.02 | 123.91 | 99.2% |
| 8481100020 | Pressure-Reducing Valves, Hydraulic Fluid Power Type | number | 0.44 | 2.86 | 84.7% |
| 8481100060 | Pressure-Reducing Valves, Pneumatic Power Type, Nesoi. | number | 0.81 | 4.28 | 81.1% |
| 8481200010 | Hydraulic Valves, Directional Control, Manual Type | number | 3.39 | 30.33 | 88.8% |
| 8481200030 | Hydraulic Valves, Directional Control, Nesoi | number | 4.86 | 81.17 | 94.0% |
| 8481200050 | Hydraulic Valves Nesoi | number | 3.55 | 19.25 | 81.6% |
| 8481200080 | Pneumatic Valves, Nesoi | number | 2.51 | 13.67 | 81.7% |
| 8481301090 | Check Valves Of Copper Having A Pressure Rating Of 850 Kpa Or Over | number | 2.42 | 6.01 | 59.7% |
| 8481302010 | Check Valves Of Iron | number | 2.69 | 14.80 | 81.8% |
| 8481302090 | Check Valves Of Steel | number | 1.24 | 7.84 | 84.1% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8481400000 | Safety Or Relief Valves | number | 1.40 | 3.22 | 56.4% |
| 8481801050 | Other Hand Operated Taps, Cocks, Valves And Similar Appliances Of Copper, Having A Pressure Rating Under 850 Kpa | number | 0.53 | 1.14 | 53.8% |
| 8481801060 | Gate Type Taps, Cocks And Valves Of Copper, Hand Operated, Having A Pressure Rating Of 850 Kpa Or Over | number | 1.84 | 4.08 | 55.0% |
| 8481801095 | Taps, Cocks And Valves, Nesoi, Of Copper, Hand Operated, Having A Pressure Rating Of 850 Kpa Or Over | number | 1.10 | 2.52 | 56.2% |
| 8481803010 | Gate Type Taps, Cocks And Valves Of Iron, Hand Operated | number | 50.57 | 169.79 | 70.2% |
| 8481803025 | Ball Type Taps, Cocks And Valves Of Iron, Hand Operated | number | 12.11 | 26.69 | 54.6% |
| 8481803030 | Butterfly Type Taps, Cocks And Valves Of Iron, Hand Operated | number | 35.05 | 70.11 | 50.0% |
| 8481803065 | Plug Type Taps, Cocks And Valves Of Steel, Hand Operated | number | 0.72 | 9.88 | 92.7% |
| 8481803075 | Butterfly Type Taps, Cocks And Valves Of Steel, Hand Operated | number | 21.17 | 161.72 | 86.9% |
| 8481809005 | Solenoid Valves | number | 2.96 | 9.70 | 69.5% |
| 8481809015 | Regulator Valves, Self-Operating, For Controlling Variables Such As Temperature, Pressure, Flow And Liquid Level | number | 2.47 | 7.73 | 68.0% |
| 8481809025 | Electrical Or Electro-Hydraulic Actuators, Nesoi | number | 12.52 | 28.88 | 56.7% |
| 8481809035 | Other Pneumatic Actuators, Nesoi, With Control Valves Designed For Proportional Operation By A Signal From A Control Device | number | 3.59 | 56.71 | 93.7% |
| 8481809040 | Taps, Cocks, Valves, Etc., With Pneumatic Actuators, Nesoi | number | 0.70 | 10.54 | 93.4% |
| 8481809045 | Thermostatic Actuators, Nesoi | number | 3.06 | 8.56 | 64.2% |
| 8481809050 | Other Taps, Cocks, Valves, Etc., Nesoi | number | 1.13 | 7.19 | 84.3% |
| 8481909020 | Valve Bodies Of Valves For Oleohydraulic Or Pneumatic Transmissions | kilograms | 3.94 | 11.03 | 64.3% |
| 8481909040 | Parts, Except Valve Bodies, Of Valves For Oleohydraulic Or Pneumatic Transmissions | kilograms | 8.11 | 17.15 | 52.7% |
| 8481909060 | Valve Bodies, Nesoi | kilograms | 2.69 | 6.06 | 55.7% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8481909080 | Parts, Nesoi, Of Taps, Cocks, Valves And Similar Appliances, Nesoi | kilograms | | | |
| | | | 3.57 | 13.08 | 72.7% |
| 8482101040 | Ball Bearings With Integral Shafts Having An Outside Diameter Not Over 30 Mm | number | 0.48 | 1.77 | 73.0% |
| 8482101080 | Ball Bearings With Integral Shafts Having An Outside Diameter Over 30 Mm | number | 1.11 | 2.37 | 53.0% |
| 8482105008 | Thrust Bearings | number | 0.92 | 3.22 | 71.4% |
| 8482105012 | Linear Bearings | number | 7.49 | 15.42 | 51.5% |
| 8482105016 | Angular Contact Bearings, Wheel Hub Units, Flanged | number | 5.88 | 25.96 | 77.3% |
| 8482105028 | Angular Contact Bearings, Other Than Wheel Hub Units | number | 1.98 | 12.45 | 84.1% |
| 8482105032 | Radial Bearings, Single Row, Maximum Or Full Capacity Type | number | 0.55 | 4.12 | 86.7% |
| 8482105036 | Radial Bearings, Single Row, Having An Outside Diameter Of Under 9 Mm | number | 0.24 | 1.11 | 78.9% |
| 8482105048 | Radial Bearings, Single Row, Having An Outside Diameter Of Over 30 Mm But Not Over 52 Mm | number | 0.38 | 1.00 | 62.1% |
| 8482105052 | Radial Bearings, Single Row Having An Outside Diameter Of Over 52 Mm But Not Over 100 Mm | number | 1.35 | 3.02 | 55.4% |
| 8482105056 | Radial Bearings, Single Row Having An Outside Diameter Of Over 100 Mm | number | 3.40 | 13.70 | 75.1% |
| 8482105060 | Double Row Ball Bearings,Radial | number | 0.59 | 5.15 | 88.6% |
| 8482105068 | Ball Bearings, Nesoi | number | 0.39 | 2.85 | 86.2% |
| 8482200020 | Tapered Roller Bearings, Cup And Cone Assemblies Entered As A Set, Wheel Hub Units, Flanged | number | 1.30 | 15.83 | 91.8% |
| 8482200030 | Tapered Roller Bearings, Cup And Cone Assemblies Entered As A Set, Wheel Hub Units, Other Than Flanged | number | 1.06 | 6.31 | 83.2% |
| 8482200040 | Tapered Roller Bearings, Cup And Cone Assemblies Entered As A Set, With Cup Having Outside Diameter Not Exceeding 102 Mm | number | 0.61 | 5.27 | 88.5% |
| 8482200060 | Tapered Roller Bearings, Cup And Cone Assemblies Entered As A Set, With Cup Having Outside Diameter Exceeding 102 Mm | number | 0.55 | 5.42 | 89.9% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8482200070 | Tapered Roller Bearings, Cone Assemblies Entered Separately, For Cups Having Outside Diameter Not Exceeding 102 Mm | number | 0.46 | 2.78 | 83.4% |
