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July 10, 2026

Ambassador Jamieson Greer
United States Trade Representative
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
600 17th St. NW
Washington DC, 20508

Re: Request for Comments on the Scope and Operation of a Mechanism to Promote Reciprocal Managed Trade With China (USTR-2026-11291)

Dear Ambassador Greer,

The Consumer Technology Association (CTA) appreciates the opportunity to respond to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative's (USTR) request for comments regarding the scope and operation of a mechanism to promote reciprocal managed trade with China and the establishment of a U.S.-China Board of Trade.

As North America's largest technology trade association, CTA is the tech sector. Our members are the world's leading innovators – from startups to global brands – helping support more than 18 million American jobs. CTA owns and produces CES – the most powerful tech event in the world.

CTA supports efforts to promote reciprocity and balance in the U.S.-China trade relationship. As USTR develops the U.S.-China Board of Trade and considers modifying Section 301, most-favored-nation (MFN), and other tariffs to provide relief for non-sensitive products, it should prioritize mass-market consumer technology products. These products generally do not present the economic or national security concerns that may justify restrictive trade measures, while providing significant benefits to American consumers and businesses.

CTA has actively participated in USTR's efforts to evaluate and address concerns arising from China's trade practices since the initiation of the Section 301 investigation in 2017. CTA has submitted comments on the original Section 301 tariff actions and subsequent tariff lists;¹ the statutory four-year necessity review of the Section 301 tariffs;² USTR's modifications of Section

¹ See CTA Submission on Docket USTR-2017-0016 (investigation), USTR-2018-0005 (List 1), USTR-2018-0018 (List 2), USTR 2018-0026 (List 3), and USTR-2019-0004 (List 4).

² CTA Submission on Docket USTR-2022-0014, <https://cdn.cta.tech/cta/media/media/pdfs/final-cta-comments-to-ustr-for-four-year-review-of-china-section-301-tariffs-20230117.pdf>.

301 tariffs resulting from that review,³ USTR's Section 301 investigation into China's targeting of the maritime, logistics, and shipbuilding sectors;⁴ the Section 301 investigation into China's acts, policies, and practices related to mature-node semiconductors;⁵ and USTR's review of China's implementation of the Phase One Economic and Trade Agreement.⁶

Across these proceedings, and in others not exclusively focused on China, CTA has consistently emphasized that broad tariffs on consumer technology products and their inputs impose substantial costs on U.S. businesses and consumers while doing little to address the underlying policies and practices they are intended to remedy. CTA has repeatedly urged USTR to pursue targeted, effective, and durable approaches to addressing concerns with China's trade practices while avoiding unnecessary costs on American households, workers, and companies. Although CTA members have made significant investments to diversify their supply chains and reduce reliance on China, the country remains an important source of consumer technology products and components.

These comments submitted herein are consistent with CTA's longstanding positions, reflecting many of the same views expressed in prior proceedings, and support the use of the Board of Trade framework to identify non-sensitive products that are appropriate candidates for targeted tariff relief.

In addition to these comments, CTA provides: (1) responses to USTR's specific questions in **Annex I**; (2) a list of Chinese products that should be considered non-sensitive goods and be subject to reduced tariff rates with accompanying trade data in **Annex II**; and (3) CTA's discussion paper on promoting consumer technology products while protecting national security interests in **Annex III**.

1. Mass-Market Consumer Technology Products Should Be Treated as Non-Sensitive Products

The Board of Trade should prioritize mass-market consumer technology products for tariff modification because these products generally raise few, if any, economic or national security concerns and are precisely the type of products contemplated by USTR's proposed framework for non-sensitive goods. Consumer technology products, whether made in China or elsewhere, are mass-market goods purchased by households, businesses, and governments around the world for everyday use. They support communications, entertainment, education, productivity, energy

³ CTA Submission on Docket USTR-2022-0014, <https://cdn.cta.tech/cta/media/media/pdfs/final-cta-comments-to-ustr-for-four-year-review-of-china-section-301-tariffs-20230117.pdf>.

⁴ CTA Submission on Dockets USTR-2024-0004 and USTR-2024-0005, <https://www.cta.tech/media/xhoeotet/final-cta-comments-to-ustr-on-prc-shipbuilding-section-301-investigation-20240521.pdf?v=638784376816900000>.

⁵ CTA Submission on Dockets USTR-2024-0004 and USTR-2024-0005, <https://www.cta.tech/media/xhoeotet/final-cta-comments-to-ustr-on-prc-shipbuilding-section-301-investigation-20240521.pdf?v=638784376816900000>.

⁶ CTA submission on Dockets USTR-2025-0007 and USTR-2025-0020, <https://www.cta.tech/media/3yanxtq2/final-cta-comments-on-sec-301-investigation-into-chinas-phase-one-commitments-1.pdf?v=639143834836230000>.

efficiency, health, home security, and countless other consumer functions. They are not designed, marketed, or sold for military, intelligence, critical infrastructure, or other strategic applications.

Existing U.S. national security and export control frameworks already recognize this distinction. Most consumer technology products are not identified on the U.S. Munitions List and generally are not subject to significant export controls under the Commerce Control List, apart from certain mass-market products that already receive distinct treatment under U.S. law. Consistent with CTA's discussion paper in **Annex III**, these longstanding frameworks provide an objective basis for distinguishing genuinely sensitive technologies from widely available consumer goods. Consumer technology products, irrespective of their country of origin, are also broadly available through ordinary retail channels, purchased by consumers throughout the world, and used for common commercial and household purposes.

Importantly, the incorporation of modern technologies into consumer products, including products manufactured in China, does not automatically transform those products into sensitive technologies. Smart televisions, gaming consoles, wireless headphones, connected health devices, smart appliances, home networking equipment, and other consumer products increasingly incorporate connectivity, software, and advanced functionality, but these features do not change the fundamentally commercial nature of the products themselves. To the extent concerns arise regarding particular government or sensitive end uses, the Administration can address those concerns more appropriately through targeted procurement policies, cybersecurity requirements, export controls, and other risk-based measures rather than broad tariffs imposed on mass-market consumer products. For these reasons, USTR should recognize mass-market consumer technology products as non-sensitive products and consider them eligible for favorable tariff treatment under the Board of Trade framework.

Additionally, used goods warrant favorable tariff treatment under the U.S.-China Board of Trade because they are structurally different from newly manufactured imports and do not present the economic security, national security, or supply chain resilience concerns that could result in continued tariffs on Chinese production. Unlike newly manufactured products, used goods generally do not implicate critical technologies, advanced manufacturing, or other strategically sensitive sectors. Rather, they consist of existing products that are being resold through secondary markets, making them fundamentally different from the categories of goods that typically drive strategic trade and economic security policy. A dedicated HTS provision for used goods would help distinguish low-risk products from newly manufactured imports, while allowing enforcement resources to remain focused on higher-risk and strategically significant trade flows.