| 8482200080 | Tapered Roller Bearings, Cone Assemblies Entered Separately, For Cups Having Outside Diameter Exceeding 102 Mm | number | 1.02 | 8.95 | 88.6% |
| 8482300040 | Spherical Roller Bearings, Single Row | number | 6.08 | 21.96 | 72.3% |
| 8482300080 | Spherical Roller Bearings, Other Than Single Row | number | 23.58 | 55.13 | 57.2% |
| 8482500000 | Other Cylindrical Roller Bearings | number | 0.53 | 6.09 | 91.2% |
| 8482800020 | Combined Ball & Spherical Roller Bearings | number | 2.24 | 8.81 | 74.6% |
| 8482800080 | Other Ball Or Roller Bearings, Including Combined Ball/Roller Bearings, Nesoi | number | 0.69 | 5.82 | 88.1% |
| 8482910040 | Needles For Needle Roller Bearings | kilograms | 2.72 | 8.32 | 67.3% |
| 8482910070 | Spherical Rollers For Roller Bearings | kilograms | 2.51 | 6.56 | 61.8% |
| 8482990500 | Inner And Outer Races For Ball Bearings | number | 0.13 | 0.36 | 63.8% |
| 8482991540 | Cups (An Outer Ring) For Tapered Roller Bearings | number | 0.47 | 2.04 | 77.0% |
| 8482992580 | Inner Or Outer Rings Or Races Parts Of Bearings Nesoi | number | 0.68 | 5.60 | 87.9% |
| 8482993500 | Parts, Except Inner And Outer Races, For Ball Bearings, (Including Ball Bearings With Integral Shafts) | kilograms | 3.77 | 11.89 | 68.3% |
| 8482996510 | Parts Of Spherical Roller Bearings, Nesoi | kilograms | 4.02 | 21.20 | 81.0% |
| 8482996560 | Parts Of Other Cylindrical Roller Bearings, Nesoi | kilograms | 2.80 | 24.96 | 88.8% |
| 8483101030 | Camshafts And Crankshafts For Vehicles Of Chapt 87, Except Motorcycles, For Use With Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engines Or Rotary Eng | number | 12.67 | 30.91 | 59.0% |
| 8483103010 | Camshafts And Crankshafts For Vehicles Of Chapter 87, Other Than Vehicles With Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engines Or Rotary Engines | number | 5.05 | 76.77 | 93.4% |
| 8483103050 | Camshafts And Crankshafts, Nesoi | number | 5.20 | 25.70 | 79.8% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8483105000 | Transmission Shafts And Cranks, Except Camshafts And Crankshafts | kilograms | 3.52 | 7.11 | 50.5% |
| 8483204040 | Flange, Take-Up, Cartridge And Hanger Units Incorporating Ball Bearings, Housed Bearings | number | 1.47 | 7.77 | 81.1% |
| 8483204080 | Flange, Take-Up, Cartridge And Hanger Units Incorporating Roller Bearings, Housed Bearings | number | 2.21 | 8.84 | 75.0% |
| 8483208040 | Housed Bearings, Incorporating Ball Bearings Except Flange, Take-Up, Cartridge And Hanger Units | number | 1.21 | 5.41 | 77.7% |
| 8483304040 | Housings, For Ball Or Roller Bearing Type Flange, Take-Up, Cartridge And Hanger Units | kilograms | 3.64 | 7.64 | 52.3% |
| 8483308020 | Bearing Housings, Ball Or Roller Bearing Type | kilograms | 3.02 | 8.72 | 65.3% |
| 8483308055 | Transmission Shafts: Bearing Housings, Plain Shaft Bearings With Housing, Rod End Bearings | number | 1.48 | 10.27 | 85.6% |
| 8483308065 | Transmission Shafts And Cranks: Bearing Housings, Plain Shaft Bearings With Housing, Nesoi | number | 0.57 | 3.31 | 82.7% |
| 8483403080 | Multiple And Variable Ratio Speed Changers Imported For Use With Machines For Making Cellulosic Pulp, Paper Or Paperboard | number | 14.20 | 48.72 | 70.9% |
| 8483405050 | Multiple And Variable Ratio Speed Changers, Nesoi | number | 11.79 | 42.94 | 72.6% |
| 8483901050 | Chain Sprockets And Parts, Except Forged | kilograms | 2.66 | 7.15 | 62.7% |
| 8484900000 | Sets Or Assortments Of Gaskets And Similar Joints, Dissimilar In Composition, Put Up In Pouches, Envelopes Or Similar Packings | number | 0.24 | 3.00 | 92.1% |
| 8485900080 | Machinery Parts Not Containing Electrical Features, Nesoi | kilograms | 4.77 | 16.55 | 71.1% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |

Chapter 85 Line Items

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|--------|----------|-----------|-------|
| 8501104020 | Electric Motors Under 18.65 W Output, Ac, Nesoi | number | 2.29 | 4.87 | 53.1% |
| 8501104060 | Electric Motors Under 18.65W, Dc, O/T Brushless,Nesoi | number | 0.88 | 2.65 | 66.8% |
| 8501106040 | Electric Motors Of An Output Of 18.65 W Or More But Not Exceeding 37.5 W, Dc, Brushless | number | 4.23 | 10.42 | 59.4% |
| 8501106080 | Electric Motors Of An Output Of 18.65 W Or More But Not Exceeding 37.5 W, Nesoi | number | 4.06 | 15.32 | 73.5% |
| 8501204000 | Universal Ac/Dc Electric Motors Of An Output Exceeding 74.6 W But Not Exceeding 735 W | number | 5.40 | 12.17 | 55.6% |
| 8501205000 | Universal Ac/Dc Elec Motors Exceeding 735W But Under 746W | number | 7.70 | 29.16 | 73.6% |
| 8501312000 | Dc Motors Of An Output Exceeding 37.5 W But Not Exceeding 74.6 W | number | 2.09 | 8.82 | 76.3% |
| 8501316000 | Dc Motors Of An Output Exceeding 746 W But Not Exceeding 750 W | number | 5.03 | 17.38 | 71.1% |
| 8501322000 | Dc Motors Of An Output Exceeding 750 W But Not Exceeding 14.92 Kw | number | 15.29 | 42.44 | 64.0% |
| 8501324500 | Elec Motors Used As The Primary Source Of Mechanical Power For Elec Powered Vehicles Of Heading 8703.90 | number | 14.49 | 57.80 | 74.9% |
| 8501325520 | Dc Motors Of An Output Exceeding 14.92 Kw But Not Exceeding 75 Kw, For Civil Aircraft | number | 22.50 | 1,241.69 | 98.2% |
| 8501325540 | Dc Motors Of An Output Exceeding 14.92 Kw But Not Exceeding 75 Kw, Except For Civil Aircraft | number | 46.22 | 299.59 | 84.6% |
| 8501326000 | Dc Generators Of An Output Exceeding 750 W But Not Exceeding 75 Kw | number | 193.15 | 670.18 | 71.2% |
| 8501334040 | Dc Motors Of An Output Exceeding 150 Kw But Not Exceeding 373 Kw | number | 148.73 | 6,069.13 | 97.5% |
| 8501334060 | Dc Motors Of An Output Exceeding 373 Kw But Not Exceeding 375 Kw | number | 34.60 | 351.37 | 90.2% |
| 8501336000 | Dc Generators Of An Output Exceeding 75Kw But Not Exceeding 375Kw | number | 76.83 | 502.10 | 84.7% |
| 8501343000 | Dc Motors Of An Output Exceeding 375 Kw | number | 1,666.20 | 13,210.89 | 87.4% |
| 8501402020 | Gear Motor, Ac, Single-Phase, Of An Output Exceeding 37.5 W But Not Exceeding 74.6 W | number | 4.86 | 10.01 | 51.5% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8501404040 | Ac Motor, Single-Phase, Of An Output Exceeding 74.6 W But Not Exceeding 735 W, Except Gearmotors | number | 7.56 | 15.14 | 50.1% |
| 8501405040 | Ac Motor, Single-Phase Exceeding 735W But Under 746W | number | 7.39 | 17.61 | 58.0% |
| 8501406020 | Gear Motor, Ac, Single-Phase, An Output Of 746 W And Greater | number | 9.78 | 42.95 | 77.2% |
| 8501406040 | Ac Motor, Single-Phase, Of An Output Exceeding 746 W, Except Gear Motors | number | 16.20 | 35.02 | 53.7% |
| 8501512040 | Ac Motor, Multi-Phase, Of An Output Exceeding 37.5 W But Not Exceeding 74.6 W, Except Gearmotors | number | 15.15 | 41.29 | 63.3% |
| 8501514020 | Gear Motor, Ac, Multi-Phase, Of An Output Exceeding 74.6 W But Not Exceeding 735 W | number | 17.63 | 40.83 | 56.8% |
| 8501514040 | Ac Motor, Multi-Phase, Of An Output Exceeding 74.6 W But Not Exceeding 735 W, Except Gearmotors | number | 10.29 | 30.18 | 65.9% |
| 8501515020 | Gear Motor, Ac, Multi-Phase, Exceeding 735W But Under 746W | number | 103.92 | 935.20 | 88.9% |
| 8501515040 | Ac Motor, Multi-Phase, Exceeding 735W But Under 746W | number | 34.46 | 128.60 | 73.2% |
| 8501516020 | Gear Motor, Ac, Multi-Phase, Exceeding 746 W But Not Exceeding 750W | number | 105.74 | 215.98 | 51.0% |
| 8501516040 | Ac Motor, Multi-Phase, Exceeding 746 W But Not Exceeding 750 W, Nesoi | number | 42.05 | 167.43 | 74.9% |
| 8501528020 | Ac Motors, Multi-Phase, Exceeding 14.92 Kw But Not Exceeding 75 Kw For Civil Aircraft | number | 334.64 | 870.50 | 61.6% |
| 8501538060 | Ac Motors, Multi-Phase, Exceeding 373Kw | number | 6,784.94 | 20,938.01 | 67.6% |
| 8501610000 | Ac Generators (Alternators) Not Exceeding 75 Kva Output | number | 76.80 | 260.60 | 70.5% |
| 8501630000 | Ac Generators(Alternator) Exceeding 375 Kva But Not Exceeding 750Kva | number | 145.74 | 1,039.38 | 86.0% |
| 8501640020 | Ac Generators (Alternators) Exceeding 750 Kva But Not Exceeding 10,000 Kva | number | 688.35 | 17,565.18 | 96.1% |
| 8501640050 | Ac Generators (Alternators) Exceeding 40,000 Kva | number | 525.39 | 14,549.90 | 96.4% |
| 8502110000 | Generating Sets, Electric, Diesel, Of An Output Not Exceeding 75 Kva | number | 447.41 | 3,421.01 | 86.9% |
| 8502120000 | Generating Sets, Electric, Diesel, Of An Output Exceeding 75 Kva But Not Exceeding 375 Kva | number | 479.34 | 12,173.19 | 96.1% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8502130020 | Generating Sets, Electric, Diesel, Of An Output Exceeding 375 Kva But Not Exceeding 1,000 Kva | number | 794.02 | 12,604.18 | 93.7% |
| 8502130040 | Generating Sets, Electric, Diesel, Of An Output Exceeding 1,000 Kva | number | 23,832.50 | 162,854.89 | 85.4% |
| 8502200030 | Generating Sets, Electric, Gasoline, Of An Output Under 1.5 Kw | number | 124.16 | 401.47 | 69.1% |
| 8502200080 | Generating Sets, Electric, Gasoline, Of An Output Exceeding 5Kw | number | 573.44 | 1,437.77 | 60.1% |
| 8502310000 | Other Electric Generating Sets, Wind-Powered | number | 1,051.54 | 48,432.97 | 97.8% |
| 8502390000 | Generating Sets, Electric, Nesoi | number | 177.74 | 3,049.59 | 94.2% |
| 8502400000 | Electric Rotary Converters | number | 9.30 | 32.01 | 70.9% |
| 8503002000 | Commutators For Machines In Heading 8501 Or 8502 | number | 0.28 | 0.64 | 55.8% |
| 8504210080 | Liquid Dielectric Transformers Having A Power Handling Capacity Exceeding 500 Kva But Not Exceeding 650 Kva | number | 1.32 | 90.01 | 98.5% |
| 8504220040 | Liquid Dielectric Transformers Having A Power Handling Capacity Exceeding 650 Kva But Not Exceeding 2,500 Kva | number | 485.21 | 9,871.96 | 95.1% |
| 8504314065 | Transformers, Nesoi, Having A Power Handling Capacity 40Va Or Greater But Less Than 1 Kva | number | 1.13 | 2.58 | 56.1% |
| 8504320000 | Transformers, Nesoi, Having A Power Handling Capacity Exceeding 1 Kva But Not Exceeding 16 Kva | number | 1.38 | 7.26 | 81.0% |
| 8504330020 | Transformers, Nesoi, Having A Power Handling Capacity Exceeding 16 Kva But Not Exceeding 50 Kva | number | 1.49 | 19.64 | 92.4% |
| 8504330040 | Transformers, Nesoi, Having A Power Handling Capacity Exceeding 50 Kva But Not Exceeding 500 Kva | number | 5.20 | 188.64 | 97.2% |
| 8504340000 | Transformers, Nesoi, Having A Power Handling Capacity Exceeding 500 Kva | number | 1,353.57 | 11,194.61 | 87.9% |
| 8504404000 | Static Converters | number | 25.24 | 66.82 | 62.2% |
| 8504407018 | Power Supplies For Automatic Data Processing Machines Or Units Thereof, With A Power Output Exceedin 500W | number | 39.13 | 102.61 | 61.9% |
| 8504409530 | Pwr Splies, 150<X=<500, Rectifir | number | 34.71 | 72.70 | 52.3% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8504409540 | Power Supplies, Other,Rectifrs | number | 6.16 | 16.33 | 62.3% |
| 8504902000 | Parts Of Power Supplies For Automatic Data Processing Machines, Printed Circuit Assemblies | number | 2.77 | 11.40 | 75.7% |