2. Prior USTR Actions Support Treating Consumer Technology Products as Non-Sensitive Products

USTR has repeatedly recognized that consumer technology products warrant different treatment than other categories of imports from China and elsewhere. During the original Section 301 proceedings, USTR modified the scope and timing of the tariff actions affecting many consumer

technology products, including through the creation of Lists 4A and 4B.⁷ This decision reflected a recognition that broad tariffs on mass-market consumer products would impose significant costs on American consumers and businesses without advancing the underlying policy objectives of the action.

More recently, the April 11, 2025 Presidential Memorandum clarifying exceptions to Executive Order 14257 excluded a range of consumer technology and electronics products from the global reciprocal tariff regime, including numerous products classified under Chapters 84 and 85 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.⁸ The Administration subsequently carried forward these exclusions under the Section 122 tariff framework.⁹ Likewise, USTR recently proposed excluding a number of consumer technology products from the scope of the Section 301 forced labor tariff actions, consistent with past exclusions.¹⁰

These actions reinforce the central point of these comments: mass-market consumer technology products are generally distinct from strategic, sensitive, or national-security-related products. The Board of Trade provides an opportunity to apply that same principle in the U.S.-China context by identifying mass-market consumer technology products as non-sensitive products eligible for favorable tariff treatment.

3. Tariff Relief for Consumer Technology Products Would Benefit U.S. Consumers and Businesses

Reducing tariffs on non-sensitive consumer technology products (including those made in China in this instance) would provide direct benefits to American consumers.

Consumer technology products have become essential tools for modern life. Americans rely on these products to communicate, work, learn, access healthcare, manage households, and participate in the digital economy. Higher tariffs increase the cost of these products and reduce purchasing power for U.S. households.

The consumer technology industry has borne substantial tariff costs in recent years. According to CTA's Consumer Technology Industry Tariff Impact Snapshot,¹¹ consumer technology importers

⁷ *Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 84 Fed. Reg. 43,304 (Aug. 20, 2019), https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/enforcement/301Investigations/Notice_of_Modification_%28List_4A_and_List_4B%29.pdf.

⁸ *Clarification of Exceptions Under Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025, as Amended*, The White House (Apr. 11, 2025), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/clarification-of-exceptions-under-executive-order-14257-of-april-2-2025-as-amended/>.

⁹ *Imposing a Temporary Import Surcharge to Address Fundamental International Payments Problems – Annex II*, The White House (Feb. 20, 2026), https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/2026Section122.prc_ANNEX2_Final.pdf.

¹⁰ *Notice of Determinations and Request for Comments Concerning Actions in Section 301 Investigations of Acts, Policies, and Practices of Various Economies Related to the Failure To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor*, 91 Fed. Reg. 34,272 (June 5, 2026), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-06-05/pdf/2026-11296.pdf>.

¹¹ Consumer Technology Association, *Consumer Technology Industry Tariff Impact Snapshot* (May 2026), available at <https://www.cta.tech/research/consumer-technology-industry-tariff-impact-snapshot-may-2026/>

paid \$23.5 billion in tariffs in 2025, more than five times the \$4.04 billion paid in the prior year. The average tariff rate across the consumer technology industry increased from 1 percent at the beginning of 2025 to 5 percent by February 2026, with certain product categories facing significantly higher rates. Gaming consoles faced average tariffs of 18 percent, wireless headphones and earbuds faced 16 percent tariffs, and smart home products faced 11 percent tariffs.

Economic research consistently shows that tariff costs are borne primarily by American businesses and consumers rather than foreign producers. A report by the Kiel Institute for the World Economy¹² found that Americans bear approximately 96 percent of the cost of U.S. tariffs. Similarly, research from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York¹³ found that roughly 90 percent of tariff costs fall on U.S. firms and consumers. These findings demonstrate that tariffs function largely as a tax on Americans purchasing imported goods.

The economic impact of tariffs also extends beyond the importing entity. Consumer technology products are sold through an extensive U.S. retail ecosystem that includes big-box retailers, specialty electronics stores, e-commerce platforms, and the logistics, warehousing, marketing, and after-sales service providers that support them. Tariff-driven price increases reduce unit sales volumes, directly affecting the revenues and employment levels of American retail distribution, and logistics businesses. These are predominantly U.S.-based jobs that cannot be offshored. Tariff relief for non-sensitive consumer technology products would support employment across this domestic value chain, benefiting workers in retail stores, distribution centers, and delivery networks in communities throughout the United States.

The Board of Trade presents an opportunity to provide targeted tariff relief for products that raise few, if any, economic or national security concerns while delivering meaningful benefits to American consumers. Consumer technology products are well suited to that objective.

3. Continued Import Volumes Demonstrate that China Remains an Important Source of Consumer Technology Products

CTA members have invested significant resources to diversify sourcing and reduce supply chain concentration. As a result, consumer technology imports from China have fallen substantially in recent years. According to CTA's Consumer Technology Industry Tariff Impact Snapshot, China's share of U.S. consumer technology imports fell from 51 percent in 2023 to 12 percent in early 2026.

At the same time, China remains an important source of many consumer technology products. In several product categories identified in CTA's accompanying Annex II, Chinese production remains a meaningful part of certain global supply chains. For example, China accounts for approximately 18 percent of U.S. smartphone imports, 13 percent of smart home product imports, 13 percent of accessories imports, and 11 percent of digital health imports.

¹² Tariffs and Trade Wars - Analyses, Simulations and Commentaries, Kiel Institute, <https://www.kielinstitut.de/topics/kiel-trade-and-tariffs-monitor/>.

¹³ *Who Is Paying for the 2025 U.S. Tariffs?*, Liberty Street Economics (Feb. 12, 2026), <https://libertystreeteconomics.newyorkfed.org/2026/02/who-is-paying-for-the-2025-u-s-tariffs/>.

These figures demonstrate two important realities. First, CTA member companies have already taken substantial steps to diversify supply chains and reduce reliance on China where commercially feasible. Second, despite those efforts, significant trade in consumer technology products continues because China remains an important manufacturing location for many products and components.

The continued importation of some consumer technology products from China demonstrates that existing tariff policy has not been effective at eliminating the commercial importance of these products or the role China continues to play in supply chains related to consumer electronics. The Board of Trade framework recognizes that the United States and China will continue to engage in substantial trade in non-sensitive products. Consumer technology products are a clear example. U.S. companies continue to import these products in meaningful volumes, providing significant benefits to American consumers, and generally raising minimal economic or national security concerns. As a result, they are appropriate candidates for tariff modification under the Board of Trade framework.

Conclusion

The U.S.-China Board of Trade provides an opportunity to reduce costs for American consumers and businesses while maintaining appropriate safeguards for genuinely sensitive products and technologies. In this and other instances, USTR should prioritize mass-market consumer technology products for tariff relief because these products generally do not raise significant national security concerns, provide substantial benefits to U.S. consumers, and continue to be imported in significant volumes despite existing tariffs. The products identified in CTA's accompanying annexes are representative examples of non-sensitive consumer technology products that warrant favorable tariff treatment under this and other frameworks.

Sincerely,



Ed Brzytwa
Vice President of International Trade
Consumer Technology Association



Michael Petricone
Senior Vice President of Government Affairs
Consumer Technology Association

Annex I

CTA Responses to Questions Posed by USTR

A. Product Eligibility for Potential Tariff Modification

1. *What types of Chinese products, or Chinese products in particular sectors, should be considered non-sensitive in that they give rise to few, if any, issues related to economic and national security and supply chain resilience risks?*

CTA Response: CTA provides a list of products from China that should be considered non-sensitive and subject to lower tariff rates in **Annex II**.

2. *What products of China, currently subject to additional U.S. tariffs, should the United States import at lower tariff rates, such as MFN (Column 1) rates? Please provide the average annual value of U.S. imports of those products from China in 2022-2024.*

CTA Response: CTA provides a list of products from China that should be considered non-sensitive and subject to lower tariff rates in **Annex II**.

3. *Which, if any, U.S. consumers would benefit from this tariff modification?*

CTA Response:

U.S. consumers broadly would benefit from reducing tariffs on the non-sensitive consumer technology products identified in this submission. These products are mass-market goods used daily by American households for communication, education, entertainment, health monitoring, home security, and participation in the digital economy. Reducing tariffs on these products would lower costs throughout the supply chain and improve consumer access to essential technologies.

Economic evidence consistently demonstrates that tariffs are largely paid by Americans rather than foreign producers. A study by the Kiel Institute for the World Economy found that approximately 96 percent of U.S. tariff costs are borne by American purchasers. Similarly, research from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York found that roughly 90 percent of tariff costs fall on U.S. firms and consumers. Other studies have found tariff pass-through rates exceeding 90 percent, indicating that tariffs operate primarily as a tax on U.S. households rather than on foreign manufacturers.

Consumers also benefit when tariff reductions increase product availability and choice. Research shows that tariffs reduce product variety, discourage purchases, and lead households to delay or forego purchases of consumer goods. A May 2026 Federal Reserve study found that household spending on tariff-exposed goods fell by approximately four percent,¹⁴ with consumers trading down to lower-cost alternatives and delaying purchases.

¹⁴*Paying More and Buying Less: 2025 Tariffs and U.S. Household Spending*, Federal Reserve Board (May 21, 2026), <https://www.federalreserve.gov/econres/feds/files/2026035pap.pdf>.

These effects were particularly pronounced for consumer goods categories such as electronics and other discretionary purchases. Reducing tariffs on non-sensitive consumer technology products would alleviate these burdens and increase consumer welfare.

4. *Which, if any, U.S. consumers would be harmed from this tariff modification?*

CTA Response:

CTA is not aware of any significant category of U.S. consumers that would be harmed by reducing tariffs on the non-sensitive consumer technology products identified in this submission.

The products identified by CTA are mass-market consumer goods that are widely purchased and used by American households. Reducing tariffs on these products would increase affordability, improve consumer choice, and expand access to technologies that support communication, education, entertainment, health monitoring, home security, and participation in the digital economy.

To the extent concerns exist regarding specific products or technologies, they are more appropriately addressed through targeted regulatory, procurement, cybersecurity, or export control measures rather than through broad tariffs on consumer products. Accordingly, CTA does not anticipate meaningful harm to U.S. consumers from reducing tariffs on the non-sensitive products identified in this submission.

5. *Which, if any, U.S. workers or producers would benefit from this tariff reduction modification?*

CTA Response:

Reducing tariffs on non-sensitive consumer technology products would also benefit downstream producers by lowering the cost of equipment, devices, and technologies used throughout the economy. Manufacturers, healthcare providers, educational institutions, retailers, logistics providers, and countless other businesses depend on affordable consumer technology products to improve productivity and efficiency. Tariff relief would reduce operating costs, support investment, and strengthen the competitiveness of U.S. firms.

The economic effects of tariffs also extend well beyond the importing company. Consumer technology products are sold through an extensive U.S. retail ecosystem that includes retailers, e-commerce platforms, distributors, warehouses, and delivery networks. Tariff-driven price increases reduce sales volumes, affecting the revenues of these businesses and the U.S.-based jobs they support. Because these retail, distribution, and logistics jobs cannot be offshored, reducing tariffs on non-sensitive consumer technology products would benefit workers and businesses in communities across the United States.

These benefits are particularly important given that manufacturing employment declined by approximately 89,000 jobs between April 2025 and February 2026¹⁵ despite the imposition of broad tariff measures. Reducing tariffs on non-sensitive consumer technology products would therefore support U.S. workers and businesses while avoiding unnecessary costs.

6. *Which, if any, U.S. workers or producers would be harmed from this tariff modification?*

CTA Response:

CTA is not aware of significant harm that would result from reducing tariffs on the non-sensitive consumer technology products identified in this submission.

The products identified by CTA are mass-market consumer goods that raise few, if any, economic or national security concerns. These products support a wide range of economic activity throughout the United States and are used by consumers, businesses, schools, healthcare providers, and other organizations every day. Reducing tariffs on these products would lower costs and improve access without undermining U.S. economic or national security interests.

To the extent that a limited number of domestic producers compete with particular products identified in this submission, any potential effects would likely be outweighed by the broader benefits of tariff relief. Lower costs for consumer technology products benefit downstream industries throughout the economy and support innovation, productivity, and consumer welfare. Accordingly, CTA believes tariff relief for non-sensitive consumer technology products would cause little or no meaningful harm to U.S. workers or producers.

7. *For a product identified in response to question 2 above, has the tariff on that product resulted in a tariff inversion whereby the tariff is higher on a given manufacturing input than on the downstream finished product? (Please specify the average differential between the tariff on the component at issue and the tariff on the relevant downstream product.)*

CTA Response: N/A

8. *What is China's share of U.S. imports of each product identified in response to question 2? Please identify the product(s) and the market share.*

CTA Response: CTA will provide this information to USTR at a later date.

9. *Which, if any, products of the United States, currently subject to additional Chinese tariffs, should U.S. exporters be able to sell to the Chinese market at China's MFN rates? Please provide the average annual value of U.S. exports of those products to China in 2022-2024.*

CTA Response: N/A

¹⁵ *Liberation Day Was One Year Ago: Did the President's Tariff Promises Happen?*, Tax Foundation (Mar. 30, 2026), <https://taxfoundation.org/blog/liberation-day-trump-tariffs/>.