| 8504906500 | Prt:Prntd Crctas,Tlcm850440/50 | number | 3.70 | 9.77 | 62.1% |
| 8504909510 | Ferrites For Transformers | number | 0.04 | 0.09 | 57.2% |
| 8507204000 | Lead Acid Storage Batteries, Used, As The Primary Source Of Electrical Power For Electrically Powered Vehicles Of Subheading 8703.90 | number | 11.24 | 36.96 | 69.6% |
| 8507208090 | Lead Acid Storage Batteries, Nesoi | number | 5.45 | 13.22 | 58.7% |
| 8507308090 | Nickel-Cadmium Storage Batteries, Nesoi | number | 1.88 | 5.60 | 66.4% |
| 8507404000 | Nickel-Iron Storage Batteries Used As The Primary Source Of Electrical Power For Electrically Powered Vehicles Of Subheading 8703.90 | number | 2.87 | 24.86 | 88.4% |
| 8507804000 | Other Storage Batteries Used As The Primary Source Of Electrical Power For Electrically Powered Vehicles Of Subheading 8703.90 | number | 3.48 | 12.51 | 72.2% |
| 8509200000 | Electric Domestic Floor Polishers | number | 65.76 | 133.09 | 50.6% |
| 8511300040 | Internal Combustion Engine Distributors | number | 4.72 | 11.31 | 58.2% |
| 8511400000 | Internal Combustion Engine Starter Motors And Dual Purpose Starter-Generators | number | 15.59 | 37.79 | 58.7% |
| 8511802000 | Internal Combustion Engine Voltage Regulators With Cut-Out Relays For6V, 12V, And 24V Systems | number | 1.39 | 4.93 | 71.8% |
| 8511906020 | Parts For Internal Combustion Engine Distributor Breaker Point Sets | number | 0.27 | 1.36 | 80.2% |
| 8514100000 | Industrial Or Laboratory Furnaces And Ovens, Resistance Type | number | 729.38 | 13,080.69 | 94.4% |
| 8514204000 | Indctn/Dlc Frn&Ovn,Mnf Smcndcr | number | 36.00 | 186.23 | 80.7% |
| 8514302000 | Furnaces And Ovens For Diffusion, Oxidation Or Annealing Of Semiconductor Wafers | number | 58.27 | 13,684.29 | 99.6% |
| 8514306000 | Furn/Oven,F/Rapid Heat Smcndct | number | 478.54 | 3,718.84 | 87.1% |
| 8514308000 | Indus/Lab Elec,Oth Furnace,Oth | number | 269.31 | 855.42 | 68.5% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8515110000 | Soldering Irons And Guns, Electric | number | 1.72 | 4.70 | 63.4% |
| 8515190000 | Brazing Or Soldering Machines, Nesoi | number | 32.96 | 142.53 | 76.9% |
| 8515290000 | Machines And Apparatus For Resistance Welding Of Metal, Nesoi | number | 52.38 | 709.03 | 92.6% |
| 8515310000 | Machines And Apparatus For Arc (Including Plasma Arc) Welding Of Metals, Fully Or Partly Automatic | number | 210.06 | 6,621.32 | 96.8% |
| 8515390040 | Arc Welding Machines, Arc, Nesoi, Non-Rotating Type | number | 22.20 | 108.39 | 79.5% |
| 8515800040 | Ultrasonic Welding Machines | number | 5,800.00 | 36,930.28 | 84.3% |
| 8515800080 | Elec Welding Machines,Nesoi | number | 26.70 | 436.65 | 93.9% |
| 8516100040 | Electric Storage Water Heaters | number | 7.61 | 64.51 | 88.2% |
| 8516100080 | Electric Water Heaters, Nesoi, And Immersion Heaters | number | 4.21 | 11.42 | 63.1% |
| 8516330000 | Electric Hand-Drying Apparatus | number | 6.68 | 32.15 | 79.2% |
| 8516604080 | Electric Cooking Stoves, Ranges And Ovens, Nesoi | number | 22.92 | 94.11 | 75.6% |
| 8517194000 | Videophones | number | 65.99 | 213.58 | 69.1% |
| 8517220000 | Teleprinters | number | 25.00 | 71.40 | 65.0% |
| 8517302000 | Private Branch Exchange Switching Apparatus | number | 211.98 | 1,473.94 | 85.6% |
| 8517303000 | Telephonic Switching Apparatus,Nesoi | number | 50.00 | 145.37 | 65.6% |
| 8518401000 | Line Telephony Audio Frequency Amplifier Repeaters | number | 2.40 | 39.83 | 94.0% |
| 8519100000 | Coin- Or Token-Operated Record Players | number | 9.99 | 950.01 | 98.9% |
| 8519310000 | Turntables With Automatic Record Changers | number | 89.00 | 472.61 | 81.2% |
| 8519938040 | Cassette Tape Players, Ac Only | number | 18.89 | 483.94 | 96.1% |
| 8519938080 | Cassette Tape Players, Nesoi | number | 3.23 | 6.49 | 50.3% |
| 8520330070 | Cassette Tape Recorder/Players, Without Speakers | number | 14.28 | 58.95 | 75.8% |
| 8520390050 | Tape Recorder/Players,Ac Only, Stereo, Nesoi | number | 76.36 | 302.39 | 74.7% |
| 8520390070 | Tape Recorder/Players Nesoi | number | | | 62.9% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| | | | 18.81 | 50.71 | |
| 8521103000 | Video Cassette, Cartridge Player Only, Color, No Tv Tuner | number | 231.27 | 1,330.58 | 82.6% |
| 8521109000 | Video Recording Or Reproducing Apparatus, Magnetic Tape-Type, Except Color | number | 44.80 | 195.41 | 77.1% |
| 8522100000 | Pickup Cartridges | number | 3.11 | 8.14 | 61.8% |
| 8523110000 | Unrecorded Magnetic Tape, Of A Width Not Exceeding 4 Mm | number | 0.19 | 0.45 | 58.1% |
| 8523200000 | Unrecorded Magnetic Discs | number | 0.11 | 0.23 | 52.3% |
| 8524310030 | Discs For Laser Reading Systems For Reproducing Phenomena Other Than Sound Or Image. Prepackaged Software For Adp Machines, Of A Kind Sold At Retail. | number | 0.77 | 6.65 | 88.4% |
| 8524310070 | Discs For Laser Reading Systems For Reproducing Phenomena Other Than Sound Or Image, Nesoi | number | 1.33 | 3.25 | 58.9% |
| 8524320000 | Discs For Laser Reading Systems For Reproducing Sound Only | number | 0.72 | 1.96 | 63.3% |
| 8524513080 | Magnetic Tape Recordings Of A Width Not Exceeding 4Mm,Nesoi | number | 1.00 | 2.02 | 50.5% |
| 8524521080 | Magnetic Tape Recordings Of A Width Exceeding 4Mm But Not Exceeding 6.5 Mm, Video, Nesoi | linear meters | 1.20 | 6.38 | 81.2% |
| 8524910070 | Other Magnetic Media, For Reproducing Phenomena Other Than Sound Or Image, Nesoi | number | 4.33 | 45.61 | 90.5% |