10. *Is any product identified in response to question 9 above (a) an “agricultural product,” defined as products covered by and listed in Annex 1 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture; (b) an industrial product the export of which to China has declined significantly in recent years; or (c) a product subject to multiple Chinese tariff actions or exceptionally high Chinese tariffs?*

CTA Response: N/A

11. *Are there products that China still purchases, or would likely purchase, from the United States notwithstanding China's additional tariffs above the MFN rate? Put differently, are there U.S. products currently subject to China's tariffs above the applicable MFN rates whose exports to China have not been significantly affected by China's tariffs, or for which China appears to be reliant on U.S. exports?*

CTA Response: N/A

B. Establishment of a U.S.-China Board of Trade

1. *How frequently should the U.S.-China Board of Trade convene in order to effectively monitor the balance of trade flows (in terms of dollar value and timing) and to ensure the effectiveness of the list of products identified as non-sensitive for the purpose of the tariff modification arrangement discussed above?*

CTA Response:

The U.S.-China Board of Trade should convene annually. An annual review process would provide a predictable and transparent mechanism for evaluating trade flows, assessing the effectiveness of tariff modifications, and determining whether adjustments to the list of non-sensitive products are warranted.

Annual meetings would also align with the realities of modern supply chains. Businesses make sourcing, inventory, and investment decisions over multi-month or multi-year periods. Frequent changes to tariff treatment could create uncertainty and undermine the predictability needed for long-term planning. An annual review cycle would provide sufficient time to evaluate trade data, measure the effects of tariff modifications, and assess whether the Board's objectives are being met.

At the same time, the Board should retain the flexibility to convene special sessions if significant market disruptions, supply chain developments, or other unforeseen circumstances warrant additional review. However, annual meetings should serve as the primary mechanism for ongoing oversight and evaluation.

2. *How should the U.S.-China Board of Trade assess when, and whether, to modify the composition or scope of the identified non-sensitive products?*

CTA Response:

Before modifying the composition or scope of the list of non-sensitive products, USTR should provide advance notice and an opportunity for public comment of no less than 30 days. Stakeholders throughout the supply chain — including manufacturers, importers, exporters, retailers, workers, and consumers — often possess the most detailed information regarding product use, sourcing patterns, supply chain resilience, and the economic effects of tariffs. Their input should inform any decision to add, remove, or modify products covered by the Board of Trade framework.

In evaluating whether a product should remain on the list, the Board should consider several factors, including whether the product continues to be a mass-market consumer good, whether it raises any identifiable economic or national security concerns, whether it is subject to export controls or other security-related restrictions, and whether tariff modifications have generated meaningful benefits for consumers, businesses, or bilateral trade flows.

The Board should also seek to maintain stability and predictability. Products should not be added to or removed from the list absent a clear justification supported by evidence. A transparent process grounded in public input and objective criteria will improve confidence in the Board's decisions and promote durable outcomes.

3. *What mechanism should be established to ensure the effective sharing of trade data between the two sides to allow for optimal functioning of the U.S.-China Board of Trade?*

CTA Response:

The Board should rely, to the greatest extent possible, on transparent and publicly available trade data sources. CTA recommends that the United States and China utilize World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) data maintained by the World Bank, supplemented where appropriate by official customs and trade statistics published by both governments.

Using a common and internationally recognized source of trade data would help ensure consistency, reduce disputes regarding methodology, and allow both governments to evaluate trade flows using the same baseline information. Publicly available data would also promote transparency and enable stakeholders to better understand the basis for Board decisions.

To further support transparency and accountability, the Board should publish periodic summaries of the trade data and analyses used to evaluate tariff modifications and product eligibility. Such reporting would improve stakeholder confidence in the process and help ensure that decisions are based on objective economic evidence rather than ad hoc considerations.

Annex II

Products of China Currently Subject to U.S. Tariffs that the U.S. Should Import at Lower Tariff Rates and Should be Considered Nonsensitive (Response to Question A1 & A2)

HTS Code	Product Description
3215.11.00	Printing Ink (Black)
3215.19.00	Printing Ink (Non-Black)
3923.10.2000	Other articles of Plastic
3926.90.99	Rigid Tubes Or Pipes Suitable For Use As Electrical Conduit
4202.12.8130	Messenger Bags Of Polyester, Each Measuring Not More Than 50 Cm By 38 Cm By 11 Cm, Weighing Not More Than 2.5 Kg (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 4202.12.8130)
4202.92.3120	Backpacks With Outer Surface Of Textile Materials Of Man-Made Fibers, Each Measuring At Least 35 Cm But Not More Than 75 Cm In Height, At Least 19 Cm But Not More Than 34 Cm In Width, And At Least 5 Cm But Not More Than 26 Cm In Depth (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 4202.92.3120)
4202.92.9100	Other Containers With Outer Surface Of Plastic Sheeting Or Textile Materials, Other.
4202.92.9700	Other Containers With Outer Surface Of Textile Materials, Other.
4202.99.9000	Other Containers Of Heading 4202, Other.
7007.19.0000	Screen Protectors Of Tempered Safety Glass, Transparent, Cut, And Treated, With Adhesive On One Side, In Rectangular Sheets, Each Weighing At Least 6 G But Not More Than 77 G, Each Measuring Not Less Than 2.8 Cm But Not More Than 28 Cm In Height, Not Less Than 1.9 Cm But Not More Than 21 Cm In Width, And Not More Than 0.1 Cm In Thickness (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 7007.19.0000)
7318.15.8085	Other Screws And Bolts, Whether Or Not With Their Nuts Or Washers, Of Iron Or Steel, Other.
7321.11.6000	Cooking Appliances And Plate Warmers For Gas Fuel Or For Both Gas And Other Fuels, Of Iron Or Steel, Other.
7321.19.0080	Other Non-Electric Domestic Cooking Appliances And Plate Warmers, Of Iron Or Steel.
7506.10.0500	Unalloyed Nickel Plates, Sheets, Strip, And Foil That Have A Thickness Not Exceeding 0.15 Mm
7616.99.5190	Other Articles Of Aluminum, Other.
8207.30.3000	Punching Or Stamping Tools For Metalworking
8207.30.6000	Tools For Pressing, Stamping Or Punching, Other
8207.90.6000	Interchangeable Tools For Handtools Or Machine-Tools, Other
8301.40.60	Other Locks Of Base Metal, Neso
8302.50.0000	Stamped And Formed Brackets Of Steel (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 8302.50.0000)
8413.30.9000	Housings For Water Pumps Of Subheading 8413.30.90 (As Described In Subheading 8413.91.9010)
8413.70.2004	Centrifugal Pumps, Submersible, Other Than For Use With Machines For Making Cellulosic Pulp, Paper Or Paperboard; The Foregoing Pumps Rated Not Over 1.5 Kw (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 8413.70.2004)
8413.81.00.40	Pumps For Liquids, Others