| 8525103015 | Mach Rec Satlite Telvsnsignals | number | 21.08 | 52.07 | 59.5% |
| 8525107025 | Trnsmtr Oth,Freq <=30Mhz,Radio | number | 6.82 | 39.68 | 82.8% |
| 8525107045 | Trnsmtr Oth,Frq >30X<=400Radio | number | 12.87 | 39.72 | 67.6% |
| 8525107065 | Trnsmtr Oth>400X=<1000Mhzradio | number | 5.27 | 11.72 | 55.0% |
| 8525109025 | Transmitters Oth, Freq <=30Mhz | number | 11.61 | 34.89 | 66.7% |
| 8525109045 | Transmitter Oth,Freq >30X<=400 | number | 8.50 | 33.04 | 74.3% |
| 8525109085 | Transmitters Oth,Freq >1000Mhz | number | 59.32 | 303.68 | 80.5% |
| 8525202000 | Radio Transceivers, Low Power Operating On Frequencies From 49.82 To 49.90 Mhz | number | 3.37 | 8.82 | 61.8% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8525203010 | Radio Transceivers, Hand-Held, For Frequencies Not Exceeding 30 Mhz | number | 9.94 | 29.22 | 66.0% |
| 8525203060 | Amateur Radio Transceivers, For Frequencies Not Exceeding 30 Mhz | number | 110.21 | 320.10 | 65.6% |
| 8525203065 | Radio Transceivers, Nesoi, For Frequencies Not Exceeding 30 Mhz | number | 21.05 | 77.32 | 72.8% |
| 8525203070 | Radio Transceivers, Except Handheld, For Frequencies Exceeding 30 Mhz But Not Exceeding 400 Mhz | number | 31.48 | 169.65 | 81.4% |
| 8525203080 | Radio Transceivers, Except Handheld, For Frequencies Exceeding 400 Mhz | number | 25.70 | 144.17 | 82.2% |
| 8525303000 | Gyrostablized Television Cameras | number | 14.80 | 3,327.53 | 99.6% |
| 8525306000 | Studio Television Cameras, Excluding Shoulder-Carried And Other Portable Cameras | number | 70.23 | 4,934.25 | 98.6% |
| 8525309005 | Television Cameras, Nesoi, Color | number | 23.70 | 63.63 | 62.8% |
| 8525309060 | Television Cameras, Except Color | number | 25.04 | 75.15 | 66.7% |
| 8525408050 | Camcorders, Not 8Mm | number | 158.87 | 328.36 | 51.6% |
| 8525408085 | Still Image Video Cameras, Othr | number | 27.28 | 95.90 | 71.6% |
| 8526910020 | Radio Navigational Aid Apparatus, Reception Only Type | number | 74.45 | 242.45 | 69.3% |
| 8526910040 | Radio Navigational Aid Apparatus, Nesoi | number | 25.39 | 146.70 | 82.7% |
| 8527211015 | Motor Vehicle Radio-Tape Players, Cassette, Stereo | number | 29.85 | 65.11 | 54.2% |
| 8527211030 | Motor Vehicle Radio-Tape Players, Nesoi | number | 8.95 | 35.53 | 74.8% |
| 8527214080 | Motor Vehicle Radio-Combinations, Nesoi | number | 31.42 | 109.06 | 71.2% |
| 8527298060 | Motor Vehicle Radio Receivers, Nesoi | number | 29.67 | 123.71 | 76.0% |
| 8527909540 | Radtplehc Rec Etc,Frq30<X=<400 | number | 11.47 | 78.01 | 85.3% |
| 8527909550 | Rdo Pag Rec Oth Fq>400<=1000Mh | number | 24.02 | 131.77 | 81.8% |
| 8528123600 | Reception App For Tv, Color, Non-High Definition, Projection Type, With A Cathode-Ray Tube, Incorporating Video Recording Or Reproducing Apparatus | number | 135.40 | 976.66 | 86.1% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8528124800 | Reception Apparatus For Tv, Color, High-Definition, Non-Projection Type, With A Cathode-Ray Tube, Nesoi | number | 247.18 | 544.83 | 54.6% |
| 8528126401 | Reception App. Fr Tv, Color, With A Flat Panel Screen, Incorporating Video Recording Or Reproducing Apparatus, Video Display <= 34.29 Cm, Other | number | 368.77 | 907.94 | 59.4% |
| 8528130020 | Reception Apparatus For Tv, Monochrome, Having A Single Picture Tube Intended For Direct Viewing, With A Video Display Diagonal Not Exc 17 Cm | number | 14.27 | 33.21 | 57.0% |
| 8528130035 | Reception Apparatus For Tv, Monochrome, Having A Single Picture Tube Intended For Direct Viewing, With A Video Display Diagonal > 26 Cm But =< 33 Cm | number | 16.33 | 48.34 | 66.2% |
| 8528130050 | Reception Apparatus For Tv, Monochrome, Having A Single Picture Tube Intended For Direct Viewing, With A Video Display Diagonal Exceeding 48 Cm | number | 23.50 | 72.46 | 67.6% |
| 8528211000 | Video Monitors, Color, Incomplete, Not Incorporating A Cathode-Ray Tube, Flat Panel Screen Or Similar Display Device, Nesoi | number | 74.17 | 408.70 | 81.9% |
| 8528211901 | Video Monitors, Color, Non-High Definition, Having A Single Pic Tube For Dir Viewing, Incorp Video Recordng/Reproduc With Disp Gt 34.29 But Lt=35.5 | number | 71.74 | 276.86 | 74.1% |
| 8528213900 | Video Monitors, Color, Non-Hi Definition, Single Pic Tube For Direct Viewing With A Video Display Diagonal Exceeding 35.56 Cm, Nesoi | number | 59.60 | 287.76 | 79.3% |
| 8528214900 | Video Monitors, Color, Hi-Definition, Non-Projection Type, With A Cathode Ray Tube, Nesoi | number | 96.79 | 1,460.67 | 93.4% |
| 8528217001 | Video Monitors, Color, With A Flat Panel Screen, Nesoi, With A Video Display Diagonal Gt 34.29 Cm | number | 963.53 | 1,961.25 | 50.9% |
| 8528219001 | Reception App For Television, Video Monitors, Color, Nesoi, With A Video Display Diagonal Exceeding 34.29 Cm | number | 109.64 | 795.85 | 86.2% |
| 8528306801 | Recept. App. For Televis. Video Project, Color, F Lat Panel Screen, Nesoi, Video Display Diagonal Gt 34.29 Cm | number | 854.96 | 5,209.72 | 83.6% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8528307800 | Video Projectors, Color, Nesoi | number | 636.17 | 2,494.25 | 74.5% |
| 8528309000 | Video Projectors, Black And White Or Other Monochrome | number | 44.65 | 109.59 | 59.3% |
| 8529104040 | Radar, Radio Navigational Aid And Radio Remote Control Antennas | number | 5.82 | 27.20 | 78.6% |
| 8529900300 | Prntd Cir Assem,Prntd Cir Brd & Ceramic Substrat W/ Compnts Assembl Thereon,Fr Colr Tv Receivers,Sbassem Ctnng 1 Or > Of Such Brds Entrd W/ Components | number | 6.98 | 31.76 | 78.0% |
| 8529900600 | Prntd Cir Assem,Prntd Cir Brd & Ceramic Substrat W/ Compnts Assembl Thereon,Fr Colr Tv Recvrs,Subassem Ctnng 1 Or > Of Such Brds Or Sbstr,Not W/Compn | number | 6.55 | 19.32 | 66.1% |
| 8529903300 | Parts Of Television Receivers,Subassemblies For Color Tv Receivers Containing 2 Or > Printed Circuit Boards Or Ceramic Substrates Entered With Compnt | number | 2.18 | 137.97 | 98.4% |
| 8529903600 | Parts Of Television Receivers,Subassemblies For Color Tv Receivers Conatining 2 Or More Prnt Cir Brds Or Ceramic Substrat With Compnt, Nesoi | number | 1.99 | 114.92 | 98.3% |
| 8529904300 | Combinatn Of Prts Specifd In Add U.S. Note 10 To This Chpt:Subassem,Fr Clr Tv Recvrs,Contng 2 Or >Pc Brds Or Ceramc Substrat W/Compnt,Entrd W/Compnts | number | 27.66 | 72.64 | 61.9% |
| 8529908800 | Sbasmb F/Tv Ent W/Usnote4 | number | 4.95 | 36.24 | 86.3% |
| 8531100025 | Smoke Detectors, Nesoi | number | 7.08 | 15.45 | 54.2% |
| 8531100035 | Burglar Alarms, Electric | number | 8.76 | 22.74 | 61.5% |
| 8532220040 | Fixed Capacitors, Aluminum Electrolytic,Exceeding 18 Mm But Not Exceeding 35 Mm In Diameter | number | 0.04 | 0.11 | 67.5% |
| 8532230040 | Fixed Capacitors, Ceramic, Dielectric, Single Layer, Axial Leads | number | 0.01 | 0.08 | 82.3% |
| 8532240020 | Fixed Capacitors, Ceramic, Dielectric, Multilayer, Chips | number | 0.00 | 0.01 | 56.5% |
| 8532250055 | Fixed Capacitors, Paper, Plastic, Nesoi, Leadless, Dielectric | number | 0.03 | 0.10 | 70.0% |
| 8532250060 | Fixed Capacitors, Paper, Plastic, Nesoi, Axial Leads, Dielectric | number | 0.07 | 0.27 | 72.8% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8532300090 | Variable Or Adjustable Capacitors, Nesoi | number | 0.12 | 0.33 | 62.8% |
| 8533408040 | Rheostat And Resistor Type Motor Starters And Controllers | number | 0.30 | 0.62 | 52.3% |
| 8535100040 | Fuses For A Voltage Exceeding 1,000 V But Under 2,300 V | number | 0.13 | 0.65 | 80.0% |
| 8535210000 | Automatic Circuit Breakers For A Voltage Exceeding 1000 V But Less Than 72.5 Kv | number | 2.02 | 8.53 | 76.3% |
| 8535290040 | Automatic Circuit Breakers In Circuits Of 72.5 Kv But Less Than 345 Kv | number | 2.08 | 16.73 | 87.6% |
| 8535300040 | Isolating And Make And Break Switches, Knife Type, For A Voltage Exceeding 1,000 V | number | 0.21 | 53.67 | 99.6% |
| 8535300080 | Lightning Arrestors, Surge Suppressors, Voltage Limiters, For A Voltage Exceeding 1,000 V | number | 0.84 | 5.48 | 84.7% |
| 8536100040 | Fuses, Except Glass Cartridge, For A Voltage Not Exceeding 1,000 V | number | 0.08 | 0.23 | 65.3% |
| 8536200020 | Automatic Circuit Breakers, Molded Case, For A Voltage Not Exceeding 1,000 V | number | 0.86 | 3.58 | 75.9% |
| 8536200040 | Automatic Circuit Breakers, Nesoi, For A Voltage Not Exceeding 1,000 V | number | 0.88 | 3.18 | 72.4% |
| 8536410005 | Automotive Signaling Flashers | number | 0.54 | 1.62 | 66.6% |
| 8536490055 | Relays, Except Electromechanical, With Contacts Rated At Less Than 10 A, For A Voltage Exceeding 60 V | number | 0.68 | 4.55 | 85.1% |
| 8536490065 | Contactors For A Voltage Exceeding 60 V But Not Exceeding 1,000 V | number | 1.66 | 7.76 | 78.6% |
| 8536504000 | Motor Starters, For A Voltage Not Exceeding 1,000 V | number | 0.12 | 2.35 | 94.8% |
| 8536509020 | Rotary Switch,Nt O/5A,V<=1000 | number | 0.61 | 1.52 | 59.6% |
| 8536509031 | Psh-Butn Swtch,<=5A,Momentary | number | 0.10 | 0.36 | 71.0% |
| 8536509032 | Psh-Btn Swtch,<=5A,Gang Switch | number | 0.05 | 0.14 | 61.9% |
| 8536509033 | Psh-Btn Swtch,<= 5A,Other | number | 0.16 | 0.47 | 65.6% |
| 8536509035 | Push-Button Switch, Rated O/5A | number | 0.17 | 0.52 | 66.8% |
| 8536509040 | Snap-Act Switches,Oth Thnlimit | number | 0.34 | 0.74 | 53.5% |
| 8536509045 | Knife Type Switches, F/Volt Ov | number | 1.97 | 8.19 | 75.9% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8536509050 | Slide Type Switches, F/Voltage | number | 0.21 | 0.63 | 67.1% |
| 8536908030 | Junction Boxes For Switching/ | number | 1.20 | 8.09 | 85.2% |
| 8537106000 | Motor Control Centers, For A Voltage Not Exceeding 1,000 V | number | 19.60 | 41.52 | 52.8% |
| 8537109020 | Switchgear Assemblies And Switchboards For A Voltage Not Exceeding 1000 V | number | 3.32 | 71.70 | 95.4% |
| 8537109050 | Panel Boards And Distribution Boards, For Voltages <= 1,000 Volts | number | 14.52 | 57.03 | 74.5% |
| 8537109060 | Programable Controllers | number | 4.10 | 21.01 | 80.5% |
| 8537200040 | Electrical Apparatus Nesoi Equipped With Two Or More Apparatus From Heading 8535 Or 8536 For A Voltage Exceeding 1,000 V | number | 7.08 | 154.51 | 95.4% |
| 8539100010 | Sealed Beam Lamp Units, Under 15.24 Cm, For Vehicles Of Subheading 8701.20 Or Heading 8702,8703,8704,8705,Or 8711 | number | 2.39 | 7.21 | 66.8% |
| 8539212080 | Tungsten Halogen Filament Lamps Designed For A Voltage Not Exceeding 100 V, Nesoi | number | 0.65 | 1.40 | 53.8% |
| 8539214080 | Tungsten Halogen Filament Lamps Designed For A Voltage Exceeding 100 Volts, Of A Power 500 W Or More | number | 0.88 | 3.13 | 72.0% |
| 8539294000 | Filament Lamps, Nesoi, For A Voltage Exceeding 100 V | number | 0.13 | 0.37 | 63.6% |
| 8539320040 | Discharge Lamps, (Ex Ultraviolet), Mercury Vapor | number | 2.06 | 8.44 | 75.6% |
| 8539320090 | Discharge Lamps, (Ex Ultraviolet), Other Metal Halide Lamps | number | 3.09 | 15.26 | 79.7% |