8413.91.1000	Parts Of Pumps For Liquids
8414.59.6590	Fans, Other.
8414.59.6595	Fans, Other.
8415.10.30	Air-Conditioners, Window Or Wall Type, Self-Contained, 4.98 Kw/Hr Or Greater (17000 Btu/Hr)
8415.10.60	Air Conditioning Machines Incorporating A Refrigerating Unit, And A Valve For Reversal Of The Cooling/Heat Cycle, Window Or Wall Types
8415.10.90	Air Conditioning Machines, Window Or Wall Type, Not Self Contained, Nesoi
8415.82.0105	Air Conditioning Machines Incorporating A Refrigerating Unit, Other.
8418.10.0010	Combined Refrigerator-Freezers, Fitted With Separate External Doors, Household Type.
8418.10.0020	Combined Refrigerator-Freezers, Fitted With Separate External Doors, Other.
8418.10.0030	Combined Refrigerator-Freezers, Fitted With Separate External Doors, Other.
8418.10.0045	Combined Refrigerator-Freezers, Fitted With Separate External Doors, Other.
8418.10.0080	Combined Refrigerator-Freezers, Fitted With Separate External Doors, Other.
8418.10.0085	Combined Refrigerator-Freezers, Fitted With Separate External Doors, Other.
8418.21.00	Refrigerators, Household, Compression Type, Volume Under 184 Liters
8418.29.10	Refrigerators, Household, Absorption Type, Electrical
8418.29.20	Refrigerators, Household Type, Nesoi
8418.30.0000	Freezers Of The Chest Type, Not Exceeding 800 Liters Capacity.
8418.40.0000	Freezers Of The Upright Type, Not Exceeding 900 Liters Capacity.
8418.50.0080	Upright Coolers Incorporating Refrigerating Equipment, Each Measuring Not More Than 77 Cm In Width, Not More Than 78 Cm In Depth And Not More Than 200 Cm In Height, Weighing Not More Than 127 Kg, With One Swing-Type Transparent Glass Door (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 8418.50.0080)
8418.69.0110	Refrigerating Or Freezing Equipment, Other.
8418.69.0130	Refrigerating Or Freezing Equipment, Other.
8418.99.4000	Parts Of Refrigerating Or Freezing Equipment, Other.
8418.99.8050	Parts Of Refrigerating Or Freezing Equipment, Other.
8419.90.3000	Heat Exchanger Plates, Cores, Finned Tubes, Cones, Shells, Bonnets, Flanges And Baffles (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 8419.90.3000)
8421.21.0000	Filtering Or Purifying Machinery Or Apparatus Of A Kind Used For Waste Water Treatment (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 8421.21.0000)
8421.39.01	Dust Collection And Air Purification Equipment, Nesoi
8421.39.8015	Air Purification Equipment, Electrically Powered, Weighing Less Than 36 Kg (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 8421.39.8015)
8421.99.0040	Parts Of Swimming Pool Vacuum Cleaners (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 8421.99.0040)
8422.11.00	Dishwashing Machines, Household Type
8422.20.00	Machinery For Cleaning Or Drying Bottles Or Other Containers
8424.30.9000	Steam Or Sand Blasting Machines And Similar Jet Projecting Machines, Other.
8424.89.9000	Dispensers Of Hand-Cleaning Or Hand-Sanitizing Solutions, Whether Employing A Manual Pump Or A Proximity-Detecting Battery-Operated Pump, Each Article Weighing Not More Than 3 Kg (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 8424.89.9000)

8424.90.9040	Parts Of Mechanical Appliances For Projecting, Dispersing Or Spraying Liquids Or Powders.
8428.90.0290	Garage Door Opener/Closers (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 8428.90.0290)
8430.20.0060	Snowplows And Snowblowers, Other.
8431.20.0000	Tines, Carriages, And Other Goods Handling Apparatus And Parts Designed For Use On Fork Lift And Other Works Trucks (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 8431.20.0000)
8432.29.0060	Walk Behind Rotary Tillers, Electric Powered, Individually Weighing Less Than 14 Kg (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 8432.29.0060)
8433.11.00	Riding Mowers, Other Than Electric, 7.46 Kw And Over
8433.59	Harvesting Or Threshing Machinery, Including Straw Or Fodder Balers; Grass Or Hay Mowers; Machines For Cleaning, Sorting Or Grading Eggs, Fruit Or Other Agricultural Produce, Other Than Machinery Of Heading 8437; Parts Thereof: Other
8443.19.20	Printing Machinery, Other, For Printing By Means Of Plates, Cylinders, And Other Printing Components Of Heading 8422
8443.19.30	Inkjet Printing Machines (Other Than Those Of 8433.32)
8443.19.50	Other Printing Machinery
8443.31.00	Machines Which Perform Two Or More Of The Functions Of Printing, Copying Or Facsimile Transmission, Capable Of Connecting To An Adp Machine Or Network
8443.32.10	Printers, Daisy Wheel, Capable Of Connecting To An Automatic Data Processing Machine Or Network
8443.32.50	Copying And Facsimile Machines, Capable Of Connecting To An Automatic Data Processing Machine Or Network, Nesoi
8443.39.90	Printer And Facsimile Machines, Except Copying, Whether Or Not Combined, Nesoi
8443.91.10	Parts And Accessories Of Printing Machinery, For Printing By Means Of Plates, Cylinders, And Other Printing Components Of Heading 8442
8443.91.30	Parts And Accessories Of Inkjet Printing Machines
8443.91.50	Other Parts And Accessories
8443.99.25.10	Parts And Accessories Of Printing Machinery: Other: Other: Ink Cartridges
8450.11.00	Washing Machines, Coin Operated, Fully Automatic, Dry Linen Capacity Not Exceeding 10 Kg, Household Or Laundry Type
8450.12.00	Washing Machines With Built-In Centrifugal Dryers, Dry Linen Capacity Not Exceeding 10 Kg, Household Or Laundry Type
8450.19.00	Washing Machines, Dry Linen Capacity Not Exceeding 10 Kg, Household Or Laundry-Type, Nesoi
8450.20.00	Washing Machines, Dry Linen Capacity Exceeding 10 Kg, Household Or Laundry-Type, Nesoi
8451.21.00	Drying Machines, Except Coin Operated, Dry Linen Capacity Not Exceeding 10 Kg
8451.29.00	Drying Machines, Nesoi
8467.22.0040	Saws For Working In The Hand, With Self-Contained Electric Motor.
8467.29.0070	Other Tools For Working In The Hand, With Self-Contained Electric Motor.
8467.29.0090	Other Tools For Working In The Hand, With Self-Contained Electric Motor.
8467.91.0100	Parts Of Chain Saws.
8471.30.01	Portable Digtl Automatic Data Processing Machines,Weight Not More Than 10 Kg,Consisting Of At Least A Central Processing Unit,Keyboard & A Display