| 8539390000 | Discharge Lamps, Except For Ultraviolet, Nesoi | number | 0.83 | 2.83 | 70.8% |
| 8540111030 | Cathode Ray Tv & Video Monitor Tubes, Color, Non-High Definition, Non-Projection, Video Display Exceeding 35.56 Not Exceeding 39Cm | number | 58.52 | 254.63 | 77.0% |
| 8540112401 | Cathode Ray Tv & Video Monitor Tubes, Color, Non-High Definition, Non-Projection, Video Display Diagonal Not Exceeding 34.29 Cm | number | 30.85 | 135.85 | 77.3% |
| 8540113000 | Cathode Ray Tv & Video Monitor Tubes, Color, High-Definition Having Video Display Exceeding 35.56 Cm | number | 86.46 | 276.63 | 68.7% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8540121080 | Cathode Ray Tv Picture Tubes, Monochrome, Non-High Definition, Non Projection, Having Dimension Across Faceplate Greater Than 29 N/O 42 Cm | number | 69.51 | 170.63 | 59.3% |
| 8540125040 | Cathode Ray Tv Picture Tube, Monochrome, Non-High Definition, Projection, Nesoi | number | 10.58 | 25.04 | 57.8% |
| 8540400020 | Data/Graphic Display Tubes, Color, With A Phosphor Dot Screen Pitch Smaller Than .4Mm, Having A Video Display Diagonal Not Exceeding 30Cm | number | 22.75 | 452.47 | 95.0% |
| 8540400080 | Data/Graphic Display Tubes, Color, With A Phosphor Dot Screen Pitch Smaller Than .4Mm, Having A Video Display Diagonal Exceeding 36Cm | number | 40.80 | 89.28 | 54.3% |
| 8540500000 | Data/Graphic Display Tubes, Black And White Or Other Monochrome | number | 11.81 | 66.17 | 82.2% |
| 8540600020 | Other Cathode Ray Tubes, Nesoi, Having A Video Display Diagonal Not Exceeding 30 Cm | number | 48.61 | 1,026.42 | 95.3% |
| 8540600080 | Other Cathode Ray Tubes, Having A Video Display Diagonal Exceeding 36 Cm | number | 71.07 | 821.22 | 91.3% |
| 8540890040 | Tubes, Nesoi, Diode, Triode, And Tetrode Types | number | 21.22 | 71.74 | 70.4% |
| 8540890080 | Other Thermionic, Cold Cathode Or Photocathode Tubes, Nesoi | number | 3.12 | 17.23 | 81.9% |
| 8541100040 | Unmounted Chips, Dice, Wafers For Diodes Other Than Photosensitive Or Light-Emitting Diodes | number | 0.08 | 0.21 | 62.9% |
| 8541100050 | Zener Diodes | number | 0.01 | 0.04 | 68.5% |
| 8541100070 | Diodes, Other Than Photosensitive Or Led, With A Maximum Current Of 0.5 A Or Less | number | 0.01 | 0.02 | 60.7% |
| 8541210040 | Unmounted Chips, Dice, Wafers For Transistors Other Than Photosensitive With A Dissipation Rate Of Less Than 1W | number | 0.12 | 0.44 | 73.2% |
| 8541210075 | Transistors Other Than Photosensitive, With A Dissipation Rate Of Less Than 1 W, Operating Frequency 100 Mhz And Greater | number | 0.02 | 0.04 | 53.7% |
| 8541300080 | Thyristors, Diacs & Triacs, Other Than Photosensitive Devices | number | 0.06 | 0.32 | 80.1% |
| 8541406010 | Unmounted Chips, Dice Or Wafers For Photosensitive Diodes | number | 0.33 | 1.14 | 71.3% |
| 8541406050 | Photosensitive Diodes, Nesoi | number | | | 88.0% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| | | | 0.06 | 0.51 | |
| 8541407080 | Photosensitive Transistors | number | 0.13 | 0.28 | 53.5% |
| 8541409500 | Photosensitive Semiconductor Devices, Nesoi | number | 0.16 | 0.73 | 78.7% |
| 8541500080 | Semiconductor Devices, Nesoi | number | 0.67 | 2.86 | 76.7% |
| 8541600020 | Mounted Piezoelectric Crystals, Quartz, Designed For Operating Frequencies Not Exceeding 1 Mhz, Except 32.768 Khz | number | 0.23 | 0.52 | 55.4% |
| 8541600060 | Mounted Piezoelectric Crystals, Quartz, Designed For Operating Frequencies Exceeding 20 Mhz | number | 0.22 | 0.47 | 54.3% |
| 8542218023 | Monolithic Integrated Circuits Of Silicon, Digital, Mos Transistor, Volatile Memory, Dram, Over 8 Megabits But Not Over 16 Megabits | number | 0.54 | 1.67 | 67.5% |
| 8542218089 | Monolithic Integrated Circuits Of Silicon, Digital, Bipolar Transistor, Except Memory, Nesoi | number | 0.71 | 1.74 | 59.4% |
| 8542290030 | Monolithic Integrated Circuits, With An Operating Frequency Less Than 100 Mhz, Mixed Signal (Analog/Digital) Logic, Nesoi | number | 0.43 | 0.92 | 53.9% |
| 8542290040 | Monolithic Integrated Circuits, With An Operating Frequency Less Than 100 Mhz, (Analog/Digital), Other Than Logic, Nesoi | number | 0.32 | 0.84 | 61.3% |
| 8542600095 | Hybrid Integrated Circuits, Nesoi | number | 1.41 | 2.92 | 51.6% |
| 8543110000 | Ion Implanters Designed For Doping Semiconductor Wafers | number | 5.43 | 1,971.22 | 99.7% |
| 8543190000 | Particle Accelerators, Nesoi | number | 5.91 | 2,353.84 | 99.7% |
| 8543200000 | Signal Generators | number | 5.09 | 28.96 | 82.4% |
| 8543400000 | Electric Fence Controllers | number | 17.94 | 36.25 | 50.5% |
| 8543891000 | Physical Vapor Deposition (Pvd) Apparatus For Processing Semiconductor Materials Or For Production Of Semiconductors Or Integrated Circuits | number | 13,159.00 | 985,831.39 | 98.7% |
| 8543897000 | Electric Luminescent Lamps | number | 1.09 | 4.82 | 77.4% |
| 8543898000 | Microwave Amplifiers | number | 101.80 | 2,779.66 | 96.3% |

Illustrative List of Chinese Underselling -- HS Chapters 84 and 85:
Comparison of US Imports from China and All Other Sources
10-Digit Line Items where the China Price is more than 50% less than the All Other Price

| HS Item | Commodity Description | Units | Price per Unit in \$s | | China Price % less than All Other |
|------------|---|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | China | All Other Sources | |
| 8545904000 | Electrical Carbon And Graphite Articles, Nesoi | kilograms | 1.50 | 3.77 | 60.1% |