8471.41.01	Desktop Personal Computers; All-In-One Touchscreen Computers
8471.49.00	Automatic Data Processing Machines Entered In The Form Of Systems, Nesoi
8471.50.01	Digital Processing Units Exclude Subheading 8471.41 Or 8471.49, May Contain In Same Housing 1 Or 2 Of Following: Storage, Input Or Output Units, Nesoi
8471.60.20	Keyboard Units
8471.60.90	Card Key And Magnetic Media Entry Devices
8471.70.10	Magnetic Disk Drive Units With A Disk Diameter Gt=21 Cm,With Read-Write Units Entered Seperately
8471.70.20	Magnetic Disk Drive Unts For Disk Of Diameter Exceeding 21 Cm(8.3 Inches), Unts For Physical Incorp Into Auto Data Process Mach Or Unt Thereof, Nesoi
8471.70.30	Magnetic Disk Drive Units, Nesoi, With A Disk Diameter Gt=21 Cm
8471.70.40	Flexible (Floppy) Magnetic Disk Drive Units,Not Assembled In Cabinets, And Without Attached External Power Supply, Nesoi
8471.70.50	Hard Magnetic Disk Drive Units, Nesoi
8471.70.60	Other Storage Units, Nesoi, Not Assembled In Cabinets For Placing On A Table, Desk, Wall Floor Or Similar Place
8471.70.90	Other Storage Units, Nesoi
8471.80.10	Control Or Adapter Units For Automatic Data Processing Machines
8472.90.9080	Other Office Machines, Other.
8473.30	Parts And Accessories Of The Machines Of Heading 8471
8473.30.5100	Parts And Accessories Of Computers
8481.10.0090	Pressure-Reducing Valves, Others (8481.10.0090)
8481.90.9000	Parts Of Taps, Cocks, Valves And Similar Appliances, Other
8482.10.5000	Ball Bearings, Other
8482.30.0000	Spherical Roller Bearings
8482.50.0000	Cylindrical Roller Bearings
8482.91.0000	Balls, Needles And Rollers For Ball Or Roller Bearings
8482.99.0500	Parts Of Tapered Roller Bearings
8482.99.2500	Parts Of Ball Or Roller Bearings, Other
8482.99.4500	Other Parts Of Ball Or Roller Bearings
8483.50.9040	Grooved Pulleys, Others (8483.50.9040)
8485.20.00	Machines For Additive Manufacturing By Plastics Or Rubber Deposit
8485.90.10.00	Parts Of Machinery Or Apparatus For Additive Manufacturing (3D Printers): Of Plastic Or Metal
8501.31.4000	Dc Motors And Dc Generators, Of An Output Not Exceeding 750 W, Other
8504.40.30	Power Supplies
8504.40.70	Power Supplies
8504.40.85.00	Static Converters For Telecommunication Apparatus – Limited To Consumer-Grade Mobile Device Chargers With Output Not Exceeding 240W, Designed For Retail Sale To End Consumers
8504.40.95	Power Supplies
8504.40.9550	Static Converters, Other.

8504.40.9580	Static Converters, Other.
8506.10.00	Primary Cells And Primary Batteries, Manganese Dioxide
8506.50.00	Primary Batteries , Lithium, Button And Coin Cell Batteries
8507.60.00	Lithium-Ion Batteries
8507.60.00.20	Electric Storage Batteries, Including Separators, Whether Or Not Rectangular (Including Square); Parts Thereof; Lithium-Ion Batters; Other
8507.90.80.00	Electric Storage Batteries, Including Separators Therefor, Whether Or Not Rectangular (Including Square); Parts Thereof: Lithium-Ion Batteries: Other
8508.11.00	Vacuum Cleaners With Self-Contained Electric Motor Of A Power Not Exceeding 1500W & Having A Dust Bag Or Other Receptacle Capacity Not Exceeding 20 L
8508.70.00.00	Vacuum Cleaner Parts
8509.40.0025	Domestic Food Grinders And Mixers; Fruit Or Vegetable Juice Extractors.
8509.40.0030	Domestic Food Grinders And Mixers; Fruit Or Vegetable Juice Extractors.
8509.80.50	Electromechanical Domestic Appliances, With Self-Contained Electric Motor, Nesoi
8512.30.00	Sound Signaling Equipment For Motor Vehicles Or Cycles, Nesoi
8516.50.00	Microwave Ovens Having A Capacity Exceeding 22.5 Liters But Not Exceeding 31.0 Liters, For Domestic Use
8516.60.40	Radiant Heated Cooktop, Electric Cooking Stoves, Ranges And Ovens, Of A Maximum Width Exceeding 70Cm
8516.71.0020	Coffee Or Tea Makers.
8516.79.0000	Other Electrothermic Appliances Of A Kind Used For Domestic Purposes.
8516.80.8000	Tubular Electric Heating Resistors (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 8516.80.8000)
8517.13.00	Smartphones
8517.18.00	Other Telephone Sets, Including Telephones For Cellular Networks Or For Other Wireless Networks (Excluding Line Telephones And Mobile Phones)
8517.62.00	Machines For The Reception, Conversion And Transmission Or Regeneration Of Voice, Images Or Other Data, Nesoi
8517.62.9400	Other Machines For The Reception, Conversion And Transmission Or Regeneration Of Voice, Images Or Other Data, Including Switching And Routing Apparatus, Other.
8517.69.00	Video Bars, Video Conferencing Cameras, And Video Conferencing Systems
8517.79.00	Parts Of Telephone Sets, Smartphones, And Other Apparatus For The Transmission Or Reception Of Voice, Images, Or Other Data, Other.
8518.10.40.00	Microphones For Telecommunication Use
8518.10.8000	Microphones And Stands Therefor
8518.10.8030	Microphones And Stands Therefor.
8518.21.00	Single Loudspeakers, Mounted In Their Enclosures
8518.22.00	Multiple Loudspeakers, Mounted In The Same Enclosure
8518.29.8000	Loudspeakers (Not Mounted)
8518.30.0000	Headphones And Earphones, Whether Or Not Combined With A Microphone, And Sets Consisting Of A Microphone And One Or More Loudspeakers
8518.30.20	Headphones & Earphones, Whether Or Not Combined W/ A Microphone, And Sets Consisting Of A Microphone & One Or More Loud Speakers, Nesoi
8518.40.20	Audio Frequency Electric Amplifiers, Nesoi

8518.90.8100	Parts Of Audio Products
8519.30.10	Turntables With Automatic Record Changing Mechanism
8519.30.20	Turntables, Nesoi
8519.81.30	Optical Disc (Including Compact Disc) Players
8519.81.4150	Sound Reproducing Apparatus Using Semiconductor Media.
8519.89.10	Record Players Without Loudspeakers
8519.89.20	Record Players, Nesoi
8521.90.00	Video Recording Or Reproducing Apparatus, Whether Or Not Incorporating A Video Tuner, Except Magnetic Tape-Type
8523.49.3000	Optical Media, Recorded.
8523.51.00	Solid-State Non-Volatile Storage Devices For The Recording Of Sound Or Other Phenomena
8523.52.00	Smart Cards, Recorded
8523.59.00	Semiconductor Media For The Recording Of Sound Or Other Phenomena, Nesoi
8523.80.20	Recorded/Unrecorded Media For Sound Or Other Phenomena, Nesoi
8524.92.00	Flat Panel Assemblies for Monitors
8525.50.10	Television Set Top Boxes Which Have A Communication Function
8525.50.30	Television Apparatus For Reception Of Tv Signals Relayed By Tv Satellite Signals
8525.50.70	Radio Broadcast Transmitters
8525.89.30	Television Cameras, Except Color, Nesoi
8525.89.40	Digital Still Image Video Cameras
8525.89.50	Still Image Video Cameras And Video Camera Recorders, Nesoi
8526.92.10	Radio Remote Control Apparatus For Video Game Consoles
8526.92.50	Radio Remote Control Apparatus, Nesoi
8527.13.11	Radiobroadcast Receivers, Battery Type, Combinations Incorporating Tape Players Which Are Incapable Of Recording
8527.13.20	Radio-Tape Recorder Combinations, Battery, Cassette
8527.13.40	Radio-Phonograph Combinations, Battery
8527.13.6040	Radio Receivers Capable Of Operating Without An External Source Of Power, Combined With Sound Recording Or Reproducing Apparatus.
8527.21.15	Motor Vehicle Radio-Tape Players Combined W/ Sound Recording Or Reproducing Apparatus Capable Of Receiving And Decoding Digital Radio Data Sys Signals
8527.21.25	Motor Vehicle Radio-Tape Players, Incorporating Optical Disc (Including Compac Disc) Players Or Recorders, Nesoi
8527.21.40	Motor Vehicle Radio-Combinations (Incorporating Optical Disc) Players Or Recorders, Nesoi
8527.29.40	Motor Vehicle Radio Receivers, Fm Or Am/Fm Only
8527.29.80	Motor Vehicle Radio Receivers, Nesoi
8527.91.05	Radio Receivers Combined With Sound Recorders Or Reproducers To Be Conncted To Telephonic Or Telegraphic Apparatus
8527.91.50	Radiobroadcast Receiver-Tape Recorder Combinations
8527.91.60	Radio Receivers Combined With Sound Recording Or Reproducing Apparatus, Nesoi
8527.92.10	Radiobroadcast Receiver, Combined With A Clock, Except Digital, Valued Not Over \$40 Each

8527.92.50	Radiobroadcast Receiver With Clock Or Colock Timer, Except Digital, Valued Over \$40. Each
8527.99.15	Radio Receivers Nesoi
8527.99.40	Reception Apparatus For Radiobroadcasting
8528.52.0000	Monitors Capable Of Directly Connecting To And Designed For Use With An Automatic Data Processing Machine Of Heading 8471
8528.59.25.00	Other Video Monitors, Color, Flat Panel Screen, With A Video Display Diagonal Not Exceeding 34.29 Cm
8528.59.50.00	Other Video Monitors, Color, With A Video Display Diagonal Exceeding 34.29 Cm, Others
8528.62.00	Projectors, Of A Kind Solely Or Principally Used In An Automatic Data Processing Systems Of Heading 8471
8528.69.10.00	Color Video Projectors, Incomplete Or Unfinished (Including Assemblies Consisting Of The Parts Specified In Additional U.S. Note 9 To Chapter 85), Not Incorporating A Cathode-Ray Tube Or Flat Panel Screen Or Similar Display Device
8528.69.45	Video Projectors, Color, With A Flat Panel Screen, Video Display Diagonal Not Exceeding 34.29 Cm, Nesoi
8528.71.0000	Reception Apparatus For Television, Whether Or Not Incorporating Radio-Broadcast Receivers Or Sound Or Video Recording Or Reproducing Apparatus: Not Designed To Incorporate A Video Display Or Screen:
8528.71.4000	Reception Apparatus For Television, Whether Or Not Incorporating Radio-Broadcast Receivers Or Sound Or Video Recording Or Reproducing Apparatus: Color
8528.72.64	Tv Reception Apps, Color, With A Flat Panel Screen, Incorporating Video Recording Or Reproducing Apparatus, Video Display Gt 34.29, Exceeding 113Cm
8528.72.72	Tv Reception Apparatus, Color, With A Flat Panel Screen, Display Diagonal Exceeding 34.29 Cm, Including Plasma-Type, Nesoi
8529.10.21	Television Antenna Reflectors & Parts Suitable For Use Therewith, Nesoi
8529.10.9100	Parts Suitable For Use Solely Or Principally With Apparatus Of Headings 8524 To 8528; Antenna Parts, Other.
8529.90.9380	Other Parts Suitable For Use Solely Or Principally With Apparatus Of Headings 8524 To 8528.
8531.10.00	Burglar Alarms, Electric
8534.00.0000	Printed Circuits
8536.50.9065	Switches Designed For Use In Motor Vehicles, Driver Or Passenger Activated (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 8536.50.9065)
8536.69.40.40	Printed Circuit Connectors
8536.69.4010	Plugs And Sockets For A Voltage Not Exceeding 1,000 V.
8536.69.4020	Electrical Connectors For A Voltage Not Exceeding 1,000 V.
8536.69.80.00	Electrical Plugs And Sockets (Other)
8537.10.9170	Boards, Panels, Consoles Etc., For Electric Control Or Distribution – Other (≤ 1000 V), Other
8543.70.4500	Electrical Machines And Apparatus, Having Individual Functions, Not Specified Or Included Elsewhere In This Chapter; Parts Thereof:
8543.70.9800	Other Electrical Machines And Apparatus, Having Individual Functions, Not Specified Or Included Elsewhere
8543.70.9860	Electrical Machines And Apparatus, Having Individual Functions, Not Specified Or Included Elsewhere In Chapter 85, Other.