| 8546100000 | Electrical Insulators Of Glass | number | 0.22 | 0.52 | 58.4% |
| 8546200030 | Electrical Insulators, Suspension Pin-Type Or Line Post Type, Ceramic | number | 1.03 | 2.53 | 59.5% |
| 8546900000 | Electrical Insulators, Nesoi | number | 0.16 | 0.35 | 54.0% |
| 8547200000 | Insulating Fittings For Machines Made Of Plastic | number | 0.05 | 0.20 | 76.0% |
| 8548100580 | Spent Primary Cells, Spent Primary Batteries, And Spent Electric Storage Batteries For Recovery Of Lead, Other Ld-Acid Stor Batteries For Start Engine | number | 8.52 | 68.75 | 87.6% |
| 8548103500 | Waste And Scrap Of Primary Cells, Primary Batteries And Electric Storage Batteries, Nesoi | kilograms | 1.74 | 10.08 | 82.7% |

APPENDIX 3

**EXAMPLES OF OVERREACHING
BY WTO PANELS/APPELLATE BODY/ARBITRATORS
IN DISPUTES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES**
(Listed in order of date of panel report)

| No. | WT/DS | Short Title* | Problematic Issues | Trade Remedy Case |
|-----|---------|--|---|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | US – Gasoline | | |
| 2 | 24 | US – Underwear | | |
| 3 | 33 | US – Wool Shirts & Blouses | | |
| 4 | 58 | US – Shrimp | GATT Article XX exceptions | |
| 5 | 99 | US – DRAMS | Standard of review | Yes |
| 6 | 108 | US – FSC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial contribution/footnote 59 • Countermeasures | Yes |
| 7 | 152 | US – Section 301 Trade Act | | |
| 8 | 138 | US – Lead and Bismuth II | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard of review • Privatization | Yes |
| 9 | 136 | US – 1916 Act (EC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific action • Arbitration | Yes |
| 10 | 162 | US – 1916 Act (Japan) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific action • Arbitration | Yes |
| 11 | 160 | US – Section 110(5) Copyright Act | | |
| 12 | 165 | US – Certain EC Products | | |
| 13 | 166 | US – Wheat Gluten | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-attribution analysis • Parallelism | Yes |
| 14 | 177/178 | US – Lamb | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unforeseen developments • Domestic industry • Non-attribution analysis • Standard of review | Yes |
| 15 | 179 | US – Stainless Steel (Korea) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard of review • Multiple averaging periods | Yes |
| 16 | 184 | US – Hot-Rolled Steel (Japan) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard of review • Non-attribution analysis • Facts available • Calculation of “all others” rate | Yes |
| 17 | 192 | US – Cotton Yarn | Principle of proportionality | |
| 18 | 194 | US – Export Restraints | Advisory opinion on export restraints | Yes |
| 19 | 176 | US – Section 211 Appropriations Act | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard of review • Review of municipal laws | |
| 20 | 202 | US – Line Pipe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unforeseen developments • Parallelism • Non-attribution analysis • Standard of review | Yes |
| 21 | 206 | US – Steel Plate (India) | Standard of review | Yes |
| 22 | 213 | US – Carbon Steel (Germany) | | Yes |
| 23 | 221 | US – Section 129(c)(1) URAA | | Yes |

* The short titles used in this list have been adopted based upon a survey of the practice of panels and the Appellate Body in recently issued reports and the Appellate Body Annual Report (WT/AB), as well as the practice of the WTO Secretariat in its “Update of WTO Dispute Settlement Cases” (WT/DS/OV/*).

| No. | WT/DS | Short Title* | Problematic Issues | Trade Remedy Case |
|---|---|--|--|-------------------|
| 24 | 212 | US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard of review • Privatization | Yes |
| 25 | 217/234 | US – Offset Act | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific action • Arbitration | Yes |
| 26 | 236 | US – Softwood Lumber III | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard of review • Benchmark • Pass-through analysis | Yes |
| 27 | 243 | US – Textiles Rules of Origin | | |
| 28 | 248/249/ 251/252/ 253/254/ 258/259 | US – Steel Safeguards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit findings • Unforeseen developments • Parallelism | Yes |
| 29 | 244 | US – Corrosion Resistant Steel Sunset | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of challengeable measures (SPB) • Zeroing | Yes |
| 30 | 257 | US – Softwood Lumber IV (CVD) | Aspects of pass-through analysis | Yes |
| 31 | 277 | US – Softwood Lumber VI (ITC) | Threat of injury analysis | Yes |
| 32 | 264 | US – Final Softwood Lumber V (AD) | Zeroing | Yes |
| 33 | 268 | US – OCTG Argentina | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sunset review waivers • Analysis of challengeable measures (SPB) • Effect of AB decisions on panels | Yes |
| 34 | 267 | US – Cotton | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic support measures • Peace Clause analysis • Serious prejudice analysis • Export credit guarantees • Expired measures | Yes |
| 35 | 285 | US – Gambling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of specific commitments • Limitations on market access commitments | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases Against the United States Resulting in WTO Panel/AB/Arbitrator Report: 35 • Cases Involving Trade Remedies (AD/SCM/SG Agreements): 24 • Cases Involving Overreaching: 26 • Cases Involving Trade Remedy and Overreaching: 22 | | | | |