8543.90.8800	Parts Of Electrical Machines And Apparatus Having Individual Functions, Not Specified Or Included Elsewhere
8544.20.0000	Coaxial Cable And Other Coaxial Electric Conductors.
8544.42.1000	Electric Conductors, Fitted With Connectors, Of A Kind Used For Telecommunications.
8544.42.20	Insulated Electric Conductors, For A Voltage Not Exceeding 1000 V, Fitted With Connectors, Of A Kind Used For Telecommunications
8544.42.90.90	Electric Conductors (Other, Fitted With Connectors)
8544.42.9000	Insulated Electric Conductors/Cables With Connectors
8544.42.9010	Other Electric Conductors For A Voltage Not Exceeding 1,000 V, Fitted With Connectors.
8544.49.1000	Other Electric Conductors, Not Fitted With Connectors, For A Voltage Not Exceeding 1,000 V.
8544.70.0000	Optical Fiber Cables.
8701.95	Tractors (Other Than Tractors Of Heading 8709): Exceeding 13 Kw
8711.60.00	Motorcycles (Including Mopeds) And Cycles Fitted With Electric Motors For Propulsion, Nesoi
8711.90.01	Motorcycles (Including Mopeds) And Cycles Fitted With Auxiliary Motors, Nesoi
9004.90.0000	Protective Articles (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 9004.90.0000)
9004.90.0090	Protective Articles (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 9004.90.0000 Prior To January 1, 2021; Described In Statistical Reporting Number 9004.90.0010 Or 9004.90.0090 Effective January 1, 2021)
9006.91.00	Parts And Accessories For Photographic (Other Than Cinematographic) Cameras
9010.60.0000	Projection Screens.
9011.10.8000	Stereoscopic Microscopes, Not Provided With A Means For Photographing The Image, Valued Not Over \$500 Per Unit (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 9011.10.8000)
9018.90.50	Sphygmomanometers And Parts And Accessories
9019.10.2020	Massage Apparatus.
9021.40.00	Hearing Aids, Excluding Parts And Accessories
9021.40.00	Hearing Aids, Excluding Parts And Accessories Thereof.
9025.19.8000	Thermometers And Pyrometers, Not Combined With Other Instruments, Other
9026.80.2000	Instruments And Apparatus For Measuring Or Checking Variables Of Liquids Or Gases, Other
9027.89.45	Other Electrical Instruments And Apparatus For Measuring Or Checking Viscosity, Porosity Expansion, Surface Tension Or The Like
9031.80.8000	Other Measuring Or Checking Instruments, Appliances And Machines, Not Specified Elsewhere
9031.80.8085	Measuring Or Checking Instruments, Appliances And Machines, Not Specified Or Included Elsewhere In Chapter 90, Other.
9032.10.00	Thermostats, Nesoi
9032.89.4000	Battery Balancers Designed For Regulating Voltage Across Batteries, Other Than For 6, 12 Or 24 Volt Systems (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 9032.89.4000)
9113.20.4000	Watch Bands, Watch Straps And Watch Bracelets Of Base Metal, Whether Or Not Gold- Or Silver-Plated.
9113.90.4000	Watch Straps, Watch Bands And Watch Bracelets Of Other Materials.
9113.90.8000	Parts Of Watch Straps, Watch Bands And Watch Bracelets.

9403.20.0081	Adjustable Wire Shelving Units Of Steel, Other Than For Household Use, Comprising Vertical Poles, Foot Caps Or Casters, Clips And Shelves, Each When Fully Assembled Measuring At Least 35 Cm Or More But Not More Than 183 M In Width, At Least 35 Cm But Not More Than 77 Cm In Depth, And At Least 137 Cm But Not More Than 183 Cm In Height (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 9403.20.0081)
9405.40.8440	Flameless Pillar Candles With Led Lamps Powered By Batteries, Each Measuring At Least 7.6 Cm But Not More Than 20 Cm In Diameter And Having A Wax Exterior (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 9405.40.8440)
9405.42.6000	Led Lighting Fixtures
9405.42.8440	Flexible Strips, Each Having Embedded Light-Emitting Diodes Electrically Connected To A Molded Electrical End Connector, Each Strip Wound Onto A Reel Measuring Not More Than 25 Cm In Diameter And Not More Than 1.5 Cm In Width (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 9405.40.8440 Prior To January 27, 2022; Described In Statistical Reporting Number 9405.42.8440 Effective January 27, 2022)
9405.99.4090	Lamp Shades Of Fabric Over Metal Frame (Described In Statistical Reporting Number 9405.99.4090)
9503.00.00	Toys, Dolls, Dolls' Carriages, Puzzles, Scale Models, Tricycles, Scooters, Pedal Cars And Similar Wheeled Toys, Parts And Accessories Thereof, Nesoi
9504.50.00	Video Game Consoles And Machines, Other Than Those Of Subheading 9504.30 (Coin Operated Or By Other Means Of Payment)
9506.91.00	Gymnasium, Or Other Exercise Articles And Equipment, Parts And Accessories Thereof, Nesoi
9603.90.8050	Brooms, Brushes And Similar Articles, Other.
9620.00.5000	Monopods, Bipods, Tripods And Similar Articles.

Annex III

CTA Discussion Paper: Promoting Consumer Technology Products While Protecting National Security Interests

Introduction

U.S. policy increasingly prioritizes protecting national security interests over free and fair trade. Such a prioritization is impacting consumer technology products sold in the United States and around the world. Through much of the post-World World II era, open markets and a vibrant, innovative private sector have supported important U.S. national security interests. An overly broad view of “national security” concerns that sweeps in consumer technology products primarily purchased by consumers may harm U.S. households, innovation, and global economic competitiveness.

How then can policymakers pursue these goals simultaneously without unnecessarily inhibiting the development, production, and sale of consumer technology products that do not pose a threat to U.S. national security?

Background

Modern consumer technology products have capabilities that the average consumer could not have imagined even a decade ago. *However, does the incorporation of modern technology in consumer goods necessarily present a threat to national security?*

Restricting consumers' ability to buy and use these goods due to ostensible national security concerns risks damaging the economy and diverting attention and resources away from genuine national security issues. *How can we balance the benefits of modern consumer technology with national security concerns?*

We first must understand the relationship between connected devices and the networking of consumer technology products. We then need to understand the specific and varying risks from development through production to after-market maintenance and support for these products.

Overarching Questions:

- For items that may be manufactured or assembled in countries with higher risks, such as China, how can we articulate and manage national security risks effectively?
- Is de-risking rather than de-coupling the more desirable strategy?

Suggested Principles Regarding National Security and Consumer Technology Products

The principles below aim to identify consumer technology products that do not create national security risks, regardless of where the product is developed, produced, or sold.

1. **Exclusion from Trade Control Lists:** Consumer technology products are not identified on the U.S. Munitions List or the Commerce Control List, with the exception of mass-market encryption items classified under ECCN 5A992.
2. **Primary Use for Consumer Commodities:** Consumer technology products are used for food and beverage preparation, cleaning, domestic comfort, personal hygiene, entertainment, recreation, A/V recording, lighting, plumbing, landscaping, security, energy efficiency, payments, and communications.
3. **Mass-Market Availability:** Consumer technology products are mass-marketed items that can be purchased "off the shelf" by anyone, anywhere in the world.
4. **Foreign Availability and Substitutability:** Consumer technology products have foreign availability and can be substituted with comparable goods from a number of countries.
5. **Networking Capabilities:** Consumer technology products may have networking capabilities but are peripheral to network systems.